









# *Gentleman's Magazine*

AND

## Historical Chronicle.

*N. 141 17*

From JANUARY to JUNE, 1810.

VOLUME LXXX.

BEING THE THIRD OF A NEW SERIES.

PRODESSE ET DELECTARE,



E PLURIBUS UNUM.

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, *Gent.*

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LONDON, Printed by JOHN NICHOLS and SON,  
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at the Corner of St. Paul's Church Yard, Ludgate Street. 1810.

AT URBAN,

June 27. 18

THE Fourth of June, our beloved Monarch's Birth-day, occasionally falls on a Sunday, and I dare say that many of your Readers must have observed it matter merely fortuitous, how very appropriate to that Anniversary is the 7<sup>th</sup> Psalm in the Morning Service of the 4<sup>th</sup> day of the Month.—I send you a version of it, the insertion of which in your valuable Miscellany, if agreeable to you, will much oblige You

H.

## PSALM

THE King, O Lord! shall thy strength  
rejoice,  
With grateful Heart to Thee shall raise  
his Voice;  
And while thy saving Power his Mind  
surveys,  
Shall with exceeding Gladness sing thy  
Praise.

For, what his Heart desir'd, in tender  
Care.  
Thy Bounty granted to his humble  
Prayer;  
His Lips devoutly sought thy Grace and  
Aid,  
And Mercy answer'd the Request he  
made.

And Thou, the Favour of thy Might to  
show,  
With Love and Blessing shalt before  
him go;  
And, fix'd by Thee, the Diadem shall  
shew  
Seraphic Radiance, o'er the Monarch's  
Head.

He ask'd for Life—and Heaven indul-  
gent gave  
The glorious Life that lasts beyond  
the Grave—  
To live on in the Realm above,  
Eternal Kingdoms of Eternal Love!

In thy Salvation great, his honour'd  
Name,  
Rich in the Colours of perennial Fame,  
Shall glorious shine; and at his Palace  
Gate  
R. now, and Worship shall attendant  
wait.

For Thou shalt everlasting Joy bestow,  
Glad in thy saving Grace his Heart shall  
glow,  
And in thy Presence blest, the King  
shall stand  
Th' unshaken Guardian of his native  
Land.

For why?—Firm in his Faith the Mo-  
narch trod  
The Path of Virtue, and remember'd  
God?

On the Most Highest plac'd his steadfast  
trust,  
Convinced that Mercy will preserve the  
Just!

But for th' Unrighteous—he shall surely  
know  
The Terrors of thy Might; thine Hand  
shall bow  
His haughty Spirit, and thy red Right  
Hand  
Find out the Wicked that deform the  
Land.

As in the Furnace melts the stubborn  
Ore,  
So thy fierce Wrath the Wicked shall  
devour;  
In thy Displeasure the swift Fire shall  
spread,  
And dire Destruction mix him with the  
Dead.

His Seed shall perish—tho' he grasp the  
Rod,  
And prostrate Nations tremble at his  
Nod,  
Yet shall he fall, unwept, without a  
friend,  
And childless to the Grave he shall de-  
scend.

For, in the Pride of Heart, he gave his  
Soul  
To Wrong and Robbery without Con-  
troul;  
Imagin'd Deeds which he shall not per-  
form;  
And tho' he rais'd, shall perish in the  
Storm.

Yea! all the Sons of Wickedness shall  
fly  
Before the mighty Arm that rules the  
Sky;  
When Thou shalt bend thy Bow, they  
sink, and all  
The vain Delusions of th' Ungodly fall.—

In Strength eternal and in Glory, Lord!  
By thine exalted Majesty ador'd!  
To Thee with Hymns let pious Mortals  
bend,  
And to the King of Kings unceasing  
Praise ascend!

H.

Harper's 3<sup>rd</sup> 107945  
Ann. No. 107945

## P R E F A C E

TO THE

EIGHTIETH VOLUME.

HEAVEN has bestowed no better gift on Man than the principle of HOPE.

*“Hæc Dea, cum fugerent sceleratas numina terras,  
In diis invisâ sola remansit humo.”*

It never forsakes us : its mild and cheering beams play around us in the extremes of poverty and sorrow, in sickness, nay even on the bed of Death. It is this principle which, in the tempestuous scenes that have multiplied around us, again encourages us to address our Readers in the language of cheerfulness and honest confidence. Tyranny will not always prevail ; the torch of Discord must sooner or later be extinguished ; the early and the latter rains, with the blessing of Providence, shall resume their operations ; the fields shall again rejoice and sing ; and Man in gratitude acknowledge the goodness and beneficence of his Maker. At least the Muses have not ceased to smile upon this favoured Region. The wings of Genius, unrestrained and in full expansion, hover with protecting influence over every department of  
Science

Science and the Arts; and Britain continues proudly to challenge the whole of depressed and degraded Europe in every thing which is useful, honourable, or ornamental to the human state. May it continue to do so; and may we, who have for such a long succession of years animated and encouraged our Countrymen, disclosed and unfolded every path and avenue to literary distinction, cheered the enterprizes of the less experienced adventurer, confirmed the more mature competitors for fame, and united in weaving the laurel wreath for all who have deserved it, live to bear our parts in the honourable triumph of Peace, of Loyalty, and Good Order, over the miscreant instruments and agents of War, Disaffection, and Discontent!

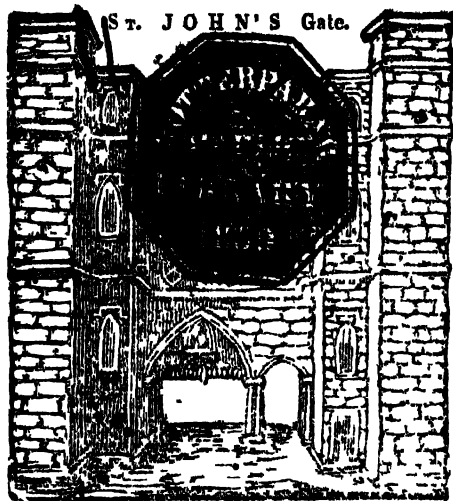
Whatever is of human fabric, must contain within it some principles which mark the frailty and imperfection of human nature. But, allowing for this, where, in what region, among what people, are blessings to be found equal in extent and magnitude to those which the Inhabitants of the British Dominions have it in their power to enjoy? Let us then thankfully partake of them, promote and secure them by our efforts, our influence, and our example—

*“Lite vacent aures, insanaque protinus abeint  
Jurgia; differ opus, livida turba, tuum.”*

June 30, 1810.

**T H E**

**S T. J O H N ' S Gate.**



JANUARY, 1810.

## CONTAINING

Cornw.-Covent. 2  
Cumberland 2  
Dorchester - Dorset 1  
Dorset - Dorset 1  
Exeter 2, Glouce 1  
Hertford - Hertford 1  
Hertford, Hull 3  
Ipswich 1, Kent 2  
Leicester - Leicester 1  
Leeds 2, Liverpool 6  
Maiden March 4  
Newcastle - Nottingham 2  
Northampton 2  
Norfolk - Norwich 1  
North Wales 2  
Northampton 2  
Preston - Plymouth 2  
Reading - Salisbury 1  
Salisbury - Salisbury 1  
Sheffield 2  
Shrewsbury, Sussex 1  
Shrewsbury 1  
Stafford - Stafford 1  
Tunbridge Wells 1  
Walsingham - Walsingham 1  
Worcester - Worcester 1  
York 2  
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Embellished with a Portrait of Dr SAMUEL MICHIE, of New York, and  
with Perspective Views of BARNICK RECTORY, Northamptonshire,  
and of SUTTON CHURCH, Bedfordshire.

By *S I L V A N U S U R B I N*, GENT.

Printed by NICHOLS and SON, at Cierro's Head, Red Lion Passage, Fleet Street, London,  
where all Letters & the above are directed to be addressed. POST-PAYD 1810

# METEOROLOGICAL DIARY for December 1809. By Dr. FOLK, Bristol.

Days Mo.	M. 8 h.	G. heat	Inches. 20ths.	WEATHER.
1	36 42		29- 6	morning mostly clear, afternoon cloudy, some rain
2	34 37		29-14	mostly clear
3	37 47		29-15	cloudy, evening rainy, windy
4	42 46		29- 7	mostly cloudy and rainy
5	33 43		29-10	cloudy at times
6	48 53		29-16	very rainy most of the day
7	48 49		29-15	cloudy at times, morning rainy, windy
8	40 47		30- 1	cloudy, evening some rain
9	41 51		29-11	cloudy, rainy, high wind
10	42 44		29- 2	very rainy, windy
11	35 39		29- 5	in the night much hail, with thunder, day rainy, high wind
12	42 43		28-18	ditto
13	36 38		29- 1	mostly cloudy, frequent rain, some hail
14	31 39		29- 5	cloudy at times, evening rain, very high wind
15	35 37		28-13	night tempest. and rainy, day mostly cloudy, some rain
16	29 41		28-14	mostly cloudy, evening very rainy
17	36 45		28-13	rain most of the day
18	37 41		26- 8	cloudy, frequent light rain, evening clear, high wind
19	40 44		29- 5	mostly cloudy
20	31 40		29-13	mostly cloudy and rainy
21	36 45		29-16	clear
22	40 44		29-17	cloudy in general
23	36 41		29-17	cloudy in general
24	33 40		29-17	clear
25	36 40		29-19	cloudy
26	45 47		29-14	cloudy, evening some rain
27	34 40		29-16	mostly cloudy, evening very light rain
28	24 35		30-	cloudy at times
29	45 47		29-11	cloudy, light rain, windy
30	45 47		29-13	cloudy, with light rain
31	47 49		29-17	cloudy and windy.

The average degrees of temperature, and the quantity of rain fallen this month, will be given in the annual tables, to be published in our next.

## METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for January 1810. By W. CARY, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.						Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.					
Day of Month.	5 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather on Jan. 1810.	Day of Month.	5 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather on Jan. 1810.
Dec.	°	°	°			Jan.	°	°	°		
27	45	58	38	29.89	com	1	45	44	40	29.86	cloudy
28	55	36	38	30.05	air	2	34	34	26	29.91	cloudy
29	43	47	10	29. 7	air	3	27	29	24	29.92	air
30	53	46	44	30. 40	cloudy	4	27	28	25	29.85	fair
31	47	50	46	30. 90	cloudy	5	20	26	19	29.70	snow
1	47	49	44	30.10	cloudy	6	14	30	26	29.96	air
2	47	47	44	30. 15	small rain	7	28	34	25	30.20	snow
3	44	49	45	30. 14	air	8	25	29	24	29.21	cloudy
4	46	47	41	30. 29	small rain	9	20	22	29	29.05	foggy
5	43	45	44	30. 30	cloudy	10	30	31	30	29.96	fair
6	43	47	41	30. 31	cloudy	11	31	31	34	29.90	cloudy
7	40	43	40	30. 20	cloudy	12	34	38	35	30.08	cloudy
8	39	40	40	29.95	cloudy	13	35	36	35	29.19	cloudy
9	45	47	41	30. 80	rain	14	35	35	34	29.25	cloudy
10	40	44	40	30. 90	fair	15	32	35	33	29.20	cloudy
11	45	46	43	30. 35	cloudy						

# THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

## For JANUARY, 1810.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 1.

**H**AVE the goodness to insert the following singular discovery in your next, for the information and opinion of the Literati and Antiquaries. In the latter part of the month of April, and the beginning of May 1809, Mr. John Bell Hardwick, of Buicott, in the parish of Worfield, in the county of Salop, having occasion to remove a great mass of accumulated soil from the base of an irregularly-terminating rock, and the precipice above it, over his meadow-ground adjoining; on 9th May, his workmen found the remains of a large semicircular cave, in which were discovered many human bones, particularly the *vertebrae*, two finger-bones, a leg-bone, the arm-bone which connects itself with the shoulder, and several ribs scattered about in various directions. At the North end of the interior of the cave, about five feet from the level of the ground, on the ledge of the rock (18 inches wide), were found two human skulls near together, deposited sideways, and the scalp-bone of a child; as also the skull and jaw bones of a dog, the lower-jaw of another dog, and those of a sheep and a pig, and one of some small animal, which likewise lay in the same position, at a short distance from each other. In the latter were many teeth, but not so sound as those in the human skulls. Many other bones of animals were also discovered, among which were the ~~hank~~ bones of deer: some of the animal bones had been broken to pieces, in all probability, previous to their having been laid there. At the same time, there was perceived an hearth, with an appearance of ashes, reduced to an extremely fine powder, with a very few scraps of charcoal lying about, seemingly produced from the oak; and two small pieces of flint for procuring fire were also found. The human skulls and bones, with some of the bones of the animals, were completely imured in a kind

of chalky substance, which ran perpendicularly through a chink or cleft of the rock in a narrow stratum; the skulls were filled with it, and each of the bones as it surrounded or covered were well preserved; the roof-bone of the mouth, with the teeth in the skulls, were sound, and the enamel of the teeth nearly as perfect as of a healthy person recently dead. The teeth appeared to be all complete except three or four in the front. The upper jaw of the first skull found, with the roof-bone, were accidentally broken off and destroyed by the person using a mattock to bring down the soil at the time of the discovery. This skull having been covered in part with common earth and chalk, was not quite so perfect as the other.

On the following day Mr. Hardwick, after having had the whole space within the cave cleared out, discovered another human skull lying on its side, upon the ledge of the rock, at the inner extremity of the cave, about the same distance from the ground as the others. It appeared as if forced into the rock by violence; and being also overwhelmed with chalk, its preservation may be attributed to that incrustation. Within this skull were many small snail-shells, and a quantity of the chalky substance: the teeth were equally as sound and perfect as in those found on the preceding day, with the exception only of the two in the front. The wise-teeth were just approaching above the jaw-bone, considerably lower than the others, tending to shew that this must have been a young person; the palate, of roof of the mouth, was also well preserved; so that the little irregularities therein were clearly to be seen of a bright or polished surface. It is singular that no part of the lower jaw bone of the human subject was in any one instance to be found in the cave.

This discovery has led to much  
con-



conjecture, in the absence of any possible evidence of fact.

Some have presumed, from the situation of this cave, facing the Eastern sun, and from its extent, being thirty feet in front from South to North, and from the entrance to the farthest part of the interior twelve feet, as well as the ashes observed there, and the irregular disposition of the bones, that it must have been a place of Druidical worship and sacrifice. The Pagan rites being confined to the groves and large woods of oak, are circumstances affording some probability that it might have been a place of this description, as no doubt there was a wood at the back, and another at a short distance to the front. A spreading oak, now hovering over, seems as if protecting this supposed temple of heathen superstition. One of the necessary facts to assist in aid of this conjecture is, whether this chalky substance could preserve these bones entire for so long a space, as from 1150 to 2000 years ago: about the former period there is little doubt but the pagan superstition and worship had existence in these parts. Upon the introduction of Christianity, the Pagans were forced to give up their ancient temples, and to take themselves to such places as were not exactly situated, to celebrate the mysteries of their religion; and it is probable that this cave must have been of the latter description.

Some conceive that this place was a cottage in ancient times, and demolished by a sudden convulsion, and the downfall of the rock and soil above. The two skulls lying by the side of each other, as if belonging to a man and woman, and that of a third person at a distance, and the sculp of a child, all of whom may be supposed to have retired to rest previous to the event, afford some probability to this conjecture, but how far this may be supported, when nothing else can be found but these skulls, and a part of that of a dog, the jaw-bone of another, those of a sheep and a pig, as also some small bones, with the jaw, probably, belonging to some small animal, also the appearance of an hearth, some ashes, a little charcoal, and two pieces of flint to strike fire only, is left to the better judgment of the Antiquary. The ancient proper name *Bourfcote*, which

in the Saxon language means the cote or dwelling near to the river, of which this cave is within a few paces, rather serves to shew that it might probably be the identical cote which assisted to give name to the township.

Others presume that the bones found here must have been those of some woodsmen, who had been employed in felling trees and in charcoaling wood, and made use of this cave occasionally to eat their victuals in, attended by their favourite animals; but the quantity of particles of charcoal to be found being so small, makes it very improbable; and, if this latter were the case, the accident must have happened long before the reign of Elizabeth, as several circumstances which took place here in her reign have been handed down to the present day in the Sadlers' family, which lived here from 1592 till lately. But if this last presumption is admitted to prevail, it is most likely that the disaster happened when this township had scarcely any inhabitants; for, had the downfall taken place in times when villages were well peopled, these persons would have been sought after by their neighbours; and, if not saved alive, their bodies would have received Christian burial, and not been suffered to remain here.

It is also supposed, that this cave might have been the hiding-place of a hoard of robbers, or barbarians, who lived here in very early times, and secreted themselves and their booty from public view, till the accident happened which overwhelmed them in its ruins.

It is certain that no utensils of Druidical worship, or for household purposes, or implements of the woodman, or even coins, were found; and it is possible that this cave, whose summit hung over so far, might have been thrown down by violence upon the introduction of Christianity, to prevent the pagan sacrifices and worship from being celebrated here. After the enormous weight of rock and soil had fallen, the moisture from the elements must have washed the chalky substance into and round about these skulls and bones, and also around the inside of the cave, so as to give it nearly the appearance of a white-washed apartment.

I should have requested your insertion long before this period, but have been in expectation of something farther to communicate, Mr. Hardwick having it in contemplation to sink a few feet below the present surface in this cave, which as yet, he has not carried into effect. The above discovery having created so much conjecture, it cannot be unworthy of the Antiquary's notice, which is the design in communicating this, of  
Yours, &c. W. H.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 12.

IT has been generally imagined that, excepting Hollar's views in Sir W. Dugdale's History of Old St. Paul's, there were no other regular representations of that stupendous fabrick; indeed, a partial view of the upper part of the Church and the Centre Tower is seen in a painting of the Great Fire of London, done about the time; and some indications of the building are found in allegorical paintings, and particular prints published previous to its destruction. However, as chance is continually bringing some curious matter or other to light, I last Spring saw at a Broker's a view of the Crypt of Old St. Paul's, size 3 feet 6 inches by 1 foot 10 inches, in good condition, and tolerably well executed. Being familiar with Hollar's etching of this extraordinary part of the arrangement of the Church, I was soon satisfied with the strong resemblance each bore to the other; therefore became a purchaser of the Painting immediately.

The Broker was ignorant of the name of the view, and said it had not been in his shop more than an hour; as a person in years, and in seeming distress, then brought it to him for sale. Hence it is not impossible but, as the Painting in question has been so carefully preserved, there may be representations of other parts of the Cathedral by the same hand still in existence, although, like this, kept back from knowledge in private hands since the above fatal catastrophe. By giving notoriety to this Picture, a reasonable hope may be entertained, that it may be the means of bringing forward others, if any of these are in being, to gratify that part of the publick who are admirers of such splendid scenes.

### *Description of the Painting.*

By Hollar's plan of Old St. Paul's it appears there were twelve divisions of arches in the Nave, and the like number in the Choir, exceeding by far the number and extent of any other of our great Churches. York Cathedral, termed now the king of all such sumptuous edifices, has in the Nave eight divisions, and in the Choir nine; extreme length of the Church, 484 feet 10 inches. As York, though inferior in this respect, to Old St. Paul's, appears of such prodigious magnitude, what must have been the appearance of the other, whose dimensions were 699 feet in length; exceeding York by 214 feet! Thus reflecting, we cannot but be surprised, and filled with astonishment, at witnessing the great expanse of line seen in the Painting. The view is taken directly in the centre of the Crypt, standing against the Eastern wall, and looking West, bringing in distinctly twelve divisions of arches, corresponding with, and supporting, those in the Choir above. As the width of the Centre Aisle of the Crypt was very great (130 feet), and there not being height sufficient, from the nature of the construction, to throw groins across it from one cluster of columns to the other, it was found expedient to run down the centre of the Crypt a corresponding number of divisions of arches to those on each side the Aisle, forming thereby a double division; for, without such a contrivance, no single series of groins could possibly, from the extreme flat curvature they would have taken, have been of adequate strength to support the Choir rising over them. The columns, which are entirely plain, bearing the arches and groins, are clustered, four in number, for the centre of the great Aisle; eight for those on the side of it, and three for those as being placed against the walls. The groins are of the equilateral proportion, perfect and beautiful. Between the twelve divisions of the wall, North and South, are as many windows; and the whole design is simply grand, and of a capaciousness inspiring the most sublime ideas, and well qualified to prepare the mind, from such an immense basement story, to enter upon the more gorgeous elevation of the Choir itself. The style of the work corresponds with that which

which prevailed in the reign of Edward III. and has much affinity with the Architecture of the Crypt of St. Stephen's Chapel, Westminster, erected by that Monarch.

Hollar's plan of the Crypt of St. Paul's shews but eight divisions and one half of the ninth; a partition being thrown across the four Ailes, shutting out the other three divisions and a half. Probably this portion was reserved for a repository of some kind or other, and not accessible to the Artist at the time; or he did not think it necessary to make his plan more general, as the lines he has laid down are quite sufficient for the illustration of his View. At the fifth division Hollar gives an open screen, marking off the Chancel from the Nave of the Crypt, which together were called the Church of St. Faith. Hollar made his drawing before the Grand Rebellion; and when Cromwell's horse were quartered in the Church, they destroyed all the wood-work belonging to it; and as it is evident the Painting, from the costume of the numerous persons introduced, was done in Charles the Second's time, we are satisfied why in Hollar's Prints there are but eight divisions, and in the Painting before us twelve; as every impediment in the way of Hollar's pencil was thrown open by the above devastation to the Painter of the scene now under consideration.

From the assemblage of people of every description discovered walking among the Ailes, Clergy, Knights, Ladies, Tradesmen, Beggars, &c. the Crypt must then have been a common resort for idlers, a convenient place for assignation, and a kind of mart where-in commercial transactions were carried on. And however many a lover might there have sought consolation for his amorous complaints, we find in a play called "The Merry Devel of Edmonton" (wrote much about this period), a discarded swain determining to repair thither for a purpose the very reverse:

"I'll go and wear out my shoe soles  
In pashon, in St. Faith's Church under  
Paul's."

Gentlemen desirous of seeing the Picture may have an opportunity, by calling any Thursday, between the hours of twelve and three, No. 12, Upper Eaton Street, Grosvenor Place.

Yours, &c. J. C.

#### ILLUSTRATION OF A PASSAGE IN SHAKSPEARE.

*Speech of Percy Earl of Worcester to his Nephew Hotspur.*

"—Peace, Cousin, say no more:  
And now I will unclasp a secret book,  
And to your quick-conceiving discontents,  
I'll read you matter deep and dangerous:  
As full of peril, and advent'rous spirit,  
As to o'erwalk a torrent, roaring loud,  
On the UNSTADFAST FOOTING of a SPEAR."

\* "That is of a Spear laid across."

WARBURTON.

SUCH is the Comment which has travelled through many Editions down to the one published by Mr. Reed in 1803; but as Dr. Warburton has not stated any motive for a *Spear being laid across a torrent*, some addition to his interpretation may prove acceptable. Shakspeare's imagery appears every where to derive its origin from an object, fact, or habit; it is powerful from having the authority of usage, and imparts delight by the propriety of its application. Let it also be remarked, that this speech is delivered by a Percy; who, like a true *Cheriot Hunter*, illustrates his meaning by a reference to a hazardous practice in those who followed the *Chace on foot*. A torrent frequently gushes from a mountain, deep and rapid, but yet of a breadth that may admit of a bridge being formed over it by a Hunter's Spear: and, in the ardour of the Chase, it is probable that such an expedient was frequently resorted to. The Hunters in Cymbeline, who "house in the rock," follow the Game on foot, and "strike" with a Spear. Spears as well as Javelins were used by the Foresters, especially in the Wild Boar Hunt; and the former were of great strength, and very long.

W. P.

*Sloane Street, Jan. 22.*

Mr. URBAN. *Shadwell, Aug. 30.*

IN my perambulations through the South-west of Hampshire, Christ Church could not fail to call my attention. This beautiful Church, in a state of dilapidation, but now about to receive considerable repairs, was too good an object to pass unnoticed; perhaps there is not in the kingdom a more beautiful Nave, supported by the Saxon circular arch; and if the intended repair should be conducted with liberality and consistency, this inter-

interesting Church will not fail to become a national characteristic of taste and propriety.

Having lately seen Saffron Walden Church perfected in its repairs, under the judicious arrangement of Lord Braybrooke, I would hope and trust that the Committee or Architect of Christ Church will follow so laudable an example; and it is certainly worth a journey to Walden, to take the Church as a specimen, for all those who are about repairing theirs, and are not willing to adopt the abominable plans of those herds of Innovators who either white-wash their Churches, like the inside of Newgate, or yellow-wash them like the temple of Cloacina (pardon the expression arising from indignation). On the contrary, by a view of Saffron Walden Church, it will be seen the beauty of conforming to the plans of our ancestors, of those at least 200 years previous to the reign of James I. when that horrible system of Architecture and Sculpture innovated the country.

To take away the whole of the pews in Christ Church, to remove the organ to the West end, and place it on a skreen corresponding to the Architecture of the Church, to make good the broken but beautiful slender shafts, is only (to use a sea-phrase) "to clear decks ready for action:" after which, much remains to be done; and, if done properly, the Church will not only be a credit to the Town, but an ornament to the County—a County in which are to be found more caves than churches, affording no gratification to the traveller, the antiquary, or the man of taste.

On a plain marble tablet in the North wall of the Chancel is the following memento to the memory of the worthy Vicar's wife:

"Sacred to the memory of Sarah wife of the Rev. Samuel Clapham, A. M. Vicar of this Parish, and of Great Westbourne, Yorkshire, and Rector of Guesage St. Michael, Dorset, who departed this life Nov. 14, 1807, aged 52 years. Believing the doctrines, she observed the ordinances, and practised the duties of Christianity.

"Go," Reader, "and," animated with the view, and supported by the hope of immortality, "do thou likewise."

Yours, &c.

T. W.

Mr. URBAN, M. R.—*n*, Jan. 8.

I SEND you the following Querries, in the hope that some of your learned Correspondents may have the goodness to answer them.

1. "The impalpable Powder of Mamoruch." See Townson's *Phil. of Mineral*. p. 171. What is this Powder? What are its synonyms? by whom described? and how prepared?

2. "Cil. Let the Sophy of Persia come and christen him a child.

"Boy. That will not do so well; 'tis stale; it has been had before at the Red Bull." Beaumont and Fletcher, *Kl. of H. Post. Act. IV.* near beginning.

Commentators take no notice of this passage, though it certainly requires illustration much more than many on which they drudge and labour. I am inclined to think it a sneer at the conclusion of Shakspeare's Henry VIII. This conjecture would receive a little strength, did I know where that Play was first brought out.—Was it at the Red Bull?

3. A re-publication of the Duke of Buckingham's Rehearsal, with pretty large Notes, partly excerpted from Dodsley's Old Plays, from other contemporary ones besides those mentioned in the Key, and from a great number even of modern ones, seems to be a delicious morsel for the Lovers of the Ludicrous in the Drama—Would it not?

4. Selden, de Diis Syris, quotes an Inscription found in Cumberland, "*Tramai*." See p. 358, edit. 1639, or in Montag. ii. cap. 2. I have seen no satisfactory explanation of this. Is it, as I very strongly suspect, a mistake of the Transcriber or Sculptor for *Turani*?

5. Is Langland's *Lushburth*, mentioned in a former Query, *Lewisham*? *Lewis* and *Lush* are a little similar; *Burth* and *Hau* are very nearly synonymous. Or, supposing the Poet to allude to John, xiv. 6, does he mean Lutterworth, of which Wickliffe was then Rector. The title of one of the Works of this Father of the Reformation seems a little to corroborate the conjecture, that in Lutterworth was the "Luther Allaye." H.

#### ASLACKBY TEMPLE.

ASLACKBY, Isclby, or Aslaby, a small village two miles North of

of Folkingham, was formerly much noted for a Preceptory or Commandery of the Templars, founded by John le Mareschal, about the time of Richard I. They had the church and lands here by gift of Hubert de Ry before 1183, as appears by the rental made that year\*; but the Preceptory might only commence from John le Mareschal, heir to Hubert de Ry, giving them the capital messuage about 1193.

According to Tanner†, it was afterwards given to the Hospitallers; and, as part of their possessions, was granted, 33 Henry VIII. (1541), to Edward Lord Clinton.

Here was also a large round church, now rebuilt as a farm-house, and still called The Temple. The embattled square tower‡ remains at the south end, of two stories; the upper story was formerly open to the roof, but has of late years been fitted up as a chamber by Mr. Williamson, the present occupier. The lower story is the cellar, vaulted with groined arches, on whose centre are eight shields. The central one is charged with a cross, the others are: "A chevron charged with a crescent between three squirrels; *Lovell*.—In a bordure engrailed a chevron between three spread eagles.—Twenty roundels, a dexter canton, Ermine; *Zouch*.—Barry of eight, in chief a greyhound; *Skipwith*.—In a bordure engrailed, a chevron Ermine.—A chevron between three fleurs de lis.—Three garbs quartering seme de lis, a lion rampant.—Ermine on a fesse, three crowns.

At other joints of the ribs:

Ermine, a fesse fusilee impaling a bend, Ermine; *Hebaen*, impaling *Rye*.—On a bend three stars impaling on a bend three birds.—Two bulls impaling the bend and birds.—A plain shield §.

Over and under the South window without are three shields, one charged with a cross, and the two next—On bend three birds.

Yours, &c. JOHN MOORE.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 10.

CAN any of your Correspondents give me information relative to Richard Laurence, esq. Author of "The Interest of Ireland in its Trade and Wealth stated; in Two Parts, &c. Lond. 1682-3," 8vo.; or of Lieutenant Thomas Addison, resident in Ireland in 1722; but supposed to be a native of England; or of Major Reading of Saintoff in Yorkshire, who died at Kinsale, co. Cork, April 19, 1725. In the Church at Kinsale there is an escutcheon with his arms, impaled with those of his wife.

Yours, &c. BIOGRAPHICUS.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 15.

IT would be esteemed a favour if you can refer to any Memoirs of the Rev. Dr. John Pettingall; by whom several valuable communications appear in the "Archæologia."

Yours, &c. M. G.

Mr. URBAN, *New Romney*, Jan. 16.

MANY of my friends who hold farms in different parts of this country, and who have bad land on those farms which they conceive might be turned to a more profitable account, wish to try the *Agrostis Stolonifera* (*Fiorin Grass*) so much recommended by your correspondent Dr. Richardson, near Armagh and Dungannon, in Ireland, in your vol. LX XIX. pp. 133, 908, but are at a loss how to procure it. I have been requested to suggest to the Doctor most respectfully, through the medium of your very valuable Repository, that if a coloured and accurate print of the plant were inserted in one of your Numbers soon, and the proper method of planting it given, they might be able to find it by that means, as he states "it is indigenous, and more common to all parts of the United Kingdom than any other grass." This would save a great deal of trouble to the worthy Doctor; and they have promised to give it a *fair trial*, the event of which shall be most faithfully laid before the publick.

Yours, &c. CULTOR.

\* Monasticum Anglicanum, vol. II. pages 332, 333.

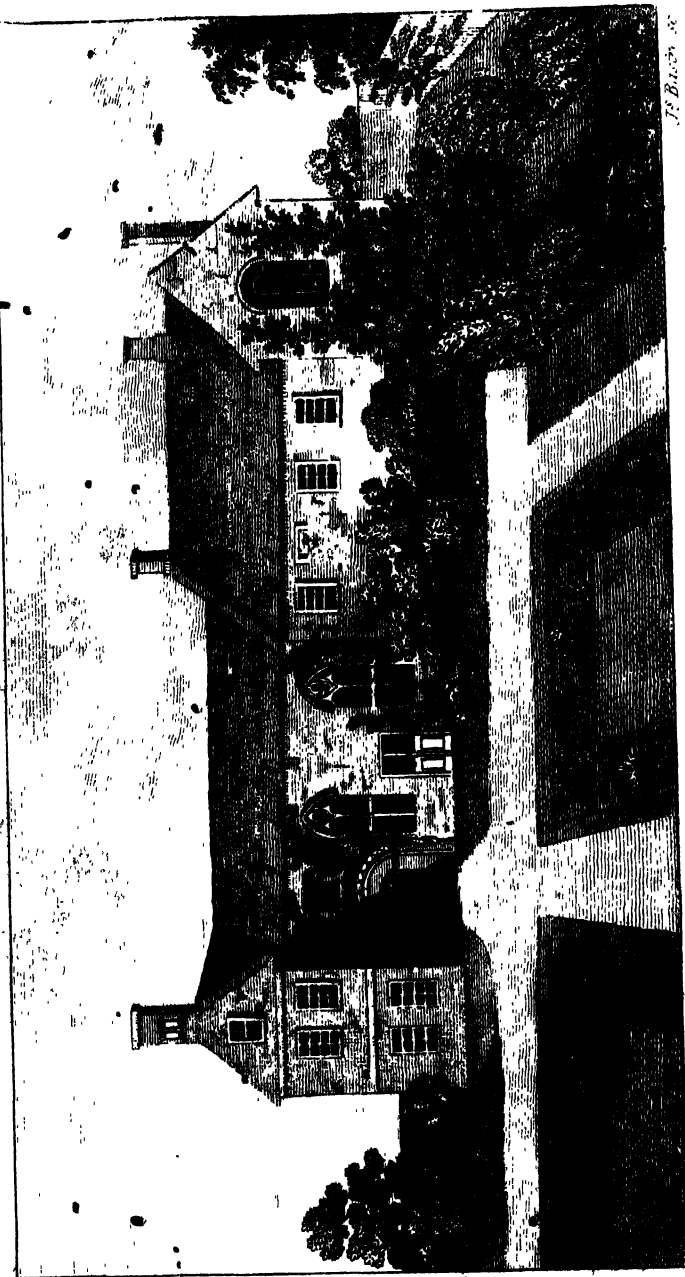
† Page 276.

‡ A South view of this Tower, engraved by B. Howlett from a drawing by John Moore is given in the Second Part of Collections for a Topographical History of the Hundred of Aveland, County of Lincoln, now publishing.

§ Sanders's MS. in Musæum.



gent. Mag. Jan. 1806. Pl. 1. p. 17.



J. B. B. 30

Barnack Rectory, Northamptonshire.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan 6.*

**I** SEND you a View (*Plate I*) of the Rectorial House at Barnack, near Stamford, in Northamptonshire; a parish of some consequence by the antiquity of several of its Houses, and by the monumental memorials in the church; for which I shall refer to Mr. Brydges's *History of Northamptonshire*, vol. II. p. 492.

The Rectory has been the residence of several worthy Divines; particularly of the late excellent Thomas Rennell (father of the present very learned Dean of Winchester); who died in April 1798, and whom you have recorded in volume LXIII. p. 626.

Yours, &c. M. GOUGH.

Mr URBAN, *Bath, Dec 31, 1809.*

**I** AM much obliged to your Printer for the trouble he has taken in forwarding my Annotations on the Poems of Rowley, which had lain so many years neglected in the Library of our late worthy friend Mr. GOUGH; whose death must have been a great affliction to you. I wish it were in my power to add any thing to the well-merited eulogium on his excellent character with which you have favoured us. I had the happiness to enjoy his friendship and good opinion many years, and had numerous opportunities of observing the benevolence and humanity of his disposition towards the sick poor: my appeals to him on their account were always received with a kindness and cheerfulness which encouraged the repetition it may, indeed, be truly said, that his circle was as open to the necessities of afflicted industry, as his noble Library to the wants and wishes of literary men. Such was his liberality in the last respect, that many a time when I have expressed a wish to look into a scarce book for the purpose of enabling me to establish an opinion respecting the antiquity of Rowley's Poems hostile to his own, (and, I am sorry to add, hostile to yours also,) he hath so far anticipated my wishes and my labour, that, far from suffering me to send for it, I have found the book at my own house long before the fatigues of the day would permit me to open it.

If the same spirit had actuated every one who took an interest in that curious question, the literary

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world would not have been so long and so much insulted with the animosity of a dispute conducted, in many instances, rather as a fierce contention for victory, than a calm and candid enquiry for truth. I can see no reason why two persons of different opinions may not canvass the question thoroughly, and at the same time steer clear of wrath and hostility. truth being the object of their enquiry, they ought to be a mutual aid to each other.

If the applauded Editor of Chaucer had confined himself to a bare assertion that, in his opinion, the Poems attributed to Rowley were a modern forgery, his reputation might have gone far, in the estimation of a numerous class of readers, towards deciding the question; but when that gentleman produced his particular arguments, it was natural for those arguments to be closely examined; and if, upon such examination, it shall hereafter appear that the language may, in almost every instance, be defended by extracts from really antient writers; if, out of a list of something less than one hundred words which he has objected to, not more than four or five remain now in a state of uncertainty, surely the tables will be turned; and that high reputation, that knowledge of the old English language for which he has been celebrated, must become a powerful argument in favour of the antiquity of the Poems; for if numerous antient forms of expression occur in the Poems to which he was a stranger, who had every assistance from glossaries and learning, from age and experience, from critical sagacity, and a mind long exercised in this particular line of study, how are we to suppose they were within the reach of an infant, destitute of every one of these advantages?

The receipt of the Papers which, although now superseded by more mature experience, will still be of some use in the farther investigation of the subject, was the more pleasing, as I had intended to request you would interest yourself in the recovery of them: and I am not without hope that you may be lucky enough to fall in with something more of mine on the same subject.

I flatter myself that I have already pointed



pointed out, in my "Introduction to an Examination of the Internal Evidence," &c. on this subject, so many instances of negligence, and consequent error, on the part of Messrs. Warton and Tyrwhitt, and so many proofs of the misconception of passages by Chatterton, as to shew that the question of their authenticity or spuriousness is still open to farther investigation; and of great importance to those who are anxious for the discovery of truth, in a subject highly interesting to the History of the English Language.

• If I can obtain a candid hearing, I have not the smallest doubt of being able to shew, that it was absolutely impossible for Thomas Chatterton to have written the Poems attributed to Rowley: and I have, at the same time, the fullest confidence that I shall place the arguments which the late Mr. Steevens produced, and the marks of literary resemblance which he and others have deemed demonstrative of a writer posterior to the age of Shakspeare, Milton, Dryden, Pope, and others, in such a light as to convince every impartial reader that no deduction can be drawn from them, at least none favourable to the opinion of Mr. Steevens, although it will be very possible to shew that several of those marks have a tendency directly contrary.

But that I may not appear to be dealing in mere assertion, I claim a place in the Gentleman's Magazine for the following anticipation of a page in an intended Essay, intitled, "Other Marks of Literary Resemblance: or, an Investigation of the Marks of Literary Imitation affecting the disputed Question of the authenticity or spuriousness of Rowley's Poems." This Essay now lies before me, ready for the press; but it cannot with propriety appear at present, as it forms the concluding part of my Enquiries. The passage to which I now refer comprehends one of the first and strongest of Mr. Steevens' Marks of Imitation, one which has been hitherto generally received as decidedly imitative of Shakspeare;

"The Tournament begynnes; the hammers sounde."

ROWLEY.

"The Armourers accomplishing the Knights,  
With clink of hammers closing rivets up."

SHAKSPEARE, K. H. V.

A resemblance of expression is freely admitted; and more is required in reply than merely to observe, that it would have been difficult for two writers who were describing the same thing to avoid coincidence of expression. It is unnecessary to believe that either the Author of the Tournament or Shakspeare recollected the more striking coincidence in the following lines of Chaucer:

— "And fast the Armourers also,  
With file and hammer pricking to and fro."

I am not satisfied with the general remark, that, upon similar subjects, and under similar circumstances, different writers will express themselves in similar language. I know that Drayton, in his *Battle of Agincourt*, has given us a description which might have been adduced by Mr. Steevens with equal appearance of imitation:

"The poor distressed Englishmen the  
whiles, [with dread,  
Not dar'd by doubt, and less appall'd  
Of their arm'd pikes some sharp'ning are  
the piles, [head;

The archer grinding his barb'd arrow  
Their bills and blades some whetting are  
with files,

And some their armours strongly riveted;  
Some pointing stakes to stick into the  
ground, [wound."

To guard the bowmen, and their horse to

It is plain that Mr. Steevens might have chosen any one of these passages as the counterpart of Rowley's line,

"The Tournament begynnes; the hammers sounde."

Yet, I believe, none will contend that Drayton and Shakspeare imitated Chaucer. Rowley's line was undoubtedly an imitation, but neither of Chaucer, Shakspeare, nor Drayton; it was the correct imitation of a fact to which Mr. Steevens was a stranger; for it never occurred to him, nor to any of the combatants in this controversy, that in the *Formulary of ancient Tournaments*, which Chatterton never saw, and for which *vide* the *Antiquarian Repertory*, vol. 1. p. 39, we find, amongst other things coincident with passages in Rowley's *Tournament*, that the company really assembled, either by *striking hammers against a bell*, or by sound of trumpet, so that

"The Tournament begynnes; the hammers sounde"

is a line which cannot be placed to the account of any other coincidence than that of the just representation of a fact well known to the original writer; but to which Chatterton was as great a stranger as Mr. Steevens.

This is one only out of some hundred instances, not hitherto noticed, that may be very easily produced, in confirmation of the remark, that it has been the fate of Rowley's Poems often to be charged with, and suspected of, a spurious origin, from reasons which, when thoroughly canvassed, are strongly characteristic of their authenticity.

I must, therefore, repeat that, when the late Messrs. Warton, Tyrwhitt, Steevens, and other learned men, have declared their conviction that the Poems attributed to Rowley are modern forgeries, I felt myself bound to pay the greatest deference and respect to their assertions; but when those learned men condescended to produce arguments and particular reasons in support of their opinion—when I am told by one that they are modern forgeries, because we never find in them, as in all really antient poetry, the plural noun confounded with the singular verb—because they abound with compound epithets, such as the *eye-speckl wing* of the owlett—by another, that they are modern forgeries, because we frequently find in them the singular verb with the plural termination, contrary to the practice of all antient English authors; and that they contain expressions, such as “*every cyne*,” which “would not have been a *bit* more intelligible in the fifteenth century than at present”—I say, when these, and a hundred other arguments of a similar nature, are brought forward, every one of which I have it in my power completely to refute, when I can shew that they contain almost as many instances of the plural noun with the singular verb as they contain pages; that the *eye-speckle wing* of the owlett is a correct, beautiful, and really antient expression, which neither Chatterton nor any of those gentlemen understood; when I can prove, by a numerous list of quotations, that our antient writers were in the habit of adding the plural termination to the singular verb, and that the phrase of *every cyne* is an antient mode of expression, perfectly consistent with antient usage; I am not only justified

in holding a contrary opinion; but I have a right on my part to assert, that if they be modern forgeries, they are the production of a writer much more skilful in the old English language than any of the writers by whom their authenticity hath been called in question.

That I have in part effected what I have here advanced, I beg leave to refer to my “Introduction to an Examination of some part of the internal Evidence respecting the Antiquity of certain Publications said to have been found in Manuscripts at Bristol, written by a learned Priest, and others, in the Fifteenth Century; but generally considered as the supposititious Productions of an ingenious Youth of the present age\*.”

That I hope to effect the whole, I must refer to “An Examination of the internal Evidence, or, an Apology for the Believers in the Antiquity of Rowley's Poems,” which is now ready for the press, and which it is my intention at some future period either to publish myself, or to leave behind me ready for publication, together with “Other Marks of Literary Resemblance; or an Examination of the Marks of Literary Imitation affecting the disputed Question of the Antiquity or Spuriousness of Rowley's Poems.”

Yours, &c. JOHN SHERWEN.

#### ILLUSTRATIONS OF HORACE.

BOOK I. SATIRE III.

(Continued from Vol. LXXIX.

p. 1110.)

*EVANDRI* manibus tritum degescit.] The interpreters are not agreed whether here is meant the old King Evander, with whom we are brought acquainted in the *Aeneis* of Virgil, or Evander the artist, who, as the old Scholiast informs us on the testimony of those *qui de personis Horatianis scripserunt*, was carried, among other captives, to Rome, on the death of Antonius the triumvir, and is said to have enriched that emporium of the world with a great number of exquisite works. Dr. Bentley and Winkelman are of the latter opinion; and Junius, in his Commentary on the xxxvth, xxxvth, and xxxvth Books of Pliny, sup-

\* Printed by Meylers, Bath, for Longman, Hurst, Rees, and Orme, London, 1809, for the benefit of the Literary Fund, in Gerard-street, Soho.

poses that the Antonius Evander is meant, whom Pliny mentions as having made a new head to a statue of Diana executed by the famous sculptor Timotheus, at that time standing in the Temple of the Palatine Apollo. It is well known that among the Romans it was a great point of luxury to possess dishes of ingenious workmanship. Those made by Evander were, perhaps, of a sort of Egyptian porcelain, and held in particular estimation on account of the elegance both of the work and of the fashion. Saumaise has shown \* that the word *tritum* may signify as much as *lortum* or *tornatum*, turned; and thus the word is as appropriate to a sort of fine pottery, as the anger of the host to the guest who had carelessly thrown down a brittle vessel of such value from the table. — Those who prefer making this *catillum Evandri manibus tritum* a culinary antique of the aboriginal Shepherd-king Evander, appeal in support of their hypothesis to an epigram of Martial [lib. viii. 6.] where a certain old fellow, Euctus, brags much of the high antiquity of his drinking vessels, and cites none but celebrated names of the heroic age as the ancient owners of them: his goblets, however, were all of silver; whereas King Evander can hardly be supposed to have had any other than wooden or earthen cups. *Tritum* then is equivalent to antiquated, worn out by use. The meaning, however, according to this interpretation, seems to me so forced, that in translating the passage I should rather follow Dr. Bentley's.

*Quis paria esse fere placuit peccata, &c.*] Here begins the disputation with the Stoics, whose famous paradox, All actions, in as much as they are right or wrong, are equally right or wrong, Horace on this occasion combats in the true spirit and tone of a genuine Socratic poet, opposing dialectic subtleties by the common apprehension of mankind, and deriving his notions of human affairs rather from experience and the annals of the world, than from ontological abstractions. His reasoning on the subject is this. The common sense of mankind (*sensus communis*) that which among all polished nations is the custom or practice (*mores*) and the public interest (*utilitas*), are all so manifestly repugnant to the stoical

principles, (*ver.* 27, 98.) To be brief, it is simply what is profitable to the species at large that has conducted mankind in determining the difference between right and wrong, and in the decision of what was just and equitable in particular emergencies. When mankind in the primitive rudeness of nature roamed about the forests of the uncultivated earth, they had as yet no conceptions of laws and obligations. They sought merely to gratify their animal instincts, and whenever collisions arose, force decided. The natural consequence of this was, an universal war (the Hobbesian *bellum omnium contra omnes*) which must have terminated in the total extermination of the species, had there not been something in man, the expansion whereof was as natural to him as the growth of his body and the unfolding of his animal powers, (*ver.* 98—103.) This something unfolded itself in mankind, so as that they, by an equally natural instinct, invented a language, by means of which they were enabled to fix their conceptions, to elevate their sensations to ideas, and mutually to impart their thoughts to each other. From that moment human life assumed a different form; the brutal ferocity vanished; the sense of the infinite inconvenience they suffered in that state, led them to the idea of a social establishment. They saw that for their own interest they must set bounds to their propensities, and put a bridle upon their passions; and thus is the dread of wrong, that is, the desire of being delivered from the destructive consequences of a lawless liberty, the parent of justice, or of the first positive law which reason gives to man, and whereby all acts of violence, or aggressions upon another, as being directly incompatible with the peace and general welfare of society, are declared to be wrong or offences, and obnoxious to social vengeance, (*ver.* 103—112.) This vengeance, which the society takes on its offenders, could not, without falling into the old inconvenience, be left to the caprice of particular injured persons: for nature alone does not teach mankind, so safely to decide what in every emergency is right or wrong, as it teaches every one by simple perception what is an evil or a good for them; on the contrary,

\* Saumais. in *Solin.* p. 389.

the anger by which we are heated on having suffered an injury; would always in our vengeance transcend the bounds of equity. It must be the laws, therefore, that exercise the office of correction in the society; and since, in determining the punishment, regard must principally be had to the damage which the society, or the party immediately injured, has sustained; and no one of sound judgment in this respect will assert; that it is of equal import, whether a man plucks a turnip from another's field, or whether he robs a temple, whether he has raised a bump on a man's head with a staff, or throttled his own father: so neither can it be with reason affirmed, that these crimes merit equal punishment; and thence it is manifest that penal laws are necessary to serve as the ground-plot of equity, in virtue whereof crimes are punished in proportion to the injury they do to society. (*ver.* 113—129.)

*Cum propeperunt primis animalia terris, &c.*] Horace, notwithstanding that his moral philosophy ordinarily betrays the pupil and friend of the Socratic school (to which Epicurus, likewise in point of morality, was very closely attached), appears as far as concerns his ideas of the universe and the origin of things, to have adopted the notions of the Epicureans touching those objects which are above our horizon (*que supra nos*, upon which Socrates either never entered at all, or if he even did, it was only in a very popular manner, and arguing *ad hominem*), as the most natural, and perhaps as the most convenient to him. It is, therefore, the less surprising, that with respect to the origin of mankind, he coincided with Lucretius; since almost all civilized nations have been forced to confess, that there was a time when their forefathers roamed about the forests, ate acorns, and, knowing no positive laws, in all cases where their passions came into collision, terminated the dispute by the physical law; in virtue whereof, the stronger overpowered the weaker, *abusive* or *jeocosely*, called the right of the strongest. The Poet was moreover obliged, in deducing his arguments against the Stoics, to fetch them from that distance; forasmuch as he had to prove, in opposition to them, that the theory of right and wrong was a consequence

and product of culture; or, in other words, that it was not more natural and innate to man than speech, clothing, dwelling, social connexion, industry, and all other things, whereby he is distinguished from the dumb creatures, as being all indeed contained in the human nature; yet can no otherwise be produced and brought to a certain height of perfection, than by a tardigradous process, and through the aid of numerous fostering circumstances.

*Non nosti quid pater, inquit, Chrysippus dicat.*] Chrysippus, who immediately after Cleanthes filled the philosophic chair of Zeno, the founder of the stoic sect, is here styled father Chrysippus, because he stood in such high repute with the stoics, that it was usually said of him, Without Chrysippus there would be no Stoa. He was in the strictest sense a *doctor subtilissimus*, and one of the acutest opponents of the Epicurean sect. But, notwithstanding the reputation in which he was held by his party, of the seven hundred and five books which he is reported to have composed, not one is come down to us; and it does not appear that the world has lost much by that accident.

*Ut Alfensus vaser.*] The general opinion of the interpreters, which likewise the biographer *antiquorum Ictorum*, the commentators of Pomponius, and numbers of the learned besides, uniformly follow, is, that the person here spoken of is the celebrated Publ. Alfensus Varus, one of the most eminent lawyers of the Augustan age. This opinion has no other voucher than the old scholiast and his copyists, whose validity we are already acquainted with\*. To me it seems not improbable, that this scholiast has here played us a trick, agreeably to his usual practice. He was ignorant who the Alfensus of Horace was; but the Ictus P. Alfensus Varus of Cremona (who is one and the same person with the P. Alfinius of Dio, and the P. Alfinius, who was consul in the year 754) being much better known to him; he therefore made no doubt, that Horace was

\* His words are: *Urbane satis (Horatius) illum irridet, qui abjecta sutring quam in municipio suo Cremonensi exercuerat, Romanam venit, magistrusque usus M. Sulpicio, Icto, ad tantam pervenit scientiam ut ei consulum gereret, et publico funere effunderetur.*  
speaking

speaking of that Alfenus, and then proceeds to inform us, that this lawyer had formerly worked at Cremona as a shoemaker; as if he had elsewhere learnt this anecdote, though he had borrowed it only from Horace himself. — Nor it was indeed not impossible, that the son of a Cremonian shoemaker had for some time in his early youth carried on the profession of his father, and not feeling a special call to the gentle craft, afterwards migrated to Rome, where he became pupil to Serv. Sulpitius, a great lawyer, and at last consul. It is however equally possible, that Horace had a quite different Alfenus in view. One may have been brought up a shoemaker, have given up the trade, and taken to a hundred other businesses, and yet not one of them be of necessity exactly that of an attorney. It is however not only possible, but highly probable, nay almost evident, that the Bard had a different Alfenus in his thoughts. Alfenus the advocate survived our Poet several years; he however speaks of his Alfenus as one no longer alive, *erat*; which *erat* it would have been absurd to use, had Alfenus been still living.\* For then it would have been absolutely necessary to put *est*, because precisely thereupon the point of the stoical argument turns, “the wise man is (*virtualiter*) a shoemaker, in the same manner as a shoemaker, who has given up the business, is still always a shoemaker, because he can actually become so whenever he will &c.” — Just after writing this, I perceive that the celebrated Antecessor of Utrecht, Eyeraud Otto, in his *P. Alfenus Furius ab injuriis veterum et recentiorum liberatus*†, has enforced the very same argument, and has in general produced such good reasons for dispossessing the worshipful company of cordwainers of the unjust assumption of the honour which has hitherto accrued to them from this almost general mistake of the learned, that it would be superfluous to waste one

word more about it. — To conclude, the reasons adduced by Dr. Bentley are in my mind sufficient to induce us to read, instead of the common lection *utor*, in spite of the scholiast, *tonsor* [barber]. ‡

[*Latrus*.] A contemptuous allusion to the near affinity of the stoical sect with the cynic or doggish.

[*Ineptum præter Crispinum sectabitur*.] Horace characterises Crispinus (with whom we are already acquainted, from the conclusion of the first Satire) by the epithet *ineptus*: for which the Greeks, according to a remark of Cicero, had no equivalent term in their language, and Mr. Wieland observes, neither have the Germans; but to which the English word *dotard* is perhaps perfectly adequate. “This word,” Cicero in his *Orator* § makes Cæsar say, “has always appeared to me one of the most significant in the Latin language, and custom has given it a very extensive scope. For one who in talking has no regard to time and circumstances, who prates too much, and is too fond of hearing himself speak or chatter, who pays no attention to what is due to the dignity of the persons with whom he converses, or whether what he is telling can be interesting to them, or whether it is of consequence for them to hear him; in short, whoever, in what manner, and on what occasion it be, talks impertinently, verbosely, and tediously, is, with us, *ineptus*. A fault with which the eximiously erudite Greeks (*eruditissima illa Græcorum natio*) are abundantly endowed. Hence, probably, it arises, that they have no word in their language for this failing, the odiousness whereof has never once struck them. Amongst all the *ineptiis*, however, the multitude of which is innumerable, in my judgment scarcely any one is greater than (as they are wont to do) to dispute, without the least regard to place, time, and persons, on the most abstruse and unnecessary subjects in the world, with the most subtle (and

\* It may be here objected, how then could Horace immediately before have said of Tigellius *est* instead of *erat*, since Tigellius likewise was no longer living? I answer, 1. In that construction we may put *est* for *erat*, when the subject is concerning one defunct; but not *erat* for *est*, when speaking of one still alive; 2. Hermogenes stands here not particularly for himself, but for any great singer; as we are wont to say an *Apelles*, a *Lyfippus*, for some great painter or statuary.

† *Thesaur. Jur. Rom.* vol. v. cap. iii. p. 1643.

‡ Lib. ii. cap. 4.

tiresome) sophistry." — As it seems probable to me, that Crispinus (whom Horace, whenever he mentions him, represents as a silly, insipid pedant) was profoundly versed in this last species of ineptitudes, I conceive that for what he here intends particularly to express, no fitter term can be found than *gabbler*; which, though not a dignified expression, and borrowed only from vulgar life (*vox de medio sumta*, as our Poet calls such words, ver. 243 of the Epistle to the Pisces), yet, on that very account, more forcibly expresses what he here intends to say. In the French, *vieux radoteur* would have more properly expressed this *ineptus*, than the too common word *sot*, which Batteux has made use of.

W. T.

*Great Ormond Street.*

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 20, 1809.

A FEW years ago, some trouble was taken to investigate the origin of the Gypsies, whose dispersion over the face of the earth had made them remarkable, in almost every habitable part of the world. But I think we have as great curiosities amongst us, of whom we have but a very imperfect knowledge, little more than of the former; I mean the present race of Jews, whose loyalty and sobriety are the most interesting criterions in their character in every country throughout their dispersion. I shall not trouble you with their present state abroad, as that has been ably done some months since in another Magazine from a German publication, a complete translation of which will soon appear in an handsome volume. I shall only follow the method of the first, and confine myself to their progress and practice in England; and, by comparing their improvement abroad, shew that the English part of their community are far behind their brethren on the Continent, in education and literary accomplishments.

When they came first into England is not certainly known. Nothing relating to them is mentioned by either British or Saxon Authors; but we have undoubted proof that they were noticed in the reign of Edward the Confessor, in whose Laws we find an article which shews that they were then treated as vassals to the Crown; in which light they were constantly considered until their banishment in

1290. The words of the Confessor's Law are very remarkable.

"Be it known that all the Jews, wheresoever they be within the Realm, are under the King's guard and protection, as his vassals; neither can any one of them put himself under the power of any rich person, without the King's licence, for the Jews, and all they possess, belong to the King: And if any person shall detain them, or their money, the King may claim it as his own property, they possessing nothing of themselves."

Thus we find they were mere vassals. Their persons and their goods were the King's property. And you may observe there is something very strong in the expression—"the Jews, and all they have, belong to the King."

This vassalage was so severe, that they could dispose neither of their persons nor effects, without his particular licence and permission. And the next mention we find of them is in Ralph Holinshed, who records the proceedings of the Conqueror against these unfortunate people when they first settled here, at the beginning of his reign. He says, vol. III. p. 15. "Among other grievances which the English sustained by the hard dealings of the Conqueror, this is to be remembered, that he introduced the Jews into the land from Rohan, and appointed them a place to inhabit and occupy."

This translation of these people, there is no doubt, was accomplished for a sum of money from them to him, who accordingly appointed them a place to inhabit and trade in; and in which their persons and properties were entirely at his disposal, not being able to act without his particular permission. Yet in this subservient situation they increased and multiplied; grew rich and insolent; in so much that, by the end of Rufus's time, they became noted for various oppressions; zealous for their religion, holding open disputes against the Church, and by various other misdemeanors, Henry I. was obliged to banish the wealthiest, and those that remained he fined 5000 marks. They afterwards dispersed themselves to Cambridge, Bury, Norwich, Lynn, Stamford, Northampton, Lincoln, York, &c. But there were some places which obtained such favour as to be exempted of their intrusion, as

Newcastle,

Newcastle, to which Corporation it was granted, "that no Jew, from thenceforth, should remain or reside in their town, during the reign of Henry the Third, or his heirs."

Hence, we find, these people were always considered as aliens, not as free-born subjects, but as vassals to the Crown, who might be pillaged according to the King's pleasure or caprice. This was exactly the light they were looked upon until their banishment at the Coronation of Edward I. And, accordingly, whenever the State was in necessity, or any of our Sovereigns were disposed to raise money for any sudden emergency, the Jews were constantly called upon to supply the State's necessity. We have every reason to think that such applications were popular in those times, and that the Nobles often advised such measures, as they did not lay any burden upon the natural subject.

That they were considered all this while as absolute vassals, and treated as such, without mercy or regard, must be admitted from Richard the First's dealings with them; for, upon his return home from the crusade in 1194, Roger Hoveden informs us, *Annal. pars post.* p. 745, that he appointed a Register Office for the Jews, in which all effects belonging to them were to be registered, and the concealment of any particular article was to be punished with the forfeiture of liberty and property, and, in some cases, of the delinquent's whole estate. John Brompton, and Holinshed, give an account of this registry and its offices. By these means we find that our Kings were always acquainted with the actual possessions of these people, whom they held in the most absolute subserviency possible, and perfectly knew what sums they could at any time levy upon them. Nor can it, after this review, be questioned, whether they were then considered as free-born subjects, when their persons and their goods were constantly registered in such an exact manner, and for such a vassal use. History is full of exactions made upon them during the whole time of their being here. My Lord Coke confirms this truth, when he says, in his notes upon the Statute of Judaism, from December 17, in the 55th year of Henry III. to Tuesday in Shrovetide, the second year of Edward I. which was about

seven years, the Crown received £420,000. 15s. 4d.; a prodigious sum, considering that silver was then but 1s. 8d. per ounce.

The severity and rough usage they met with in England, did not deter them from doing all in their power to advance their credit in trade with the nation, as well as the foreigners that resided here; and, to their credit, it must be owned, that they were never detected as spies or political evils. Even to the present time, they cannot be blamed for want of allegiance, whatever other charges may be laid against their character. Though they were sometimes pinched by Government, it was for no other fault but that of possessing wealth, which was, and is to the present day, at the King's disposal, as I shall soon farther shew. Their transgressions and poverty in many instances I shall omit here, and leave their criminalities to the ancient Historians who record them. All I shall notice is their political influence, and comparative state of improvement with the rest of their brethren abroad, who, it will be easily perceived, are above one hundred years advanced before them in every thing that can adorn the human character.

Their eminence in trade must have been considerable, when it was found necessary to establish a superintendent over their body. But this high officer was not one of their community; he was nominated by the King, and had power to regulate their conduct in every thing temporal, and he was called the High Justiciary of the Jews. His business was, to protect them from all manner of oppression, not only from the natives, but among themselves; to decide all controversies that might arise; and above all, to hold their seal, and keep the keys of their public treasury; by which it appears our Kings had an interested view in their allowance in the land.

As to their spiritual government, it was conducted in the same manner as it is at present; only that their synagogue was opened by a patent from the Crown under certain restraints; but which, however, did not hinder them from as much of the exercise of their religion as was consistent with the temper of the times. The persecutions which the Jews suffered abroad at this time brought great numbers

numbers here, as their civil and religious interest was better secured than under the more despotic and Asiatic Governments.

But they were not content with all this lenity: they were discovered lending out their money to foreigners out of the land; for which, with some other misdemeanours irrelevant here to mention, they were in 1290 entirely banished, by Proclamation of Edward I. on pretence that they impoverished the country by excessive usury. When they withdrew, their number was estimated at 15,000. This banishment was to be perpetual: however, they found their way back during the Protectorate, and were tolerated in the exercise of their religion; but without any Act of British Legislature to settle them in the country; not even so much as a single Proclamation was made in their favour, although they were ready to fine immense sums for an establishment, and even offered to prove Cromwell their Messiah. But nothing would do; the Protector was ashamed of the offer, and he let them settle, and privileged a part of London near Aldgate for their residence.

Though they have often been imposed upon by false Messiahs, yet they still have always looked to an extraordinary man for that long wished for character to rise in their favour. It was in pursuit after this that their return to England was in some measure owing. The Protector's character just then, according to some of their opinions, answered their expectations; and several even went so far as to flatter the Usurper with that appellation, mistaking him for the original, as their successors have Buonaparte.

There is a curious anecdote of this affair in Mons. Ragnenet's *Hist. d'Olivier Cromwell*, 12mo. Naye, 1727, p. 290. He says, "About this time, Rabbi Manasseh Ben Israel came to England to solicit the Jews' re-admission; and about the same time a deputation of Asiatic Jews arrived also, with the noted Rabbi Jacob Ben Azabel at their head, to make private enquiry, whether Cromwell was not that Messiah they had so long expected. These deputies upon their arrival, pretending other business, were several times indulged with the favour of a private audience

from him; and at one of them proposed buying all the Hebrew books and MSS belonging to the University of Cambridge. But this the Protector refused, rejecting the proposal with scorn. However, they had the liberty of viewing them, after which they took an opportunity to enquire, among his relations in Huntingdonshire, where he was born, whether any of his ancestors in the male line could not be proved of Jewish extraction."

This project, it seems, did not succeed; and, their enquiries into Oliver's pedigree not being carried on with all the secrecy such a scheme required, the true purpose of their errand into England became quickly known at London, and was very much talked of; which causing much scandal among the Saints, they were suddenly packed out of the kingdom, without then obtaining any of their requests, to the great joy of the Country, as well as the University of Cambridge, which being at that time under a cloud, on account of their former loyalty to the King, had every thing to fear from such visitors.

In a short time after, another deputation from Holland, with M. B. Israel again at their head, arrived here; but still Cromwell was not hardy enough to give them a licence to settle here. He only connived at it; as did Charles II. and James II.; and since the Revolution they have remained on the same footing, without any Act of Parliament for a legal settlement.

It has been the opinion of the greatest Lawyers on this subject, that they could never be made natural born subjects while the Act of Parliament by which they were expelled and outlawed remained in full force and unrepealed. And we have a remarkable instance of the opinion which the Government entertained of them in the year 1690. A dispute arose then between them and the Christian merchants, about the payment of the Alien Duty, which the Jews attempted to prove they were exempt from, first, by Royal Letters of Denization, the grant of which they could never prove; and secondly, by being born in the Island of Great Britain. This matter was solemnly argued before the King in Council, who produced an Order, dated Hamp-



ton Court, October 14, 1690, reversing their request, as being founded on false pretences; and superseded it, by ordering them to pay the said Alien Duty, notwithstanding any pretence they should make.

They after this remained quiet for 70 years, until they attempted to get their Naturalization Bill; against the passing of which the most respectable of their community were very earnest, as plainly seeing the destruction of their people at hand by that measure; for if the bars of diet and intermarriage among themselves were once thrown down, a century would annihilate their profession; therefore the heads of the Jews were the first in their clamours against it.

These facts being too well known to be denied, I shall pass over the mass of evidence and matter of proof for it, to show what my Lord Coke says on the subject, and proving that these people were always considered as Aliens. This Oracle of the Law has given his opinion very clearly on what is the Common Law of the land in this case. In the seventh volume of his Cases, he positively says, "The Jews, like all other Infidels, are, in the eye of the Law, Aliens in the highest degree; *perpetui inimici*, perpetual enemies; for the Law presumes not they will ever be converted; and that between them and Christians there must be perpetual strife, and such a state of hostility as can never admit of peace in the present state of things."

By this opinion, we find that the Jews, in the eye of the Common Law, were always looked upon as Aliens; neither natural-born subjects, nor capable of being naturalized; but to remain perpetual Aliens, because there is no reasonable ground to expect they will ever be converted till the end of time.

From these authorities, it is evident that a Jew born here is not, therefore, a natural-born subject; for our Laws have always considered his infidelity as an absolute disqualification; and accordingly our Historians, as well as Statute Laws, unanimously declare that these people were never considered as free-born subjects of this Realm; but assert that their condition was dependent vassalage, and their persons and for-

tunes were entirely at the King's disposal, as his absolute property.

In my next I shall pursue the subject to the limits of the present time, and discover the temper and pursuit of these people, by which the good folk of England will find themselves quite mistaken in the Jews.

Yours, &c. HENRY LEMOINE.

Mr. URBAN, *Oaks, Canterbury,*  
Jun. 12.

IT happens at this time to have been the duty of the Treasurer and Surveyor of the Church of Canterbury to examine the accounts for the last 20 years, in order to average the repairs, as by requisition of Parliament: the whole amount is £21,005 and leaves the annual average £1,050 5s. After this exhibition, I shall take no farther notice of remarks in your last volume, p. 1126, signed J. U. as produced by malevolence and ill-humour; as the Church has no reason to fear the observations of any Traveller endowed with good sense, candour, and taste. W. W.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov. 30, 1809.*

I HAVE been lately reading, with the pleasure which I always derive from all that proceeds from the pen of this gentleman and his daughter, Mr. Edgeworth's "Essays on Professional Education." My gratification would have been unmixed, but for a sneer in it which is, I think, unjustly thrown out against a most ingenious naturalist and worthy man; and, as it is my firm persuasion that Mr. Edgeworth would not knowingly or intentionally be guilty of injustice, I am induced to notice the circumstance in your impartial Repository, in the hope that it will be corrected in another edition.

The passage to which I allude is one in which, pointing out the necessity of directing the attention to important objects, Mr. E. takes occasion to contrast the labours of some great authors with those of the Naturalist Lyonnet, who, he observes, had "the curious impertinence to write a quarto upon the anatomy of a Caterpillar." "Poor Lyonnet," said I to myself as soon as this passage caught my eye, "little did you think, when employing weeks and months in painful labour, upon a work which you flattered

scattered yourself would fill up a vast chasm in comparative anatomy, and procure you immortality amongst all future Physiologists—little did you think that this work, which had been dignified by the celebrated M. Bonnet as “une démonstration en fait de l’existence de Dieu,” would ever be ridiculed by an English philosopher as “a curious impertinence!” And what can have given rise to this harsh and unmerited sarcasm, I confess my inability to guess. Two suppositions may be made as to Mr. Edgeworth’s meaning: one, that he meant to say it was an impertinence to write at all about an animal so minute and contemptible as a Caterpillar; the other, that he intended to insinuate the absurdity, not of writing at all on such a subject, but of writing a quarto volume upon it. That he meant the former I can scarcely bring myself to believe. I cannot credit that Mr. Edgeworth is one of those who measure the importance of objects in the scale of Nature by their cubical contents, and believe that great and small are God’s standards of importance or futility. If such were his opinion, I need only refer him to his late friend Dr. Darwin’s *Phytologia*; and, having read what is there said respecting the *Aphidivorous Fly*, I would ask him, whether the destruction of this little insect would not be likely to produce a far greater gap in Nature’s chain than that of the Elephant or the Mammoth? But this reference would be unnecessary. Mr. Edgeworth cannot have to learn from me that insects, even the smallest of them, are amongst the most effective agents of the Creator; that, in point of fact, they are often the most terrible of scourges, as well as indirectly the most valuable of friends; and consequently he cannot mean to say that attention to the œconomy of such powerful agents is impertinent. Nor can he mean to say that it is a mark of folly to attend to their anatomy. He must be aware of the importance of Comparative Anatomy, as well as of the imperfect state of this branch of science; and that we know less of the anatomy of insects than of that of any other class of animals.

We are thus driven to the last supposition. Mr. Edgeworth must mean that it was impertinent to think of

writing a quarto volume on a subject which ought by no means to have exceeded a pamphlet in octavo. But can Mr. Edgeworth seriously set himself up as the judge of the extent to which a description of the organs with which God Almighty has thought fit to furnish one of his creatures, should go? If Mr. Hume or Mr. Cooper had favoured the world with a quarto volume upon the anatomy of the elephant, Mr. Edgeworth, I dare say, would be the last man to sneer at such a laudable labour as “impertinent.” But if Mr. Edgeworth had ever taken the trouble to “winnow” the astonishing “*Traite anatomique de la Chenille du Saule*” of Lyonnet, he would have found that the Creator had thought it worth his while to furnish this despicable animal with parts as numerous, organs as singular, and an anatomy as instructive, as the elephant. Why then should it be impertinent in man to occupy as much paper in describing the wonders of the one, as of the other? Mr. Edgeworth, I will venture to assert, would not think three quarto volumes too much to occupy in a complete anatomical description of man. Yet in man, 500 muscles have never yet been described. In the Caterpillar of the willow, M. Lyonnet has discovered, and accurately described, *four thousand and forty!* besides an apparatus of nerves, lungs, viscera, limbs, &c. &c. quite as numerous and intricate as the human subject can boast.

Was M. Lyonnet to have passed over the major part of these discoveries, for the sake of compressing his remarks into Mr. Edgeworth’s legal compass? Surely, if it be worth while to do a thing, it is worth while to do it well; and if the opinion of M. Cuvier, who, in his admirable *Comparative Anatomy*, has made such frequent use of Lyonnet’s labours, had been asked as to the extent to which that indefatigable anatomist might pursue his observations without being guilty of “curious impertinence,” I am much mistaken if he would not have replied, “Take Truth and Nature for your guide, and your observations cannot be too minute—your volumes too large, nor numerous.”

Yours, &c. ENTOMOPHILUS.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN,  
Atherstone,  
Oct. 27, 1808.

I SEND you inclosed the history of an extraordinary case of abstinence, an imperfect account of which hath been given in several Newspapers. You may, perhaps, think it (if not too long) not unworthy a place in the *Gentleman's Magazine*; the extensive circulation of which hath pointed it out to me as preferable to the confining it to a mere medical publication.

E. BOURNE.

Ann Moor, a poor woman aged 58, residing at Tutbury, in the county of Stafford, by common report hath lived about 18 months without taking any solid food whatever, and the greater part of the time also without liquids. In the early part of the history of her abstinence, she was accustomed to swallow occasionally small quantities of tea and water; but, these giving her considerable pain, she has for some months past washed her mouth only with a little cold water two or three times a week. Such was the account I received a few weeks ago, and that the Medical gentlemen in the town and neighbourhood of Tutbury (many having been to see her) were fully convinced of the truth of the story. Anxious to see so uncommon an instance of deviation from the natural laws of the human economy, I visited her on Monday the 17th instant, accompanied by Mr. Tylecote, Surgeon at Appleby, Leicestershire. From the vague and imperfect accounts we had each of us received of the situation of this poor woman, we expected to see an almost living skeleton, whose organs were extended little more than the common integuments of the body. How great was our surprise, then, to behold a good-looking countenance (I do not mean to say a healthy one), and far less general emaciation than may every day be witnessed in cases of fever, and in the last stage of consumption. We had been informed that, upon laying the hand on the belly, no traces of the bowels could be felt; but that the teguments only remaining, the vertebrae of the spine and the great artery descending along its course, were palpable on the slightest pressure; inasmuch that, among the common reports given, it is said that the viscera are drawn up into the chest. We found the state

of these parts very different from the above description of them; as will appear from the subjoined account of our examination: and I suppose the difference in this respect from that given by some of her other medical examiners, arises from the occasional greater or less distension of the bowels themselves, and the tenderness or flaccidity of the skin over them.

Her pulse beat 96 in the minute, was regular, rather small, but hard, and underwent little or no variation during our examination. Her voice clear and strong; respiration easy and free. Tongue somewhat dry and white in the middle; yet no thirst. She has frequently severe pain under the short ribs of the left side, increased on pressure there, and also by lying on the right side. She has sometimes head-ach; but when free from all pain can sleep very comfortably: perspires a little occasionally on the hands and feet alone; and has sometimes general increased heat of the body, and flushings of the face. Her skin was then rather dry, as is found in a slight attack of fever. Placing our hands on the belly, the skin there was soft and loose, and the bowels plainly to be felt, distended with air and some fluid; which excited themselves also to our organs of hearing by a gurgling noise similar to what happens by moving on a rubber nose-tube containing air and water: and so far were the spine and great artery from being easily felt, it was only by considerable pressure that this could be done, which gave her much pain, and nearly brought on fainting; and was followed by several eruptions of air; and she says she sometimes has discharges of air likewise *per anum*.

The following is the history of her case as related by herself. Some time prior to the summer of 1806 she was troubled with frequent pains of her sides and stomach, especially after eating; but her food was not then rejected, and she did not consider herself so ill as to pay any particular regard to these circumstances. She had for a long time had the care of a boy who had the evil; over whose body were a number of very offensive sores. At the above period her appetite began to decline, and what little food she took her stomach nauseated, but

did

did not reject; and she fancied it had the smell and taste of the sores of the scrophulous boy. 1st November following she found herself unable to do her usual work, which was that of picking or beating cotton. In the month of March 1807, she was seized with fits, which by her description appear to be epileptic; these continued about a fortnight, and were succeeded by cramps at the stomach and vomitings; she has had no fits since. About Easter of the same year, finding a total want of appetite, and much pain after swallowing, she gave up the attempt, and has never taken any thing solid since; nor has she any desire for food. For some time she continued to take now and then a little tea, and water, as mentioned above; but having now no thirst at any time, she contents herself with washing her mouth out only two or three times a week. \*She\* has had no stool since the 3d of August 1807; but she passes from half a pint to a pint of pale urine once in two or three days.

This extraordinary mode of life, as might be naturally expected, did not obtain general belief; and she was accordingly looked upon by many of her neighbours as an impostor. To dissipate this notion, she consented to be removed to another house, where she was attended day and night for nearly three weeks by persons consisting partly of medical men and partly of such of her neighbours as disbelieved her story. These relieved each other regularly every four hours, and were satisfied that during the above period she took neither food nor drink, excepting once, by desire, she swallowed a spoonful or two of water, which gave her considerable pain.

Such are the circumstances attending this case, as collected by the testimonies above described; but forming, perhaps, an unique instance of such protracted abstinence, and so very contrary to the established habits and indispensable wants of animated nature, many persons are yet nevertheless disposed to disbelieve the fact. However if there be any deception in the matter, it appears to be the most complete imposture ever practised. I think we can scarcely withhold our credit to the three weeks trial; and if so, I see no reason for doubting the

truth of the whole. It is true that in many cases of disease, in fevers particularly, we find an almost total cessation of appetite for solids for three or more weeks; but then there is usually an increased desire for liquids, and at the termination of the disease the general appetite returns. It is owing, I imagine, to a want of appetite entirely, that the continuance of life here, under the privation of food, is to be accounted for; for hunger, if not satisfied, is itself a stimulus, which in time would destroy the body; hence those unfortunate persons who are deprived of the means of gratifying this appetite, quickly die. How then has life been sustained in the case before us? If we examine the subject philosophically, I think we may come to some rational conclusion. The elementary principles of the human body, or those into which it may be reduced by means of chemistry, are very few. The food, whether solid or liquid, destined for its nutrition, and the repair of the changes and waste it undergoes during life, is also resolvable into the same principles; and moreover, these principles are present in the atmosphere we breathe, combined as it always is with watery vapour, &c. And it is only by the different combinations and modifications of these few elementary principles that the various articles of food, say the almost infinite variety in the products of Nature, present themselves to our view; that one thing is sweet, one is sour, and another is bitter; this is soft, and that is hard; one proves salutary, and another poisonous, &c. &c. And it is according to the relative affinities which these elements have with each other, that one is more readily than another acted upon by the juices of the stomach, intestines, &c.; or in familiar words, that one is of more easy digestion than another.

The universal receptacle for food, in mankind at least, is the stomach; and if through this medium the human body be supplied with nutriment containing only those principles which exist in the atmosphere which surrounds us; if by the total want of appetite this supply be precluded by the usual means; it is reasonable, or it is not unphilosophical, at least, to suppose that life may be sustained if the same principles can gain admission by

by other channels. It appears that the vigour and strength of the body cannot be maintained in this manner, as is the case with the subject under consideration; yet life itself may thus be preserved for an indefinite period. The well-known instances of hibernating animals afford proofs of its continuance for months by respiration alone.

I shall conclude with a few observations on two or three of the particulars noted in this case. In the first place the nutrition of the system is evidently introduced by the lungs (it is not our purpose to inquire here by what means it is afterwards assimilated.) She lives apparently on air alone: to use her own expression, "she loves air," and has the chamber window constantly open. As she almost continually lies in bed, it is not probable that much is furnished by absorption from the general surface of the body; but it seems that a kind of digestive process is carried on in the intestinal canal, and that a species of chyle is there formed. That there is some secretion there which undergoes a decomposition of its elementary principles, is apparent from the presence of air and moisture which we discovered by pressing on the abdomen; and hence the frequent eructations of flatus, &c.; but, from the tenuity of the matter imbibed, there are no gross particles to form what is usually evacuated by stool. The hardness of the pulse and dry state of the skin seem to indicate that there is not a sufficiency of moisture introduced into the system to answer the general intentions of Nature; and owing, as I suppose, to this defect, life will be gradually exhausted. I apprehend that a thickening, perhaps an ossification of the arterial system has thus commenced, and will keep increasing, having begun at the most remote points from the heart which afford the greatest resistance to the action of that organ, thence ascending to the greater vessels, and to the heart itself; and from the gradual obliteration of these, life will become extinct in a like manner to the burning out of a lamp. How long a time may be requisite for the completion of this process it is impossible to say; but, from present appearances, there is reason to believe she may continue some months longer. It is probable that the frequent use of a warm bath (if

she could bear it) would tend to defer her dissolution. E. BOURNE, M. D.

MR. URBAN, *Banbury, Jan. 13.*

YOUR Magazine being frequently devoted to the promotion of beneficial objects, whether general or local, permit me to call the attention of your Readers to the following particulars:

The soil in the neighbourhood of this town, for a circuit of five or six miles, is generally a deep reddish loam, which is extremely productive in crops of corn and grass; and indeed the Banbury district is reckoned the agricultural glory of the county\*. But its roads are proverbially bad, owing to the nature of the materials of which they are composed. We have no pebbles whatever, no gravel, no stones that will bear the pressure of a loaded waggon, without being speedily ground to dust or mire. No wonder, therefore, that our roads are bad. Had we good materials, we might soon have good roads. The inhabitants of this place are anxious to remove the reproach of its being one of the dirtiest towns in England. Without good roads, no country can avail itself of its resources to their full extent. We lay out more money on our highways than would suffice, in some places where good materials are at hand, to build triumphal arches through the principal streets. Still the grievance remains. Many plans have been projected, and calculations made, to remedy the evil, by pitching or paving. But the expence would be so great in bringing proper and sufficient materials from such a distance, and afterwards laying them, that the plans have been abandoned as ruinous and impracticable.

Several of our principal streets and market-places are very wide and extensive, and, of course, would require a very large quantity of stones to pave them. Our parochial expences are already very heavy, the poor numerous, our principal manufactory declining, although we enjoy a very good general trade, and have lately expended nearly £20,000. in building a magnificent Church, which is not

\* See Mr. Young's Survey of Oxfordshire, lately published by the Board of Agriculture.

yet finished. These expences must be borne chiefly by the taxed householders of the town, as this is an insulated parish, with scarcely an acre of ground belonging to it.

I have been thus particular in describing our situation, as no physician can prescribe a remedy without having a complete knowledge of the disorder. Under these circumstances, what can be done? The inhabitants are desirous of putting the roads into a durable state of repair. We would willingly profit from the experience of others, if any of your Correspondents dispersed throughout the United Kingdom can inform us, that, under like circumstances, means have been found of making good roads.

It has been suggested, that the soft porous stones of this district might perhaps, by the agency of fire, and being burnt in a kiln, be converted into a durable material, as, I am informed, is done in some places. But this would be expensive; and we have not sufficient data on which to ground an expectation that the experiment would succeed. The opinions of your Chemical Readers on this head would be acceptable. Perhaps other districts may wish for like information.

Another mode has been suggested: We are informed, that in some parts of Gloucestershire, and probably in other parts of the kingdom, Clinkers (*i. e.* semi-vitrified bricks) are used for pitching stables and other places, and are found to answer the purpose. Now, if these Clinkers will bear the frequent kicking of heavy horses, shod with iron, it is probable they might also, if made sufficiently thick, bear the weight of heavy wheels, or at least might serve for paving foot-paths. We abound with strong clays in this neighbourhood. But here some other difficulties arise. The Excise duty on bricks is considerable; and the law, I believe, will not allow of their being made larger than the usual size. Perhaps also some of your Readers will be kind enough to solve the question, Whether Clinkers made and used solely for the repairing of roads would be liable to pay this duty; as the Legislature, in various Acts, has expressly exempted materials used for repairing roads from the payment of tolls and duties. And, Whether any particular process is necessary in the preparation and burning of these Clinkers.

Information on all or any of these points, from your intelligent Readers, cannot fail of being useful; and perhaps they may tend to other valuable purposes.

P. RUSSELL.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 18.

AS your Magazine is extensively circulated, I am desirous to learn from some of your various Correspondents, "Whether the County Rate be not generally very unequally assessed." Two parishes in this county (Devon), suffering under a pressure so disproportionate as three to one to some, and as ten to one, and upwards, to other parishes, and now paying five per cent. *ad valorem*, presented a Memorial last week to the Quarter Sessions at Exeter of their hardship, "praying the Magistrates to take the same into consideration, and to adopt such methods for granting them relief as they should think fit." Their answer was, "They had no authority to consider it." So that, it seems, their grievance is irremediable under the existing laws. There is a case mentioned in Burn's Justice of an appeal from St. Paul's, Covent Garden, against St. Mary-le-Bone, wherein Lord Mansfield decided against the former, though he acknowledged the hardship, and said, that Equity was with the latter.

It is a business deserving the attention of Parliament; and it is to be hoped, will soon be brought before it, and that power will be given for making new and equal County Rates, which can now be done with little trouble, as the value of each Parish may be known under Schedule A. as assessed to the Property Tax. Any information or advice on this subject will greatly oblige

Yours, &c. DEVONIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, Downing-street,  
Jan. 15.

IN answer to T. N. vol. LXXIX. 1096, there is a method adopted in America for the destruction of those Ants which are so extremely injurious to fruit-trees while the fruit is in blossom; this is, by dipping a piece of strong brown paper in fluid tar, and wrapping it round the body of each tree about three feet from the ground, when the blossom is just opening, and to let it remain till the time of gathering. The tar will not injure the bark of the

the tree, neither will this "wise little people" attempt a second experiment. The late Thomas Astle, esq. of Battersea Rise, tried this, with desirable success, in his grounds. R. A.

MR. URBAN.

Jan. 3.

MR. Churton has recently performed a laudable task, in the execution of his spirited life of Dean Nowell. It is one of the most interesting biographical narratives that has appeared for some years, and displays, in a striking degree, conciseness and perspicuity of style, acuteness of observation, and depth of enquiry and research. In the perusal of it, however, some few omissions occurred to me, the mention of which may not, probably, be unacceptable to the Author, and which I take the liberty of offering to his attention through the present channel.

Amongst the benefactors to Brasen-nose College, in Oxford, an institution of which Mr. Churton always speaks in the most respectful and affectionate terms, I was greatly surprised to find that one was omitted by him, whose name certainly deserves to be associated with those of Nowell, Trappes, and Frankland. The gentleman to whom I allude is William Hulme, esq.; and as his liberality has been productive of many advantages to Brasen-nose, and to those of its members who have participated in his bounty, I shall endeavour to supply that deficiency which appears to exist in Mr. Churton's work.

Mr. Hulme was the descendant of a reputable family seated at Kersley, in Lancashire. By his will, dated the 24th October, 1691, (five days previous to his decease,) he devised several estates, situated in that county, to the intent that the rents, &c. arising from the same, should be annually distributed, for ever, amongst four of the poorest Bachelors of Arts of Brasen-nose, who should reside there four years after taking their respective degrees, and who should receive the same during the space of that period only; such Bachelors to be nominated and approved of by the Warden of Manchester, and the Rectors of the Parish Churches of Bury and Prestwich for the time being. At the time of the testator's decease, the several exhibitions amounted only to the sum of

£15. each; but from the rapid strides which commerce has made in Lancashire within the last half-century, and the consequent increase of population that has taken place, landed property has risen in value to a degree almost incalculable, inasmuch that, in the year 1795, the trustees were empowered by Parliament to grant to the Exhibitors (who had been some years previously increased to the number of ten, and are now farther augmented to fifteen) such farther allowance as they should think reasonable, not being less than £60. nor more than £110. *per annum*. This latter sum has been since accordingly paid; independent of which, a handsome surplus is annually left in the hands of the Trustees, who, at their general meeting in October 1808, recommended to the Principal and Fellows of Brasen-nose, that an oration in memory of so great a benefactor should be yearly delivered by some of the Exhibitors, and that a prize of £10. (to be laid out in the purchase of books) should be presented to that competitor whose essay should be deemed the most successful.

In the numerous instances that Mr. Churton has had occasion to bring forward notices of rare and curious books, connected with the subject of his work, he appears to have been scarcely aware of the existence of that valuable and accurate repository of ancient literature, the *Censura Litteraria*, lately brought to a close under the superintendence of Sir S. E. Brydges. We do not find an individual reference to that publication throughout the whole book; although, by consulting it, the author would have undoubtedly received considerable information upon various occasions. For instance, a full and interesting account of the Schoolmaster or Teacher of Table Philosophy\* is given by Mr. Park, (vol. V. p. 126.) who speaks with a degree of certainty as to the propriety of attributing it to Thomas Twyne, which Mr. Churton merely presumes to be the case. Of "Whitney's Emblemes" likewise (cited by Mr. Churton as a rare and curious book) an analysis communicated by Mr. Markland is inserted in the same work,

\* Life of Nowell, p. 241.

(vol. V. p. 233.) with specimens of that author's singular verification.

Mr. Churton might also have applied with advantage to Mr. Douce's valuable "*Illustrations of Shakspeare*," &c. on those subjects of antient manners and customs, that are occasionally noticed in the *Life of Nowell*. Amongst many others that I could point out, I particularly allude to the practices of commonly wearing weapons of defence, and of retaining "gentlemen born" in the menial train about the time of Queen Elizabeth\*; two customs that are fully shewn and exemplified by the indefatigable researches of Mr. Douce; who likewise speaks of the ridiculous depth of the ruffs used about the year 1580, which gave rise to many satirical prints†. Some additions might also have been made, by consulting these latter volumes, to the *List of Translations* (given at page 247) published by the laborious Richard Robinson‡, and a description of the very singular Manuscript, preserved in the British Museum, intitled "*Eupolemia*," &c. &c.

Underneath the portrait of Professor Whitaker are engraved his coat of arms, *imparting* those of Nowell, of which family his mother was a member, and not either of his wives§. This is certainly an impropriety, though it may be deemed a very inconsiderable one: it is yet surprising that it should have occurred in a work where accuracy appears to have been so generally consulted. S. D.

Mr. URBAN, Oct. 16, 1809.

AFTER the manner in which the applications made for farther restraints on the crimes of adultery and the profanation of the Lord's day have been rejected, and the very profligate scene of mockery at the Laws of God, and of defiance of his judgments, publicly exhibited during the examination of an abandoned prostitute; there may justly seem to be but little hope of success in an endeavour to procure farther laws for the protection of female innocence against

the vile arts and abominable attempts of seducers. Yet some of your Readers who are Members of the Legislature have not, perhaps, so entirely eradicated from their minds every Christian sentiment, but that they may still be ready to coöperate in restraining practices most injurious to the everlasting as well as temporal welfare of a portion of society that have every just claim to the most careful protection of the State, not only innocent in themselves, but capable of becoming most useful members of the commonwealth. Is it not most disgraceful and unjust, that when, from ignorance and inexperience, they are totally unequal to cope with the craft of a designing debauchee, they are left an unprotected prey to any man whose lascivious desires their persons excite? Seduced by such under the most captivating professions of affection, under the most solemn vows of constancy, to leave their natural guardians, they are often hurled in a few weeks from plenty to want, from ease to misery, from the happiness of innocence to all the sufferings attendant upon guilt and contrition. Represent to yourself, Sir, the sensations of a young woman of good education, and, till then, irreproachable character, who by a gallant, or a noble, or perhaps a learned villain, has been prevailed on to leave her father's house, and brought to that grand receptacle of crime and criminals, the Metropolis. When the hypocrisy with which her seducer clothed himself is laid aside, and, his infernal purpose of pollution being accomplished, he deserts his victim to indulge some newer lust,—to the keen vexation of being abandoned by that individual on whose fidelity she had embarked all her hope of happiness; for whose sake she had not only renounced her parents, and all her past dearest connexions, but contracted deep guilt by the ungrateful return she made for all the tenderness the former had shewn her, all the obligations they had conferred on her, is to be

\* Douce's *Illust.* vol. I. p. 430.

† *Life of Nowell*, p. 56, and Douce's *Illust.* vol. I. p. 358.

‡ Douce's *Illust.* vol. I. p. 464, and vol. II. p. 424.

§ I am unacquainted with the names of both the females with whom this celebrated man allied himself. His learned descendant, the Historian of Whalley and Crayke, merely observes, at p. 469 of the former work, that the Professor "contracted two marriages successively, with women of respectable birth, but of Puritan principles."



added, the recollection of that dagger which she has plunged into their breasts by the disappointment of all the fond hopes they had entertained of seeing her reputably settled in the world, and by the load of infamy she has brought on their child. While to this accumulated misery accedes the affliction which the dreadful prospect before her presents: when the limited sun her seducer leaves her (if, indeed, he leave her any) shall be spent, fearful of returning to her offended kindred, if she have not sufficient strength of mind to take refuge in some one of those Asylas now open for female penitents, after dragging on some months in little better than famine, by working at her needle, even if she can get such employment, prostitution is the resource that presents itself to her, by which to procure the necessities of life. And thus she, on whom a fond father would once hardly let the air blow, and whom a tender mother accustomed to the most delicate habits, is reduced to solicit the embraces of any coarse sensualist, of any foul debauchee, that will pay for the enjoyment of her person! Fix your thoughts, Sir, but for a moment, on the striking, the lamentable contrast, between a young woman in whom beauty, innocence, and delicacy conjoined, present charms the most interesting to the beholder, fixing his esteem as well as exciting his admiration, and the poor emaciated prostitute, striving, by her wanton looks and lascivious demeanour, to rouse the desire of those who see her; and you cannot but immediately conceive in your breast the warmest indignation, the deepest detestation, of the abandoned scoundrel who, to gratify his sensuality, could give the beginning to such a change. It is against iniquity like this that I wish the Legislature to exert its authority. For here the plea commonly urged against making seduction penal, that it may be partly the fault of the female herself, is not applicable, as the penalty is required to apply only where a course of seduction is fully established: and where it is so (for I cannot suppose that the Legislative Department of the State has wilfully renounced all care of the morals of the subject; and, if it have, most easy is it to discern what it must itself expect from the Divine Governor,) punishment ought to follow, for the sake of both parties. For, since those who cause others to sin are menaced with the heaviest condemnation, surely the duty of a governor (which is always the better fulfilled the nearer its discharge resembles that of a father) demands that care should be used to prevent offences, for the sake not only of the injured, but of the transgressors themselves. And, indeed, when we call to mind, that a wretch who misleads a poor artless girl of not more than twelve years of age into crime and misery can by our Laws be punished only as depriving her parents of her service, the reproach intended to be cast on us by our Enemy, in calling us a nation of shopkeepers, appears most richly merited; since in this case the beauty and innocence, the virtue and salvation of individuals, are brought to the mean trading estimate of shillings and pence: and a people professing Christianity, and terming their Sovereign Defender of the Faith, strike out of their account of guilt the transgression of the Words of Christ, and reckon not as loss the forfeiture of the Divine approbation. May this stigma quickly be wiped off from our national character; and the licentious reasonings of those whose partiality to the vice which leads to the crime in question weighs with them to oppose the enactment of penalties against it, be no more listened to; nor the estimate of the evils brought upon the seduced be taken from men who, being more conversant with prostitutes than modest women, are disqualified from forming a fair judgment either of the repugnance of the latter to pollution, or of the agonies of their remorse when they have been seduced into guilt. And may the virtuous members of our State, who possibly may still be sufficiently numerous to out-vote the unprincipled, exert themselves in a case so important; duly considering what blame must attach to them, if, while the children of this world are excited by the low and temporary motives which actuate them, to be active, dauntless, and indefatigable in the cause of Licentiousness and Vice, they are not roused by the grand and eternal considerations proposed to them, to at least equal vigilance and zeal in that of Piety and Virtue.

Yours, &c.

C. P.

MR. URBAN, Jan. 1.  
**E**NOUGH hath been said (vol. LXXIX. p. 1182.) with respect to the illustrious descent of the late Mrs. Brydges. But such a woman must not sink into the grave without an endeavour of doing justice to her virtues and to her character—a character, in a religious, moral, and social point of view, eminently distinguished.

The party addressing you knew her worth; he knew her to have discharged all her relative duties exemplarily; he knew her to have glowed with fervent piety, warm charity, and universal benevolence; he marked her suavity of manners, her graceful deportment, her personal advantages; he hath seen her in the trial of prosperity, in the visitation of adversity: under the one she looked up to her God with gratitude; and under the other, she still lifted up her eye to the great Source of comfort, bowing with meek submission to the decree of the Most High.

He must regret, with her numerous weeping friends, her removal from this world; though with them filled with the strongest assurance that she is gone to everlasting glory.

A LOVER OF TRUTH.

"An Historical Survey of the Ecclesiastical Antiquities of France."

Letter II.

MR. URBAN, Jan. 1.  
**T**HE vague and inconclusive objections to this work, and the still more impotent attack upon the principles of its Author, being now in part before your Readers, I proceed to request their attention to the arguments of the Architect as they affect Mr. Whittington's hypothesis, or as they bear upon particular expressions and observations which occur in the course of his work. Our Architect commences his labours by observing, "that ever since he became truly sensible of the impropriety and invidious tendency of the term *Gothic*; as applied to our Cathedrals and Churches, he has made it his constant purpose not only to do away the barbarous name, but to prove that the Styles in which such structures were erected had their rise and progress in England." By this he means (for we must in common charity help him out a little),

though in the very face of facts and dates, that the Gothic style was established in England before it was practised in any other part of Europe. But to proceed. "I have as often," he adds, "appized my Readers, that my presumption for such opinions stands on this *basis*." Now, gentle reader, note well his *basis*, and judge from it of the solidity of the rest of the structure: "I was regularly brought up in the arts of Sculpture and Architecture, have bestowed every hour of my life in the study and practice of drawing from our Antiquities; my collection in this way amounting to many thousand sketches."

Such, seriously and soberly, is this poor man's *basis* for quarreling with the harmless term Gothic, and for asserting that the *Pointed Style* had its rise and progress, *i. e.* its origin and prior establishment in England: upon a similar *basis*, as his sketch-book increases, he may with equal propriety contend for the infallibility of the Pope, or any other absurdity that next takes possession of him. But farther, this *basis* being, it seems, judged too stout for what it had already to support, has still another burden to uphold: "*Hence*," says he, "it is impossible for me to pass over the above publication without bringing forward the remarks as premised above, and gently to correct the Architectural Errors of the Amateur Student," &c. &c.

Faithfully promising to curtail my extracts in future, I hope I may be pardoned this one breach upon the time and patience of your Readers, it being necessary that they should perceive once for all what sort of a reasoner they have to do with. The truth is, that this person's faculties, at no time, I suspect, very clear, are, in the present instance, so clouded by anger and prejudice, that the portion of logic which Nature has given to every rational being, is utterly confounded in the vague resolution to be as mischievous as possible, no matter at whose cost. Upon the objections to the Preface I make no observation whatever; the Noble Writer, if he can think it worth while, will take that trouble upon himself far more effectually.

In our Architect's remarks upon Chapter I. Mr. Whittington is taken to task

task for calling Saxon buildings *barbarous*; & cavil almost too absurd to admit of an answer: but he refers, forsooth, to our own *walls* for the beauties of Saxon Architecture! To what walls? to those, I suppose, (according to his muddy conceptions expressed elsewhere,) of the present Cathedrals of Durham, Gloucester, Norwich, &c. all of them raised from the ground after the Norman Conquest; and, therefore, not only in Mr. Whittington's work, but in every other research into the early Architecture of this Country, distinguished by the term *Norman*. Is this despiser of youth to be informed at his time of day of the extreme paucity of any *undoubted* Saxon Remains in our whole Island? Mr. Whittington terms Saxon buildings (*appropriately* so named) *barbarous*, both from the various descriptions we have of them, and their well-known conformity to those contemporaneous remains which still exist upon the Continent.

In remarks on Chap. III. Mr. Whittington is quarreled with because, having observed that the French Bishops in the sixth century invited Artists into France from distant quarters, he "does not draw a supposition that England at least sent some men of ability." Had Mr. Whittington drawn such "a supposition," he would indeed have merited the fate from which even his good sense and candour have not exempted him, that of falling into the hands of *such an Architect*. The Reader shall judge for himself what "men of ability" England was likely to furnish France with at this period, and he will not fail duly to appreciate "*the suppositions*" of our wise "*Architect*." Venerable Bede, the contemporary Historian of the 7th century, records that, "In the year of our Lord 675, Benedict Biscopius, Abbot of Weremouth, went over to France to engage workmen to build his Church after the Roman manner (as it was then called) and brought them over for that purpose; and afterwards, when the building was nearly finished, he sent over to France for artificers skilled in the mystery of making glass, &c. &c. which work they not only executed, but taught the English Nation that most useful art."

Bede was not only a contemporary

of Benedict Biscopius, but also an inhabitant of Weremouth; his evidence, therefore, to this fact is conclusive. I will, however, subjoin the testimony of another writer, Richard prior of Hexham, who, speaking of the famous Church there, built by Bishop Wilfrid in 674, expressly says, "*De Româ quoque et Italiâ et Franciâ et de aliis terris ubicunque inveniri poterat Commentarios et quoslibet alios industrios artifices secum retinuerat, et ad opera sua faciendâ secum in Angliam adduxerat.*"

In the notice on the same Chap. III. we see the dates of Malmesbury Abbey, and of the Crypt of St. Denys, drawn up in battle array, date against date, but without a word of comment. Here more is doubtless meant than meets the eye; some matter of state, perchance, which, according to that ingenious person Mr. Bayes, ought not to be divulged. Passing by, therefore, such perilous matter, we proceed to Chap. IV. Here again we are much in the same sort of dilemma. "*Barbarous deformity*," it seems, is an expression in Mr. Whittington's work; which expression "*Architect*" asserts to be much too presuming for a young man of 26; but as to the application of the reprobated term, we must go to Mr. Whittington's work for satisfaction: we there find that it is applied to the Churches of the time of Charlemagne, a reference is made to examples, and reasons stated most satisfactory to every understanding but that of this wretched caviller, why these Churches deserve to be considered as specimens of barbarous deformity. The passage is too long to insert; but I do entreat my Readers who have it in their power to refer to it. They will see at once a proof of the fairness and accuracy with which Mr. Whittington writes, and of the stupid, unmeaning arrogance with which this "*Architect*" has thought fit to libel him.

In a research of this nature I protest, Mr. Urban, I had rather meet with a person who disagrees, than one who *altogether* accords with my view of the subject; as, in the former case, I may expect some information: by hearing what is to be urged on the other side, I may be induced to change, or be confirmed in my former opinion; but this Architect has found the

the art of eternally cavilling, without adding one word to the purpose. Thus, in his remarks on Chap. V. he exclaims, "*Boasted dimensions and arrangements of French Churches!*" Mr. Whittington, indeed, observes, that the French Churches of the eleventh century were erected in a style of the utmost magnificence the times would allow; but I find no particular *boasting* in this, nor is there any expression to which this term with propriety applies. Again: "Saxon Churches in England inferior in elevation, massiveness, and magnitude, to those of the Normans: we are to suppose (says our Architect) that he means Normandy under the influence of French genius." If "Architect" be capable of understanding a plain sentence in his mother-tongue, of which I much doubt, he ought to have understood no such thing. Mr. Whittington refers principally, though not solely, to that "peculiar manner of building (I use his own words) which was introduced into England by the Norman Prelates at the end of the eleventh century." To proceed, "The common error," Architect says, "is *adopted*, that an intercourse with the Eastern world was the cause of France adopting the Pointed Arch and its accompaniments, whatever they may be: this is *mis-stated*; no such opinion, be it founded in truth or error, is "*adopted*" by Mr. Whittington, who merely states the well-known fact, "that the first Crusade was soon followed by a change in the arms, dress, and architecture, of every Nation in Europe." These words conclude his observations on the state of Architecture in the eleventh century. His remarks upon the twelfth century commence thus: "In the course of the twelfth century, the Pointed Arch began to shew itself in the edifices of France and the neighbouring countries." Whether, therefore, Mr. Whittington conceived the *Pointed Arch* to be one of the changes introduced by the Crusaders or not, he has given no opinion whatever; and, so far as I have been able to collect, he had not made up his mind on that subject.

Yours, &c. "AN AMATEUR."  
(*To be continued.*)

#### ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION. No. CXL.

I AGAIN set my 50 years professional experience against that picked up

in "three years" by the youthful Amateur of 25; protesting, at the same time, that my Remarks (commenting p. 523 of last volume) were instigated by no other motive but that of zeal to defend the debased memories of our ancient Artists, to detect the errors of amateur pretenders to Architectural knowledge, and to point out the tendency of the "*Historical Survey*," a publication evidently brought forward to run down the abilities of Englishmen, and to do homage to the rankest and most inveterate of our Enemies. If I have been too warm on some occasions, it was at the insults offered to national feelings. I meddled not with the Historical department of the work (leaving that for others to take in hand): but, fixed on the Architectural passages only, describing English building against French building, setting English date against French date; when a downright falsehood was held forth, I, without ceremony, exposed the same; I selected those quotations from the "*Survey*" which appeared hostile to British Art, and regularly answered them. If my "*ravings*" were indeed ravings, it is well known that in madness there is sometimes "*method*." The "*horror of the times*:" the "*Amateur*" seems sore at this.—In fact, I am proud of the defence I have undertaken, and am prepared to suffer in the cause of our Antiquities, as many are to suffer for righteousness sake; it is a duty I owe the publick, and that is a consideration paramount to all others.

The "*Amateur*" is eager to bring forward those quotations only in favour of the Arts, &c. of this country, which the Author, from the nature of his writings, was *compelled* to utter; but takes special care to keep back those reflecting contempt upon them. It is evident the "*Amateur*" is some one interested in the sale of the "*Survey*," or he would never have had recourse to the quarrelsome language of disappointment, instead of attempting to confute one of my professional remarks; no—I trust he will keep clear of that—"no more—"

I shall re-quote a few of the Author's contumelious reflections upon the genius of past times in this our land; and then let it be seen if I have not cause to be severe, or "*mad*," as the "*Amateur*" is pleased to have it; "*where-withal to be merry with, forsooth*."

"The

\* The Gothic Style appeared at once, throughout Christendom," p. 524 of last volume (see my answers). "The great work of Art, the fleet and the wooden fortifications constructed for the invasion of England," p. 526 (answered). "Interior of the Church (St. Germain's) is low and gloomy; being principally lighted by small windows, resembling those of our Saxon buildings," p. 628 (answered). "The Pointed Arch was used from accident and necessity, before it became an object of taste," *ibid.* (answered). The interior (St. Denys) presents a more regular and magnificent prospect—a prospect which cannot fail to remind the English Traveller of our grand national receptacle of monuments, though it certainly surpasses it both in the richness and lightness of its Architecture," p. 629 (answered). I have just had put into my hands the four drawings mentioned in the answer, which shews St. Denys of a very inferior design and contracted dimension to our Westminster Abbey Church. These drawings will soon be laid before the world in engravings, with an historical description by Major Anderson, who had them taken on the spot in 1802. "Our belief that the English Artists were prior to those of other nations in the use of the Pointed Arch must be considerably shaken," p. 629 (answered). "The works at St. Denys afford a further illustration, of the superior advances of the French in Gothic Architecture. The upper range of windows are eminently magnificent, that none at all similar or comparable can be adduced from the cotemporary buildings of this country," p. 629 (answered). "Superior advances of the French Architects," p. 630 (answered). "Superiority of the French in the thirteenth century," *ibid.* (answered). "The interior (Notre Dame) is divided into five aisles; a species of grandeur which never crossed the Channel," p. 697 (answered, such at Durham); and, in addition, five Ailes at Salisbury, Chichester, &c. "The French, at the end of the twelfth century, had added a richness to their Gothic, which we, if it was not imported, were at least half a century later in producing," p. 697 (answered). "Painted-glass (Notre Dame) the

most magnificent I have any where seen," *ibid.* (answered). "The exterior of the Cathedral of Rheims is the most beautiful piece of Gothic Architecture in the world," p. 698 (answered by my "ridiculous, malignant, and unwarrantable Bedlamite Tirade," "Fraternalised with the horror of the times," &c. as quoted at full by the Amateur, p. 1093.) "Pyramidal finishing of French (churches), square finishing of our Cathedrals," *ibid.* (A wilful error. Answered. See the view of York Cathedral annexed.) Our "West windows, beneath which invariably a mean and disproportionate door presents itself," p. 699 (answered). Abbey of St. Nicaise; the honour of the work given to French Artists, p. 929. Major Anderson says, the Church was built by the English. The design of Amiens our Author attributes to Frenchmen; Major Anderson ascribes the work to Englishmen, p. 930.

A view of Lichfield Cathedral, as a companion to that of York, is in the Engraver's hands, and will be introduced into this Miscellany as soon as possible, to give another proof that our West Fronts have not either "mean" portals, or that they finish with a "square" termination.

The Amateur may be assured that I am ready to meet him on any ground, let his onset be what it may.—Question or answer—or otherwise!

DESCRIPTION OF THE ISLIP PLATES,  
(Concluded from vol. LXXIX. p.  
1123.)

Fourth Plate. Much of the Tudor Architecture is used for the compartment, with a preposterous Italian ogée arch; scrolls and ribband labels make out the bottom of the compartment. These scroll lower terminations have been introduced as the like termination of mural monuments for nearly the whole of the last century; and they are not at this time entirely set aside in such memorials.

The scene is the exterior view of St. Erasmus's, or Islip's Chapel, in the North Aile of the Choir of the Abbey Church, presenting work of the richest kind, and is a very fair representation of the several objects which are yet mostly to be met with. Part of the front of the Chapel is laid open,

open, in order that the interior might be shewn. At present, the front has a perforated screen, half stone, half wood-work. The wood portion is made to open for admittance into the Chapel; the original and appropriate door-way for that purpose (now stopped up) is seen on the right, within that door-way on the left of the Chapel which is for the pass up to the Chantry above. The several niches in the Front have statues. In a recess at the East end of the Chapel is the Altar-table (unfurnished); over it, a painting of the Crucifixion. Above this Painting is another, wherein is Our Lady in glory. Before the Altar, and in the centre of the Chapel, is the Abbot's table tomb, with his statue beneath. At the East end of the return of the windows is another Altar, but very small; and over this, a plain pannel, bearing at the top the busto of an angel. Against the sill of the window are seats. On the top of the Chapel the Chantry is seen; where, in a large recess at the East end, are magnificent paintings of the Crucifixion and the Last Day. In the return of the arch of the recess are paintings of pannels with Angels.

On the left of Islip's Chapel is brought-in part of the monument of Abbot Estney. Over the tomb part is an open arch with iron grating; in the entablature is a basso-relievo of the Abbot's busto, in glory. Through the arch of this monument is seen the Altar of the Chapel of St. John the Evangelist, with a Pointed compartment over it. At some height above this Painting is a circular compartment, with the busto of Our Lord.

Innovations; or present condition of Islip's Chapel, &c. The stone and wood perforated screens boarded up, to keep the interior of the Chapel hid from view; and, until of late (see vol. LXXVIII. p. 300), it was used as a receptacle for rubbish, grave tackle, &c. Altars, paintings, and seats destroyed, as is the statue of the Abbot; and the table tomb is now pushed into the recess of the window. A monument of the seventeenth century fills up the recess where the Altar was placed. The window, like the perforated screen, is kept constantly boarded up also; whereby this beautiful and historical memorial of the great Islip is, in a manner lost to public notice, and for no other

reason, I presume, but that it is the memorial of Islip. This may be considered as strange by some; but when they are informed, that in 1807 another Chapel\*, erected by the same character, with his several devices at the West end of the Nave, was destroyed, their wonder will not be very great on this head; but their astonishment will be raised to the highest pitch, in understanding that the blockaders and destroyers of the holy man's architectural relics are now actually upon the point of what they term *restoring* one of the turrets at the South-East angle of Henry's Chapel (of which Islip, we find, had so much share in constructing); a Chapel they so disinterestedly affect to admire, and are so truly zealous in the matter, that they wish to preserve in the same way the whole exterior of the Royal structure; affirmed by some to stand in need of so much care. I, indeed, have a dissentient voice to this plea, holding a quite opposite opinion. In truth, I obtain nothing by such an abstracted manner of thinking, therefore my conclusions may be held natural enough.

The statues in the niches destroyed; Paintings in the great recess of the Chantry destroyed; Abbot Estney's monument destroyed, for the setting up General Wolfe's monument; the tomb part, indeed, and the Abbot's brass effigies upon it, are however preserved in several pieces, and serve to make *convenient* paving in the Aile, immediately before the site where they had formed a part of such a grand architectural display in Estney's memorial. Chapel of St. John the Evangelist, destroyed for placing therein the warlike tomb of Sir Francis Vere. The busto of Our Lord over the Altar destroyed, for setting up in its room the statue of Sir George Holmes.

Fifth Plate. The compartment is made from the letter U. and is much enriched with Italian foliage. \* The scene is the North-West view of the Nave of the Abbey Church, taking in the North Transept. Great part of the Nave is supposed to be laid open, giving a view of the Coronation of Henry VIII. through an exceeding large flat arch, extending from the return of the North-West

\* See a view of it, vol. LXXVIII. p. 297. tower

tower to the Transept. From the windlass and other building apparatus, placed over the West Front, which Front rises no higher than the roof, it should appear, the Artist intended it to be understood, that the Abbot was engaged in the task of erecting the Front; which, however, never was brought to completion, as it remained much in the state here expressed until the reign of Charles II. When the upper part of the West Towers were finished by Sir C. Wren, in the strange barbarous style we now behold them. In the centre of the Transepts is a low octangular Tower; destroyed probably when Sir Christopher raised up his square tower in the same situation, and which tower, by the fire taking place in its roof in 1803, received so much damage as to require its renewal, but with many alterations. The ridge of the roofs have the ornamented half-circles; a general finish to ancient works of this kind. The roof of Exeter Cathedral is the only example left.

By some unaccountable cause, all the personages "*turn their backs to the East*," their faces bearing full West. The august ceremony is likewise taking place in the Nave; this is another strange circumstance. The only way, however, to account for this last seeming difficulty is, by supposing that if the Draughtsman had made the scene in the Choir, the proper place on the occasion, he could not so well have exhibited the Abbot's architectural effort at the West Front. Against the arches of the Nave, temporary hangings are suspended, not alone to give a sumptuous effect to the building, but to keep the air from incommoding the great names there assembled. The King is seated in the centre of the Nave, surrounded by Bishops and other Clergy; several Lay persons are attending. At a distance, behind the King (seen through the door-way of the North Transept), is a Bishop seated. At the West door-way is the Abbot himself in pontificalibus and crosier, but without a mitre (all the other dignified Clergy have their mitres on), attended by his monks; he is receiving a letter from a person who is kneeling. In the clouds over the Church is a Pope, accompanied with Angels; he is exorcising and driving away evil spirits, &c. This is an allegory to

shew that the sacred edifice, and the ceremony taking place therein, was under the care and protection of a heavenly agent; perhaps the Pope thus represented was some Westminster favourite saint, long before departed, and now utterly forgotten.

The innovations done on Islip's West Front, and the North Transept of Henry III. by Sir Christopher Wren, are so many, and of such a ridiculous and extravagant cast, that it is well the North side of the Nave escaped his fury; as all the original upright remains in the first three or four divisions from the East by Henry III. \*, and the rest, running to the North-West Tower, by Islip.

It is rumoured, that the restoring party, who are "*at it*" on Henry's Chapel, are to follow, in due time, Sir Christopher's footsteps on this part of the building, and his laudable innovating system.

Upon the whole, these Islip Plates, so replete with Antiquarian lore, are some of the most curious and historical subjects that perhaps have ever been before presented to the Publick:

AN ARCHITECT.

Mr. Urban,

Jan. 15.

WHEN a man, possessing sound sense, with much knowledge of men and manners, employs that sense and that knowledge in promoting the best interests of Society, and mixes up the most important advice with respect to Religion and Morality with such a delicate Wit and Humour, that those who cannot but feel the reproof, cannot be offended at the manner in which that reproof is conveyed, Society is deeply indebted to him. Such, Mr. Urban, has been your most respectable Correspondent, THE PROJECTOR, whose papers I have read with increasing pleasure, till I saw that which appeared in your October Magazine. I guessed at what was to follow, and my guess has been too soon verified. I desire to return my public thanks to the unknown Author, and to express my hopes that a new circulation of his Papers may be obtained by collecting them into volumes; they must find a place on every shelf, the owner of which places on it THE SPECTATOR, THE HANDBOOK,

\* Engraved in "The Ancient Architecture of England."

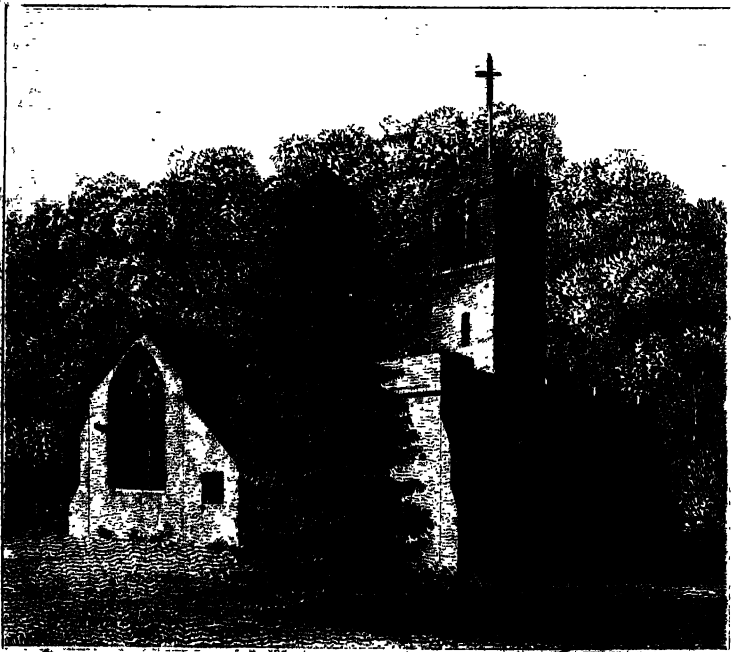
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*Samuel Mitchill, M.D.*



*M. Dingley del.*

*J. P. Bawre sc.*

**SUTTON CHURCH, BEDFORDSHIRE.**

**THE ADVENTURER, THE WORLD, OF THE CONNOISSEUR.**

A good while ago I had to regret the loss of a very amusing and entertaining Correspondent of yours (on very different subjects though) in *THE SOUTHERN FAUNIST*. May you always continue to find new Friends, to supply, in some degree, such losses.

I shall be glad to hear more from CHRISTIANUS.

*The Ague* (see vol. LVXIX. p. 1023). I knew a medical man, whose interest it was to cure his patients as soon, and as cheaply, as he could. To the Cobweb he add'd the Spider himself, rolled up in the shape of a pill. Perhaps my recollection would not be much out if I should say, that some hundred Agues gave way to this remedy administered by him.

Yours, &c. S. H.

\* \* \* *We were sometime since favoured with a Likeness of Dr. SAMUEL MITCHELL of New York, accompanied with some Memoirs of this highly distinguished Physician, which unfortunately perished in the Fire of 1806; and we should hence be much obliged to our unknown Correspondent, could he favour us with a copy of his former Communication.—It hilst regretting this loss in the presence of Dr. LITTLE of London, whose Correspondence with America is extensive, he presented us with the following Communication in MS. with permission to publish it; of which we avail ourselves with pleasure. Dr. MITCHELL, we also learn, is the Author of many Literary Essays, and, with Dr. EDWARD MILLER of New York, conducts "The Medical Repository," a work which has been extended to upwards of ten volumes, and has justly acquired considerable celebrity in Europe as well as America.*

*City Trash and its convertible into excellent Manure, and rendered safe to handle, and good for Farming, by the Alkalies, with which it abounds. In a Communication from Dr. MITCHELL to JOHN C. LITTLESON, LL.D. and M.D. Sec. dated New York, Sept. 21, 1803.*

**T**HERE was a time, and that less than eight years ago, when the remains of animal and vegetable substances consumed in the city of New York were removed from the streets and other places where they were collected at considerable expence, and thrown away as useless. At present, they are found to be of great value for manure. The Farmers buy them so readily, that the sale of Scavenger's Dirt, besides paying the expence of its own removal, nets a handsome income to the Corporation of the City; and as regular trade is carried on to transport the disorganized and rotten remains to the country, as there was in the first instance to bring the plants and animals whence these remains were formed, from country to town. As a large number of boats and vessels are constantly conveying country produce to the City for consumption, so there is now a considerable trade regularly carried on, in conveying the remainments of these very articles, after consumption, to the country again.

GENT. MAG. January 1810.

Formerly, during the growth of the City, the collection of such foul and putrefying substances, was ordered to for filling low and stony grounds, for making new ground, and, in short, for condorm, the foundation of evils, sore, and, and a number of misprovements occurred, by means of, upon the streams of the City, where water and waste, &c. In some places these misprovements have been made to the extent of 20 rods direct from the ancient high-water mark in the stream. This artificial land, consisting of a large proportion of such putrescent materials, amounts to 50 acres, or more, of the present basis of New York City, by moderate computation. On such a bottom stands the most busy and crowded part of the population, and this is the district which has been more particularly visited by malignant fevers. Happy had it been if our forefathers, foreseeing the evil they were entailing upon posterity, had forbidden the use of those foul materials, which are ready to rise in vapour every season, when the heat is sufficiently intense and long-continued, and to poison the atmosphere with their septic fumes. Since the trade in Manure began, the water-lots and new-made grounds have been chiefly filled in with clean and wholesome earth, and the

the rotten rubbish which used formerly to be employed for that purpose, has, instead thereof, been sold to the cultivators of the land.

Thus, an excellent method of securing health is adopted, proceeding upon the plan of preventing diseases. The regulation is also good in an economical point of view; for the removal of the filth and rubbish, which was heretofore an article of expence, has latterly been turned to a means of profit. The operation of the plan is no less favourable to Agriculture. The neighbouring soil had been for a considerable time in a state of exhaustion. The original layer of manure with which Nature had bestrewed the surface, had been long since expended. Successive crops, in a constant series of pasturing and tillage, had impoverished the land extremely. He who ploughed and sowed, gained a meagre subsistence, or, at most, but a scanty reward for his labours. Such was the condition of the fields, that neither grain nor grass could grow, for want of sustenance. There was so little nutriment in the land of some districts, that they starved for lack of support. If they grew at all, their stems were spindling and dwarfish, and the amount of herbage and bread-corn were miserably scanty.

Indeed, on some of our old settled farms, the period seemed to be fast approaching, when food for plants must be *artificially* brought upon their worn-out fields, or the starving inhabitants be forced to abandon them, and seek a better life in regions where the soil was *naturally* more productive.

City Manure was tried, and found to answer a most valuable purpose. The scrapings of the streets, lanes, and alleys, of butchers' yards, of hogsties, of poultry-pens, cow-hovels, and horse-stables, make up the amount of this compound mass. The demand for it is so great, that a cart-load of 14 bushels sells for 44 cents, delivered on-board at the New York wharf. To this must be added, 25 cents for freight in carrying it by water to the landing in the country, where it is delivered to the Farmers. Thus, 14 bushels of Street Manure cost 69 cents in cash, besides the labour of unloading the vessel that brings it, and of drawing it to the part of his farm where it is to be spread; a dis-

tance, in some cases, of five miles, and even more. Frequently 20 or 25 such loads are strewed upon one acre of land. The expence of manuring consequently amounts *per acre* to a sum of between 15 and 20 dollars. If this land, so manured, yields 20 bushels of wheat, then this crop, at one dollar and a quarter the bushel, will amount to 25 dollars. This first product is calculated to defray the expence; and then the crop of grass from the Clover and Timothy sowed, and the remaining fertility of the field, are the Farmer's profit. And at this rate of doing the business, Street Manure is as much in demand, and as readily commands cash, as almost any thing in market.

There is a large proportion of *ALKALINE* matter in this Street Manure. *Wood-ashes*, from the hearths and fire-places, are frequently thrown upon the pavements in front of the houses, affording *pot-ash* and *cinnis*. *Lime* is sprinkled over the stones, from the carts which convey it, and is plentifully afforded by every new house that is built, from the prevailing custom of sifting it, and mixing mortar in the streets. Much is therefore blown and wafted about. *Soot* mingles copiously with the mass; for almost the whole quantity of that alkaline product being a mere refuse article, and not employed in any manufacture, is cast into the streets. *Calcareous* plaster from the cement and walls of every old house that is demolished, assists in furnishing additional alkaline materials. And to these ought to be added the *Soda* of the common salt universally in use, which, during its consumption for economical purposes, mingles with the rubbish and offal of the streets in no inconsiderable quantity.

To these anti-septic and neutralizing materials is it owing, that the quality of the recent Street Manure is so innocuous. Accordingly it is found, that neither the scavengers who collect it, nor the boatmen who carry it from town to country, nor the Farmers who distribute it over their fields, receive from it, or its smoking vapours, any malignant or pestilential diseases.

When, however, the scavengers' filth and scrapings are gathered in great quantities to fill up new lots, and to make new ground, the case is

is materially altered. By long continuance, confinement, and accumulation, under an exposure to moisture and high summer heat, they undergo a further process of putrefaction. The organic matter, which in Street Manure is in a sort of half disorganized state, is converted by degrees to its ultimate state of decay and decomposition. No organic vestige is left. Complete putrefaction turns every thing that possessed any regularity of structure into dissolution and chaos. Hereby, on certain occasions, is produced more *septic acid* than the *Alkaline* materials can absorb. The surplus of that pernicious agent rises victorious over the saturated ashes, lime, soot, plaster, and soda, and, during the intensity of the summer and fall heats, usurps dominion over man. There is no succour derived from the vigour of living vegetables, as in the country, to subdue this city foe. And the human beings there, destitute of such important allies, sink under the weight and violence of his attacks.

In the present view of this subject, I have taken no notice of night-soil or human fæces. These nuisances have been collecting within our City ever since its first settlement. They have, in most cases, spoiled our wells of water, and deteriorated the rest. They are accumulating prodigiously on us; and, as yet, no general and permanent plan of removal has been adopted by our police. From this foul colluvies, increasing most rapidly from year to year, a world of febrile mischief may be expected to arise in our hot climate; where, in July and August, as happened during the present season, the quicksilver in Fahrenheit's Scale was, for weeks together, mostly moving between 85° and 94° in the shaded air, and on the pavements, in open sunshine, up to 110°, and more. Thus exposed, we find the contents of unalkalised British ships turn to pestilential air in our harbour, and excite Yellow Fever in the British Seamen on board, when there is no such disease, or any thing like it, in the City. And if your vast Metropolis of England could be transported, with the whole county of Middlesex, to Sandy Hook, or Cape May, I am persuaded its inhabitants would experience the same sorts of distempers which now

and then afflict New York and her sister Philadelphia.

*Plandemo, Sept. 21, 1808.*

Mr. URBAN, *Potton, July 1, 1808.*

SUTTON is a small village near Potton, in Bedfordshire, and in the Hundred of Riggleswade. It was formerly part of the demeane of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, and was given to an ancestor of the present possessor, Sir Mountague Burgoyne, bart. by the following laconic deed of gift:

I John of Gaunt  
Do give and grant  
To Roger Burgoyne,  
And the heirs of his line,  
The Manors of Sutton and Polton,  
Until the world's rotten.

The Family Mansion is a large, modern building, seated in the middle of a small but beautiful park, with a fine stream of water meandering through the whole length of the park, which is adorned with many stately trees and shrubs, in the modern taste: round the sides are several openings, with sunk fences, to let in a view of the adjacent country, that makes it appear much larger than it really is.

At a small distance from the house, on the South side, is about an acre of ground surrounded with a broad and deep foss, on which (as tradition says) stood the Manor-house of John of Gaunt, which was taken down in the year 1665, and the George Inn at Potton built with the materials.

The Church (*see Plate II, Fig. 2*) is an antient regular-built structure, with a Nave and Side-aisles, and a Tower and clock at the West end.

Against the North wall, on a tomb of beautiful workmanship, under an arch richly adorned with coats of arms, banners, and trophies, supported by Corinthian pillars, lies the effigy of John Burgoyne, esq. in armour, his head supported with a helmet, and his legs by a pair of gauntlets joined; at his feet a Talbot couchant. Over him is the following inscription:

"The tombe of Jhon Burgoyne, of Sutton, esq. sone and heire of Thomas Burgoyne, esq. and Anne, daughter of Jhon Bowles, of Newton, in the county of Hertford, esq. (which Anne was after the decease of the said Thomas married unto Sir Roberte Cadlin, Lord Chief Justis of England.)

England.) Obiit An. Dom. 1604, [April 27, ætatis vixit 67:

"Vistor, istic nobilis Burgoyne  
Quiescit subrâ sub benigni marmoris,  
Onustus animis & tamen cœlebs senex,  
Æ qualis senecta vix ferat) larga manu:  
Cum dote mulâ, nec metallis ditior  
Quam largitate, plurimû fecit boni, at  
Quod nunc reportat optumè fecit sibi."

On one side,

Eulor erat pacis, justus, bonus, ultor  
Iuigni:  
Conditur hoc tumulo corpus, pars altera  
cœlo."

On the other side,

Here sleeps the body of an aged wight,  
Whose hart was set on bounty, peace,  
and right.

John Burgoyne, sonne of Roger Bur-  
goyne, esquire."

On the top of the monument, the arms of Burgoyne, Gules, a chevron between three falbots Or, on a chief embattled Argent, three martlets sable. On the front of the tomb, on a shield parted per pale, on the dexter side *Burgoyne*; on the sinister, on a chevron between three boars heads couped, three escalops. In a shield, Baron and Femme, in the first, three lions passant, a chief; in the second, on a chevron between three boars heads couped three escalops. In a lozenge, on a chevron between three boars heads couped three escalops.

Yours, &c.

M. R.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 7.

HAVING lately amused myself with reading that very intelligent and entertaining work of Mr. Cox, "*Travels in Switzerland and the Country of the Grisons*," in the second volume, and 44th letter, I met with the following character, which it may not be useless to republish in your Magazine:

"M. Venel, an eminent surgeon at Orbe (the antient Urba), has formed under the protection of the Government of Bern, an establishment which well deserves the attention of the humane and curious traveller. It is an infirmary for the reception of those objects who are born with distorted limbs, or owe that misfortune to accident. The children are lodged and boarded in the house under the care of his assistant, who charges himself with all the detail of housekeeping, and of instructing those whose age renders it requisite that their education should not be neglected. The skill of M. Venel

in improving and simplifying the machines necessary for his purpose, has been sufficiently attested by various cures.

"Though he chiefly confines his attempts to infants, yet he has performed several cures on adults. His most efficacious remedy is a machine which he has invented, to embrace the patient's limbs when in bed; which is so contrived as to act without disturbing their rest. Ingenious as his method is, yet he acknowledges that much of his success depends on mild treatment and continual inspection. I was convinced, indeed, of the mildness of his treatment, by observing several of these children, from four to ten years of age, crawling about the ground, and diverting themselves with great cheerfulness, although cased up in this machinery. It may, perhaps, not be unworthy of remark, that M. Venel, on the admission of a miserable object, takes, in Plaster of Paris, the figure of the distorted limbs, in order to demonstrate the progress of the cure. Such an establishment redounds highly to the honour of M. Venel, and the Government which protects it, and is worthy of imitation in all countries."

Having, a short time ago, had occasion to consult Mr. Chessher, an eminent Surgeon at Hinckley, in Leicestershire, where I was obliged to reside for several weeks, I collected all the information I could get concerning his character, and thought there was much resemblance between that of M. Venel and Mr. Chessher. The latter, who, I understand, has a small paternal fortune, after going through his medical education in London, it is said, with more than common application, settled at Hinckley, the place of his birth. Here he acquired great reputation in the general practice of a Surgeon; and I was told of several extraordinary cures, and very nice operations which he had performed in that neighbourhood. His reputation as a Surgeon was very high, and his emoluments equivalent. But his mind was bent upon the particular branch of the profession to which he has for many years almost wholly dedicated himself, that of restoring to their proper shape the persons and limbs of those who were unhappily distorted. He at length determined to relinquish a profitable part of business, and, at a great expence, and not without considerable hazard to his fortune, formed the plan which he has lived to bring to a wonderful degree of perfection. I am persuaded, when

when I was there, that he had near two hundred patients, of one kind or other, under his care; and I saw many instances of his great success. His patients are generally young people; but I saw many in advanced life, among whom were some officers in the Army, who were loud in his praise for the benefits which they had received from his skill, after they had vainly tried all other means of obtaining relief. He has a workshop in his own house, in which seven or eight artists are continually employed in constructing and altering such machines as he may want for particular cases, or as may require it. When he visits or inspects his more important cases, the superintendant of his workmen, who is a good mechanic, accompanies him, and takes his instructions for every change he may judge it necessary to make. Mr. Chessher's character being now established and generally known, there is not occasion to mention that his success has, in various cases, been great beyond all expectation and example. To me, as a parent, it was particularly grateful to observe the delicacy of manner in him and all his assistants; nor could he, indeed, employ any body about his patients who was not correct and chaste in their principles and manners. I was much pleased with the opinions of some farmers and country-people about Mr. Chessher. They do not say he is a clever man, and such-like expressions, but they say, God has endowed him with a talent.

It is much to be lamented that, in the present expensive state of society, the benefits of Mr. Chessher's practice are chiefly confined to the upper ranks of life. For, notwithstanding his kindness to the poor, and his liberality to those who are not able to make him a suitable or customary recompence, (and it is only doing him justice to observe, that he appears more anxious to do good, and to prosecute his improvements to still greater perfection, than to amass money,) there are, and must be, many objects who cannot have the advantages of his skill and experience. Humanity must, therefore, regret the want of a proper establishment, from which the poor might often be restored to the use of their limbs, become happy in themselves, and useful members of society.

MR. URBAN, Jan. 13.  
DURING the earlier period of the Consular State, the well-known fable of the "Members and the Belly" was by Menenius Agrippa proposed to the factious Romans with very great success; it awakened them to a sense of their danger, engaged them to lay aside their contentions, to unite in one common cause, and thus led them on to conquest and safety. However old may be the fable of the Rats and the Mice, yet it is hoped that in the following dress, which is new, it may not be unacceptable to your readers, as it may serve to promote unanimity and to do good. The application of this fable is so obvious, that it would be little less than an insult on their understandings to attempt to point it out; I shall therefore only observe farther, that the times in which we live appear to be big with danger, and that there are few thinking men but must feel themselves interested in suggesting what hints they can discover to ward off the danger, in the opinion at least of your old Correspondent,

A COUNTRY PARISH PRIEST.

#### A FABLE.

THE Mice had discover'd an old Cheshire  
cheese,  
Attracted, no doubt, by its smell;  
On their prey the small vermin most rapidly seize,  
And their fat sides with eagerness swell.  
The Rats, a strong party, sat enviously near,  
Desirous to snatch the whole prize;  
And, tho' fairly invited the banquet to share,  
To partake with such wretches despise.  
A sly mottled Cat the contention surveys,  
On the watch from a neighbouring land,  
Resolv'd when the contest is full in its blaze,  
To devour or disperse the whole band.  
A Rat of sound sense discern'd the whole matter,  
And wisely the parties address'd,  
"Why is all this disputing, this noise and this clatter?  
Why, fools! are you not more at rest?  
"Your prize you've obtain'd, and may jointly enjoy.  
If your contests you will but assuage;  
Here's enough to fill Rats, Mice also to cloy,  
Let them therefore extinguish their  
But the Rats, not attending, fought fierce  
with the Mice,  
And routed great part of the nation,  
Which

Which Grimalkin observing, leapt across  
in a trice;

And secur'd a complete usurpation.

The combatants seeing their folly too late,  
With sighs their misery deplore;  
"Had we join'd and heard counsel, this  
had not been our fate."

But, alas! now our kingdom's no more."

Mr. URBAN, *Farnborough,*  
*Sept. 21, 1809.*

I AM a constant reader of your excellent Magazine; and it frequently happens, that I take up, once more, some of your former Numbers, for amusement in the intervals of study. My second perusal is, of course, less rapid than the first. This will account for my not noticing before two material errors, and comprised in *one* sentence, in the Review of Mr. Clarkson's "History of the Rise, Progress, and Accomplishment of the Abolition of the African Slave Trade by the British Parliament" (vol. LXXIX. p. 447, col. 1.) But whether these errors are to be ascribed to your Reviewer, or to the original Author, I am not prepared to say, as I am not in possession of Mr. Clarkson's volumes.

The sentence I allude to is as follows: "The virtuous Ximenes died; and the son of Ferdinand came to the Throne, under the name of Charles V." I might, indeed, have said, that there are no less than *three* mistakes in this single sentence; for, from the former part of it, it might be supposed that the death of Ximenes was *prior* to the accession of Charles; when the fact is, that the Cardinal was appointed Regent of Spain during the minority of that Prince, and *after* the death of Ferdinand. But, with respect to the other points, every one at all conversant in Spanish History—every English reader, at all acquainted with Dr. Robertson's His-

tory of Charles V., must be aware, that that Monarch was the son of Philip, Archduke of Austria, and of Jane, or Joanna, daughter of Ferdinand V. consequently the *grand-son*, not the *son*, of the latter. The last words of the sentence state, that Charles "came to the Throne under the name of Charles the Fifth," when the truth is, that he was the *first* Monarch of Spain of that name; and did not assume the title of Charles the Fifth, till he was elected Emperor of the Romans, when he became the fifth Emperor of the name of Charles. Though he died in Spain, yet, as he seldom resided in that kingdom, where every thing was perfectly quiet, excepting only some troubles excited by Don Juan de Padilla, he is better known in History as "Charles the Fifth Emperor of Germany."

Perhaps, Mr. Urban, these may be only incidental errors, not connected with the great points contained in Mr. Clarkson's work. Still, they are errors; and it is unpleasant to find any in a Miscellany like yours, so generally useful and entertaining. O. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan. 19.*

REFERRING to a Bible for some of the Texts preached from on the 25th of October last, I noticed, in the Chronological Index to one of the quarto copies, mention made, that the thirteenth Jubilee was celebrated in the reign of Uzziah (or Azariah) King of Judah. I should be obliged by some of your Correspondents informing me whence this account is derived; as the Scriptures only mention the decree for the institution, and both Josephus and Dean Prideaux are silent on the subject.—I have a copy of Buxtorf's *Synagoga Judaica*, but that appears only to relate to the rites and ceremonies of the modern Jews. PHILOBASILUS.

#### LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

*Communications for this ARTICLE will always be thankfully received.*

The following subjects are proposed for the Chancellor's Prizes at Oxford for the present year, viz. For Latin Verses, "Pyramides Egyptiacae."—For an English Essay, "What are the Arts, in the Cultivation of which the Moderns have been less successful than the Antients?"—For a Latin Essay, "In Philosophia, quae de Vita et Moribus est, illustranda, quam præcipue Sermonum Socra-

ticorum fuit excellentia?"—The first of the above subjects is intended for those Gentlemen of the University who have not exceeded four years from the time of their matriculation; and the other two for such as have exceeded four, but not completed seven years.

Sir ROGER NEWBATE'S Prize, for the best Composition in English Verse, not containing more than 50 lines, by any

any Under-graduate who has not exceeded four years from the time of his matriculation: "The Statue of the Dying Gladiator."

*Cambridge, Jan. 1.* This day the Rev. Dr. PEARSON, Master of Sidney college, was elected Christian Advocate of this University, in the room of the Rev. Mr. Cockburn of St. John's, whose time now expires, as the office can only be held seven years by the same person, agreeable to the Will of the Founder, the late Rev. J. Hulse of Cheshire.

*Cambridge, Jan. 12.* The following is the subject for the Hulsean Premium for the present year, "The remarkable propensity of the Jews to Idolatry before the Babylonish Captivity, compared with their exemption from it, in general, afterwards, affords the Unbeliever no just ground for rejecting the spiritual account of the Miracles in the time of Moses and Joshua."

The subject for the NORRISIAN Prize for the ensuing year is "The Connection of Religion and Learning."

The late Bishop of LONDON, a short time before his death, directed that all the Graduates, as well as Under-graduates, of Christ college, Cambridge, should, in future, be admitted as candidates for the two annual gold medals which he has given for ever. The subjects for the present year are, for the Latin Dissertation, "*Beatitudo humana non pendet tantummodo ex hac vitâ, sed expectanda est alia.*" For the English, "Abstain from fleshly lusts, which war against the soul."

The re-publication of FULLER'S WORTHIES (announced in our last Volume, p. 1094) is undertaken by Mr. NICHOLS; who, in addition to many valuable materials in his own possession, has already been favoured with some useful hints from gentlemen of the first distinction in Literary Research; and, from his extensive connexions, will doubtless still receive several others. It is intended, we understand, to preserve the text of FULLER as an English Classic; correcting only what are merely errors of the press, and occasionally illustrating the whole by brief notes.

The Publick will very shortly be gratified with an interesting volume, in quarto, by Dr. WHITAKER, the learned Historian of Whalley and of Craven, formed principally from Letters of Sir GEORGE RAPCLIFFE.

Mr. HUTTON of Birmingham is printing a Trip to COATMAN, a new and beautiful Watering-place on the Yorkshire Coast.

Mrs. WEST's new Novel is to be intitled, *The Refusal*, and will be published in the course of a few days.

Miss BENSON will also shortly publish a Novel under the title of *The Wife*.

Dr. SCOTT, late Oriental Professor at the Royal and East India College, has in the press an edition of the *Arabian Nights Entertainments*, to be embellished with engravings from designs by Smirke. The last edition, in four volumes duodecimo, of the translation from Galland's French Version, received considerable corrections from the pen of Mr. Gough of Enfield. This edition Dr. Scott adopts as his basis, carefully revising, and occasionally correcting it from the Arabic original. To this he has added a new volume, comprising 35 tales, now first translated from an Arabic copy of the 1001 Nights brought into Europe by Edward Wortley Montague, esq. and deposited in the Bodleian Library at Oxford; and also an introduction and notes, illustrative of the Religion, Manners, Customs, Domestic Habits, &c. of the Mahomedans.

The Life of Col. HUTCHINSON, by his wife, is re-printing in two volumes, octavo, and will soon be ready for publication.

Lieut.-col. MARK WILKS will publish, early next month, in 4to. with maps, the first volume of his *Historical Sketches of the South of India*, in an attempt to trace the history of Mysoor, from the origin of the Hindoo Government of that State, to the extinction of the Mohammedan Dynasty in 1799; founded chiefly on Indian authorities, collected by the Author while officiating for several years as Political Resident at the Court of Mysoor. This work will comprise a brief narrative of the military operations and political connexions of Mysoor, with its Hindoo, Mohammedan, and European neighbours, during the whole of that period: notices of the character and effects of the successive Revolutions of the South, on the institutions and property of the natives; with a Dissertation on the Nature and History of the landed property of India, from a period antecedent to the Expedition of Alexander until the present day; and incidental



Illustrations of the Doctrines, the History, and sanguinary religious Persecution by Hindoos of some interesting Hindoo Sects, hitherto but little known; and of the Character, Manners, and Opinions of the Nations whose Transactions are described.

The Hon. PATRICK DUGENAN, M. P. has in the press, "The Nature and Extent of the Demands of the Irish Roman Catholics fully explained; in Strictures on Mr. Parnevell's History of the Penal Laws."

The Rev. Mr. PHILIPS has nearly completed his Botanical Calendar; it is therefore expected very shortly to make its appearance.

A new edition (being the seventh) of Mr. CUMBERLAND'S Poem on the Death of Christ is nearly completed at the press.

The difficulty in procuring the dried Specimens, which accompany Mr. Amos's Treatise on Grasses, having been hitherto so great as to have confined the circulation of that valuable Work merely to the original Subscribers, we are happy to state the removal of such difficulty, and that a number sufficient to meet the urgent demands of the publick has been at length prepared, and will very speedily be brought forward in a new edition.

Mr. BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Demonstrator of Anatomy at Guy's Hospital, and Surgeon to the Honourable East India Company, has in the press, and nearly ready for publication, An Experimental Enquiry concerning Injuries to the Canal of the Intestines, illustrating the Treatment of penetrating Wounds and mortified Hernia.

Mr. MUDFORD has completed his Translation of Bausset's Life of Fenelon. A biography of that great man has long been a desideratum in English Literature. There is no life of him in our own language, and there had been only brief and superficial ones in the French, until M. Bausset, Bishop of Alais, prepared the present one, in three volumes octavo, from original Manuscripts of Fenelon and others. It contains an interesting account of the controversy about Quietism, which was carried on with such vehemence between Fenelon and Bossuet, and likewise much information that will be acceptable to the scholar, and to every admirer of the Archbishop of Cambray.

We have much pleasure in announcing to our Readers, the speedy pub-

lication of a new Catalogue, descriptive of the Collection of Books belonging to Mr. FORD, of Manchester. This gentleman's name stands amongst the first of our Provincial Booksellers, in respect both to the extent and value of the stock which he constantly has to dispose of. His two former Catalogues (published in 1805 and 1807) opened to the Bibliographer a rich source of recondite and black-letter literature, especially in the works of our early English Poets; and the one in question, we are well assured, is fully equal to them in copiousness and curiosity. Whilst speaking on this subject, we would recommend other gentlemen in the same profession to adopt the plan which Mr. Ford pursues in the compilation of his Catalogues, which is not confined or limited to giving the mere title and date of a book, but, whenever a suitable opportunity offers, we meet with *concise remarks*, and *interesting anecdotes*, illustrative of the most curious of the works, and their respective authors, which render them valuable and useful guides to Collectors on future occasions.

The Rev. THOMAS COMBER has in the press a History of the Parisian Massacre of St. Bartholomew, wherein all the minute circumstances of that sanguinary event are faithfully portrayed. Collected from unpublished manuscripts and other authentic sources, for the purpose of keeping alive in the minds of Protestants a due sense of the real spirit of the Professors of the Religion of the Church of Rome.

Mr. ROBERT STEELE, of the Royal Marines, will shortly publish, A Tour through the Atlantic, or Recollections from Madeira, the Azores, and Newfoundland; including the Period of Discovery, Produce, Manners and Customs of each, with Memoranda from the Convents; visited in 1809 in His Majesty's Ship Vestal.

The Scripture Atlas, or a Series of Maps, intended to illustrate the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testament, will be shortly published.

• A History of the Inquisition in Italy, Spain, Portugal, &c. translated from LA VALLEE, is in the Press.

The number of new publications in London during last December amount to upwards of 80. Of these 14 are Novels, 10 are written on theological subjects, and five on politicals.

1. *Memoirs of British Quadrupeds, illustrative principally of their Habits of Life, Instincts, Sagacity, and Uses to Mankind. By the Rev. W. Bingley, A. M. Fellow of the Linnean Society, and late of Peterhouse, Cambridge: With Seventy Engravings from original Drawings. 8vo. Common paper; royal paper; and imperial paper, with the plates coloured.*

FROM this work, after the degree of popularity which the "Animal Biography" of the same author has attained, we were led to expect no inconsiderable share both of information and amusement; and we have not been disappointed. We were fearful, however, that, in his former production, Mr. Bingley might in some measure have exhausted his subject, but it appears that this is by no means the case. Upon examining the two works together, we have not found in the present any anecdotes whatever that are contained in the former, which was chiefly compiled from books; but we have found a great variety indeed of original and highly interesting information, which tends to exhibit in a most pleasing and satisfactory point of view, the superintendence and wisdom of our Great Creator. We shall instance, in the first place, some remarks respecting the long-eared Bats. These animals have, it is well known, two very long and broad ears; and within these, there are apparently two others, that are narrow and pointed. The latter, Mr. Bingley says, are given to the animals, for the purpose of keeping out noxious insects, and preventing any other extraneous matter from entering their head during sleep, and particularly during their long Winter's repose. The opening of the ear is very wide, and is situated betwixt the inner valve and the great outer ear. When these Bats prepare themselves for sleep, they fold down the external ears directly across the openings, and secure them in this position (close to the sides of their body) by their fore-legs, which they always rest carefully over them. By this means the orifices are so perfectly closed, that nothing injurious can possibly penetrate them. The inner valves continue still erect, and, to a casual observer, might, during this time, be mistaken for the proper ears of the animals.

The ears of the common Bat are formed so as to answer a similar purpose. The external valves are, indeed, too short to be folded over the opening, and held in that position by the fore-legs. These are, therefore, somewhat differently constructed. They continue erect, but the sides are so closely compressed together towards the bottom, that the scattered hairs in their interior either entirely prevent the intrusion of any thing injurious, or, at least, give sufficient notice to the animal for it to awake and avoid the injury.

There are some pleasing observations on the mode in which the Bats catch their food; and (since their fore-feet are not, as in other quadrupeds, of use to them as paws) on the means by which they are enabled to devour insects that appear too large for admission into their mouth. When one of these animals has caught a large insect, it alights upon some adjacent tree or building, and there raising itself somewhat higher than usual on its fore-legs, bends its head with great dexterity under its belly, and forces the insect into its mouth by thrusting it from side to side against that part of the wing-membrance which extends betwixt the two hind legs." Mr. Bingley saw this effort repeatedly made by some Bats which were in his possession for a considerable length of time.

We will pass the account of the Seals, the Dogs, Fox, Wild and Domestic Cat, the Martins, and Polecat, for the purpose of inserting some anecdotes of a Weasel, which was domesticated in France by a M. Gicly de Mornas. We are principally induced to this, from the circumstance of its having been translated from one of the supplementary volumes of Buffon, who in his work, as originally translated, asserts, "that neither the Weasel nor the Ermine can be tamed." The interesting little animal here mentioned was fed with milk or boiled meat; and it became so much attached to its owner, that when on holidays he amused himself in the public walks, it would constantly follow him, although the places were generally crowded with people.

"It ate little, and would usually finish its repast in less than a minute. When

awake, it was always inclined to be familiar and frolicsome. It would play with its owner, run over his clothes, and creep into his pocket, his sleeves, or bosom, without, in any instance, forgetting itself, and becoming, of its own accord, quarrelsome or ill-tempered. It would eat at table with him; lap water out of his goblet, and often, by the most engaging manners, incite him to play with it. During, however, the very short interval of its feeding, it would not suffer itself to be touched without shewing signs of great irritability at the interruption. Sometimes, in mere playfulness of disposition, it would bite rather keenly; but, in this case, a slight chastisement always prevented a repetition of the fault.

"Whenever a chicken inadvertently came within its reach, this Weesel would immediately spring at, and seize it. But it did not dare to attack larger fowls. Whenever it attempted to approach them, they always put it to flight by repeated blows with their beaks. With respect to the chickens, it was an amusing sight to observe the great degree of cunning, and the various feints that were employed by the little creature to take them by surprise.

"Another Weesel, kept by the same person, M. Giely de Moraes, though caught when very young, was not quite so tame; for when it was hungry, it would often bite very keenly. Its owner, therefore, kept near its bed a little whip, which was the instrument of its punishment, whenever it appeared enraged, or attempted to bite. On all occasions, after offending, when it saw this implement taken down, it trembled, crouched with its belly close to the ground, and bent down its head, in evident token of fear.

"This little animal; which to its owner was usually very submissive, was towards other persons exceedingly petulant and ill-tempered; and would bite severely those who thoughtlessly attempted to play with it. Cats were at all times the objects of its enmity. It bit the nose of a large mastiff dog, which one day came to snuff at it, in its owner's hands. On such occasions, it exerted its shrill cry of passion, *chi, chi, chi, chi*; and always emitted its fetid odour, which, generally caused the animals immediately to run off. It was at all times anxious to seize on chickens that happened to approach it; and, in some instances, it has destroyed a whole brood of ten or twelve at a time.

"When it slept during the day, it usually selected a recess of its owner's cabinet, where it had his pocket handkerchief for its bed. On these occasions it coiled itself up into a very small compass, and in somewhat of a spherical form, having its head betwixt its hinder legs. Its sleep was very profound; and the animal

was sometimes heard to snore. At night it would frequently get betwixt the sheets of its master's bed, and having searched out one of the corners, which formed a hollow place, would sleep there for hours together. As soon as the animal awoke, it always stretched its limbs, and afterwards arched its back (much in the same manner as we observe in Cats), before it began to move about. It frequently yawned.

"As soon as it was perfectly asleep, its master could unfold it, and, suspending it by the head, could swing it, like a pendulum, for five or six minutes, backward and forward without interrupting its repose. In this state all its muscles appeared perfectly relaxed, and its spine, almost beyond conception, flexible.

"This Weesel was generally very playful; and had various entertaining tricks and frolics. Sometimes it would stretch itself out on its back or belly; at other times would run up its master's clothes, and bite him with great gentleness, much like a young dog at play. When its master struck the table with his finger, it would generally run round his hand, raise itself upright, and jump about in a pleasing manner, uttering at the same time a kind of murmuring noise, expressive of the satisfaction it experienced. These efforts, however, soon fatigued it, and it would fall asleep almost immediately afterwards. Such a love had this little creature for liberty, that it was always impatient of confinement, and would never suffer itself to be put into its cage without expressing signs of discontent and dislike. At different times it gnawed asunder four of the small upright sticks, in order to escape.

"The voracity of this little creature was so great, that after eating it was generally found to weigh about a fifth part more than when its stomach was empty.

"The writer of the above accounts informs us, that the power of smelling, in all the Weesels which he kept, was exquisite. They could discover, at the distance of twelve paces, a bit of meat, though no bigger than a cherry stone, and folded up in paper. He says, that he has been much surprised to observe a Weesel which was very hungry, break its wire chain, leap upon him, enter his pocket, tear open a small packet, and devour, almost in an instant, the food that was concealed in it. Their sight is likewise remarkably acute; and their eyes, like those of the Cat, are often luminous in the dark."

The following are extracts from the History of the Mole; an animal which, although execrated by the farmer, is, doubtless, not without its uses in the scale of Created Being:

"Moles are able to swim over brooks, and

and narrow streams of water, without any difficulty; and they are often observed by the mole-catchers in the act of crossing them. A person who has paid attention to these animals for many years informs me, that he has, more than once, known them to have an outlet from a hole on one side of a ditch, and an opening to another in the bank opposite. He says, that they swim with great ease and quickness. This person once tried to drown a Mole; and, with that intention, kept it swimming about for more than half an hour. He was at last necessitated to hold it for some time under the water, in order to destroy it. In the Linnean Transactions, a Mole is mentioned as crossing a piece of water, near 180 yards in width, in order to arrive at a small island which stood at that distance from the bank. This was in the Lock of Clunie, in Scotland, the property of Lord Airly.

"When these animals are seized, after being dug out of the ground, they generally utter a shrill scream, which has been compared to that of a child. They also exert their teeth and claws to effect, if possible, their escape. The former are very sharp; and when once their hold is fixed, it is no easy matter to loose them again. Moles are sometimes so ferocious as to attack and devour each other, particularly when, in the cold weather of winter, their customary food becomes scarce. At this season of the year, the animals caught in the traps are often half devoured before the Mole-catcher can arrive to take them out.

"The Moles begin to couple in the month of March, and about this time it is that they are often to be found in great numbers. A Mole-catcher informed me, that he caught in one hole, and by a single trap, no fewer than twenty-five in the course of three weeks.

"The animals soon afterwards begin to prepare the habitation for their offspring. This is always formed in a dry situation, out of the reach of inundations, and is usually sheltered by a hedge or bush. It is a kind of arched apartment, from a foot to a foot and half or two feet in diameter at the bottom, having the sides and roof well and firmly compacted. The nest is made of leaves and grass. It is sometimes so large that the materials would fill a gallon measure; and, occasionally, so small that they scarcely cover the ground. The hillock, under which this nest is deposited, is easily distinguishable, by its being generally five or six times as large as any of the rest. Connected with the apartment in which the young moles are laid, there are generally several galleries, that extend to the distance of some feet, like rays from a centre. Into these the mother makes her excursions for food, to supply herself

and her offspring. And it is said, that the instant she hears her habitation attacked by the Mole-catcher from above, she takes to one of the burrows; and if the litter have attained sufficient strength to walk, the dam and her brood generally make good their retreat. The young, which are generally from three to five in number, are perfectly naked when first produced; and, at that time, they are said to have much the appearance of young rats. M. de Buffon was of opinion, that Moles bring forth more than once in the year; at least, he says, it is certain that young ones are to be met with at different times, from April to August. This, however, may arise from the period of their production being uncertain; or, as in a few other animals, the Moles may, perhaps, produce a second litter where the first has by some accident been destroyed."

We could make numerous other selections from this work, which we have no doubt would prove entertaining to our readers; but in so doing we should much exceed our usual limits. We shall, therefore, only insert further the account that Mr. Bingley has given us of the celebrated "Pig Pointer," which he states to have received from the late Sir H. P. St. John Mildmay, Bart. It contains some of the most curious facts that we ever recollect to have read in the History of Domestic Animals.

"Those persons who have attended at all to the manners of Swine, have observed, that they are by no means deficient in sagacity; but the short lives that we allow them, and the general confinement they undergo, entirely prevent their improvement in this respect. We, however, have frequently heard of exhibitions of "learned Pigs;" and we know that Toomer, formerly the Game-keeper of Sir H. P. St. John Mildmay, actually broke in a black sow to find game, back, and stand, nearly as well as a pointer.

"This sow, which was a thin, long-legged animal (one of the ugliest of the New Forest breed), when very young, took a great partiality to some pointer puppies, that Toomer, their under-keeper of Broome-Lodge, in the New Forest, was breaking. It played and often came to bed with them. From this circumstance it occurred to Toomer (to use his own expression), that, having broken many a dog as obstinate as a pig, he would try if he could not also succeed in breaking a pig. The little animal would often go out with the puppies to some distance from home; and he enticed it farther by a sort of pudding made of barley meal, which he carried in one

one of his pockets. The other he filled with stones, which he threw at the Pig whenever she misbehaved, as he was not able to catch and correct her in the same manner that he did his dogs. He informed Sir Henry Mildmay, that he found the animal very tractable, and that he soon taught her what he wished by this mode of reward and punishment. Sir Henry Mildmay says, that he has frequently seen her out with Toomer, when she quartered her ground as regularly as any pointer, stood when she came out game (having an excellent nose), and backed other dogs as well as he ever saw a pointer. When she came on the cold scent of game, she slackened her trot, and gradually dropped her ears and tail till she was certain, and then fell down on her knees. So staunch was she, that she would frequently remain five minutes and upwards on her point. As soon as the game rose, she always returned to Toomer, grunting very loudly for her reward of pudding, if it was not immediately given to her. When Toomer died, his widow sent the Pig to Sir Henry Mildmay, who kept it for three years, but never used it, except for the purpose of occasionally amusing his friends. In doing this a fowl was put into a cabbage-net, and hidden amongst the fern in some part of the park, and the extraordinary animal never failed to point it, in the manner above described. Sir Henry was, at length, obliged to part with this sow, from a circumstance as singular as the other occurrences of her life. A great number of lambs had been lost, nearly as soon as they were dropped; and a person being sent to watch the flock, the animal was detected in the very act of devouring a lamb. This carnivorous propensity was ascribed to her having been accustomed to feed with the other dogs, and to eat the flesh on which they were fed. Sir Henry sent her back to Mrs. Toomer, who sold her to Mr. Sykes, of Brookwood, in the New Forest, where she died the usual death of a pig, and was converted into bacon."

Mr. Bingley, in his advertisement to this work, states, that it comprizes an account and anecdotes of every British Species of Quadruped, and of all the well-ascertained varieties of British Dogs, Sheep, and Cattle. He informs us, that it will be followed by two volumes on a precisely similar plan, descriptive of the habits of life and economy of the British Fishes and Cetacea. The whole of the Quadrupeds, except three or four, are figured; and the engravings are, for the most part, in a style unusually animated and expressive. We hope he will have sufficient encouragement to proceed, which he states it to be

his intention, with the whole of the British Zoology on this plan. This work is, in our opinion, much more interesting than "Animal Biography."

2. *Observations on the Inflammatory Affections of the mucous Membrane of the Bronchiæ.* By Charles Badham, M. D. Member of Pembroke College, Oxford; Physician to his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex; Senior Physician to the Westminster General Dispensary, &c. 12mo. pp. 133. London. Callow.

IN this little work Dr. Badham treats of three distinct inflammatory affections of the mucous Membrane of the Bronchiæ—*Bronchitis acuta*, *Bronchitis asthenica*, and *Bronchitis chronica*. Under these new, but not inappropriate denominations, we recognise our old familiar acquaintances, acute inflammation, peripneumonia notha, and catarrhus senilis. But why they should all be placed under the generic name *Bronchitis*, we cannot perceive; unless it be that they may fall quietly into line, and not disturb the Author's nosological uniformity. We admit that the first has not hitherto been sufficiently characterised by practical writers, and Dr. B. therefore merits the thanks of the profession; but we do not think our medical brethren so ignorant of a disease of acknowledged frequent occurrence, as he would have us to suppose. We transcribe with pleasure its history, as it is accurately given by the Author, in almost every particular. Were there any exception to this remark, it might arise from his having omitted to mention the rigour with which we suppose the attack generally to commence.

"The patient is attacked with a sense of constriction, or other uneasy feeling, at the chest; his breathing is hurried and painful, and becomes more and more laborious, till at length an orthopnea is completely established; and the efforts of all the voluntary muscles which can be called into action, render the oppressed state of the lungs sufficiently evident. The countenance is full of anxiety, the nostrils are seen in perpetual motion, nor is it easy to conceive a more distressing spectacle, than a patient under this attack exhibits. Cough soon succeeds; and though some expectoration attend, there is little or no relief derived from it. The state of the surface of the tongue and of the urine, though liable to variety, all unequivocally indicate the phlogistic diathesis; and the moment the pulse is felt, the necessity of immediate venesection

expectoration is (for the most part) obvious. Wheezing is not a constant, perhaps, not a common symptom. If the disease remains for a few days unsubdued by proper treatment, or have been hitherto neglected, all the marks of excessive action disappear, the pulse is no longer full or hard, it has become excessively feeble, and of almost countless frequency; partial sweats break out at intervals; the patient spits up an immense quantity of yellow sputa, till from feebleness he can expectorate no longer, and then the secretion accumulates in the Bronchiae till he dies." (p. 53.)

We are not altogether satisfied with the diagnosis which the Author has attempted to establish between this species and other acute pectoral diseases; and, if we be not very much mistaken, he has in the Appendix referred a case of peripneumony to Bronchitis acuta. Every practitioner, who has had due experience in the acute affections of the organs of respiration, is aware of the difficulty which sometimes arises in determining their precise seat and nature; and therefore we should not have ventured to blame Dr. B. had he not told us, that "Bronchitis acuta is not likely to be confounded with peripneumony."

In the treatment of this disease, after bleeding, the Author relies chiefly upon the steady employment of antimonials; but from the success of calomel in some other inflammatory affections, and from its apparent good effects in one case of Bronchitis, we are glad to find that Dr. B. intends, in future, to give it a more ample and more frequent trial. From our own experience we venture to predict, that he will have no cause to repent of this resolution. Digitalis is also administered by him in this disease with great freedom; we wish he could have added with great advantage. Our experience does not lead us to expect much, in any case of inflammation, from this valuable but very equivocal article of the *materia medica*.

With respect to the other species, Bronchitis asthenica and Bronchitis chronica, Dr. B. gives no information which we did not before possess.

The style of this work is often somewhat inflated. He talks of "mutations of weather," and "commutations of air;" yet, notwithstanding these and other blemishes, which, without subjecting ourselves to the charge of fastidiousness, might be laid out; we think Dr. Badham's

work is well entitled to the attention of medical practitioners; he having taken considerable pains to ascertain the seat of the acute inflammation of the Bronchiae by dissection, and to make us more intimately acquainted with the morbid changes which the parts have undergone previous to death; and having also given a very accurate and comprehensive enumeration of symptoms. \*\*\*

3. *An Inquiry into the Symptoms and Treatment of Carditis; or, the Inflammation of the Heart: illustrated by Cases and Dissections.* By John Ford Davis, M.D. Member of the College of Physicians, London; of the Royal Medical Society, Edinburgh; and of other Medical and Philosophical Societies.

EVERY attempt to illustrate an obscure disease merits commendation, although no great degree of practical utility should be the result. Dr. Davis had an opportunity of seeing a case of Carditis, with the appearances on dissection. The symptoms did not afford any suspicion of the heart's being inflamed. Two other cases, communicated to him by Doctors Haygarth and Boissragon, although differing in many respects from his, were equally destitute of symptoms indicative of inflammation in this important viscus. These circumstances struck him so forcibly, that he was induced to institute an enquiry into the symptoms of Carditis, as they are recorded by systematic writers: by this he found, that symptoms are mentioned as pathognomonic, which were wanting in all the cases; and thus he was enabled to shew, what is of great importance to be known, that little or no confidence ought to be placed in their generalizations. But, unfortunately for medicine, Dr. Davis has not been able to effect much more. The strong impression, however, which was made upon his mind by extreme anguish in the region of the heart, in the case which fell under his own observation, seems almost to have inclined him to consider that symptom as pathognomonic; but its having been mentioned merely as pain affecting the left mamma in another of the cases, and presumed only in the third from an expression which escaped the patient during delirium, he has been very properly too cautious to contend for this point.

From

From a review of the cases here published, and from the best observations quoted by the Author, the following appears to be the present state of our knowledge with regard to this disease. The inflammation of the heart is of one kind only, and cannot therefore be divided into acute and chronic (as some authors have done), unless those terms be used merely to denote the longer or shorter duration of the complaint. It is not attended with a pulse that indicates inflammation, like peripneumonia, pleuritis, &c. The pulse is on the contrary small, though frequent, as in enteritis, but without the hardness generally observed in the latter. It is not ushered in with rigour, as is the case with deep-seated inflammation in general; and hence its resemblance to rheumatic inflammation, of which it seems to be sometimes a sequel. It is generally combined with pneumonia, but may exist separately. A variety of symptoms attend occasionally, as pain in the region of the heart, inordinary action of this organ, irregular pulse, syncope, dyspnoea, cough, delirium, vomiting, wandering pains in various parts of the body, and even convulsive affections; but any or all of these may be wanting: whence the difficulty of establishing a diagnosis so justly lamented by the Author in the following passage.

"If the characters of diseases were as fixed and determinate as those of plants, there would be little difficulty in discriminating genera and species, and thus they might be arranged according to that system which has been pronounced the best; but as they are subject to great variety, and almost endless complication, the difficulty of accomplishing this appears to be insurmountable. What botanist, for example, could distinguish a plant in the artificial system of Linnaeus, the number of whose stamina varied, in different individuals, from one to twenty? Or could Jusseu assign a place, in his more natural method, to any plant, the stamina of which have at one time an *epigynous*, and at another a *hypogynous* insertion? This is precisely the case with the disease under consideration. The symptoms vary in different cases, and all of them are common to other diseases."

If the Author have not taught us clearly to ascertain the existence of Carditis, or to value it when its existence has been ascertained, he has certainly pointed out a path, by pursuing of which we may hope to ob-

tain clearer views of this obscure disease: and we have not the smallest doubt but the effect of this elegant little volume, which does its Author much credit both as a writer and a professional man, will be, to excite the attention of the Faculty to the subject. It is indeed a very melancholy consideration, that, from the days of Hippocrates to the present time, there has not been, in the multiplicity of medical books, one single case of Carditis published, in which the disease has been previously pointed out, or even suspected from the concomitant symptoms.

The Author of the work before us has the merit of having called the attention of the Faculty to a subject which has been hitherto very much neglected. This Treatise convinces us, that Carditis is a much more frequent disease than is generally believed; and we have no doubt but it has frequently escaped detection, under the appearance of some anomalous attack, of the inflammatory kind, in the pulmonary system, or its contiguous parts. We lament, in common with the Author, and we believe with every one of his most intelligent readers, who have the honour and the interests of the profession at heart, that no distinguishing pathognomonic symptoms of this formidable disease have been yet given, whereby its early attack may be immediately discovered and removed. In our opinion it is an object of the greatest consequence, that the want of this desideratum should be more generally known; because we are well assured, that there is a very general opinion prevailing in the minds of well-informed practitioners, who have not made this disease an object of their particular attention, that, from the great importance of the heart in the vital system, an acute inflammatory attack, either on its surface or in any of its internal parts, must produce such symptoms as would lead to an immediate detection of its nature. We believe also that, *a priori*, it would be generally considered as a disease which, if not immediately relieved, must in a very short space of time have a fatal termination. This Treatise will, on the contrary, clearly demonstrate, that the symptoms of Carditis are not such as would *a priori* be expected; and it will also show that the disease, even

even in its acute form, is not more especially fatal than other active inflammations, in organs apparently much less immediately connected with vital action. It is indeed a very extraordinary circumstance, that an attack of inflammation in the stomach, the duodenum, the small or the large intestines, will in general be considerably sooner fatal than the same disease in the heart. It follows, therefore, that whenever the true characteristic or pathognomonic symptoms are pointed out and established, the existence of this fatal disease may be early ascertained, and treated with the same degree of confidence as other active internal inflammations; and may admit of the same hope of a successful termination, which so frequently gratifies the feelings of an alert practitioner.

Although there is no case on record in which Carditis has been pointed out by the previous symptoms, the knife of the anatomist has repeatedly detected the existence of the disease; and we have been informed, from the best authority, that, within a few months after the publication of this work, no less than three fatal cases of Carditis have been brought to light in the city of Bath, where, notwithstanding it might have been expected that the attention would have been more particularly directed to the distinguishing circumstances (if any such had been known), a discovery of the previous existence of the disease was only obtained by the point of the knife. One, at least, of the cases to which we allude, was preceded by acute rheumatism; on the retrocession of which, irregular symptoms of pulmonic inflammation made their appearance.

It has been negligently asserted, that, as the method of cure must be the same in this as in every other internal inflammation, a previous knowledge of the exact seat of the disease is not of that great importance which some have alledged; but an attentive perusal of this Treatise will have the good effect of silencing such generalising ideas. It appears, not only from the cases which Dr. Davis hath himself described, but from the short though comprehensive sketch of what preceding writers have advanced; that it is often accompanied with so small a pulse, and such other symptoms of debility, as may be likely to deter the

inexperienced practitioner from an early use of the lancet, on which so much of his chance for success must depend.

The cases which have recently occurred in the city of Bath, and others which have been lately published by Mr. Dundass, will, we think, be of importance to Dr. Davis; and may enable him to establish the *desideratum* of pathognomonic symptoms. We confess, that we would be very much inclined to suspect the existence of this disease in every future case of irregular symptoms of pulmonic inflammation, supervening upon a retrocession of gout or acute rheumatism; more especially, if considerable pain, anxiety, or distress, were felt in the region of the heart, with syncope or an irregular or feeble pulse; or indeed any one or more of these circumstances. In such a case, we would not hesitate to recommend a free use of the lancet with calomel, even to the point of salivation. We would, indeed, suspect Carditis, where no retrocession of gout or rheumatism may have been observed, if the irregular attack of pulmonic inflammation have not been ushered in by its usual characteristic rigour; particularly in those persons who are known to be of gouty or rheumatic habits.

Probably Dr. Davis may hereafter find, that by far the greatest number, if not every case of Carditis, originates either in misplaced or retrocedent acute rheumatism or gout—an opinion which we believe to have been first suggested by the Author of the Medical Spectator. \*\*\*

4. *A Catalogue of the Library of The Royal Institution of Great Britain. Methodically arranged, with an Alphabetical Index of Authors, by William Harris, Keeper of the Library. 8vo. pp. 482. Payne, Evans, &c.*

THIS Catalogue, "finished Oct. 25, 1809, the Day of Jubilee," is thus introduced by the ingenious Compiler:

"The Library of the Royal Institution has been founded by the liberality of a few Noblemen and Gentlemen, for the immediate use of the Subscribers to that Establishment, and it may be said, for that of the Public at large; as any person, on the recommendation of one of the Patrons, may always have access to it."

"The Library, in its present state, will be found as useful as many more splendid establishments, supported by Royal or National



National ignorance. It contains the best and most useful Edition of every Greek and Roman Classic Author, with the best Translations in English, and some in other modern languages. The Class of Mathematical Science in all its branches is very full, with the best Scientific Journals and Transactions of learned and philosophical Societies. The Historical Class, particularly the English, in its various divisions and subdivisions, will be found very interesting; the Managers having, at the formation of the Library, procured the entire collection of the late Thomas Astle, Esq. author of "The Origin and Progress of Writing;" which Library was chiefly collected by the Rev. Philip Morant, author of "The History of the County of Essex." Many of the Books are enriched with his Manuscript Notes; particularly those relating to Biography.

"The usual Classification has been generally followed, with a few exceptions in some of the Classes. It has also been thought advisable to keep the Greek and Roman Classics in two distinct alphabetical Classes, rather than distribute them under their respective heads of Historians, Poets, Orators, &c.

"In the alphabetical Index will be found, not only the names of Authors of entire Works, but also of those in the different Classical Collections of Stephens, Grotius, Maittaire, Reiske, Brunck and Wernsdorf, and likewise the Writers in the great Historical Collections of Gronovius, Grevius, Burmann, Sallengre, &c. nor is it less complete in the contents of the collections of our English Historians, by Camden, Twysden, Fulman, and Gale.

"This Catalogue will be found particularly useful in all Libraries; as under each head not only all the best Authors are to be found, but also every particular Treatise contained in the Miscellaneous Collections of their Works; such as those of Bacon, Newton, Leibnitz, Boyle, and Locke; for instance, at page 67 among the Books on Money and Coin, will be found "Locke on Money and Coin," with a reference that it is in the 21 Volume of his Works; also under the Class of Geography, Voyages and Travels, every distinct Voyage contained in the Collections of Ramusio, Churchill, Harris, &c. is arranged under the respective Island or Country therein described.

"The same method is followed in all the different Classes of Science and History; and by referring to the Synoptical Table of Contents, the Reader will find a list of the best Writers on every branch of knowledge. In order to render the Lists more complete, several Books are inserted which are not at present in the Library, but are intended to be placed there when the funds of the Institution will permit them to be purchased."

The abilities of Mr. Harris are so well known, that it would be superfluous to add any remarks on what he has so properly stated; or to notice that the Catalogue appears to be as accurate as it will be useful. We shall rejoice to see a similar Volume from the no less noble establishment in the City of London; and from those of the Surrey and Russel Institutions.

5. *Caroline Ormsby; or the real Lucilla: a Tale for the Female Sex, interspersed with Sketches Moral and Religious.* 12mo. pp. 221. Colburn, 1810.

TO us, who are neither eulogists nor satirists by profession, who praise only when we admire, and blame only when we disapprove; whose applause and whose censure are equally disinterested and independent; it always is matter of sincere satisfaction to adopt the language of praise, and of regret to descend to terms of reproach. We are not conscious of having ever wilfully wounded the fame or the feelings of a respectable writer. We are proudly confident that in many striking instances the honest pages of Sylvanus Urban have taken the lead, in giving honour where honour was due, in encouraging the diffidence of modest merit, in applauding the labours of matured talent, in explaining and enforcing the speculations of philosophers, the precepts of moralists, the studies of pious and enlightened Christians. From the cedar to the hyssop, from the ponderous folio to the light duodecimo, from the Encyclopædia to the Novel, all kinds of productions have, in their turn, and in proportion to their comparative degree of importance to society, been treated by us (we trust and we believe) with strict impartiality, with liberality and with justice.

Seldom, very seldom indeed, do we permit ourselves thus unreservedly to vindicate the purity of our office: but the present is an occasion that, in our deliberate and decided opinion, demands such an appeal to the judgment of our Readers. Of "*Caroline Ormsby*," — of a short *anonymous* publication, — we deem it our duty to speak more favourably than, perhaps, its size or its character may, at first view, apparently deserve. We consider the vast generality of novels as mischievous compositions. We decidedly reprobate romances, original or adopted, native

native or foreign. Scarcely can we tolerate with complacency many modern fictions, yclept *tales*, avowedly drawn up in the cause, and for the furtherance, of Virtue, and Religion. But in the article now immediately before us, we exult at being enabled conscientiously to point out a truly ingenious little work, abounding in pleasing sentiment, and replete with sound instruction; a work unaffected in diction, and unexceptionable in doctrine; a work that the idle may with avidity peruse for entertainment, and the studious may with care consult for certain improvement.

The treatise is very short; the tale is very interesting. We would excite curiosity, and not gratify it: we, therefore, decline to enter into an exposition of particulars. To add more, is superfluous to the worthy and intelligent of our Readers: but we might justly be suspected of want of taste, had we ventured to say less.

6. *The Gospel Doctrines of Baptism, Justification, and Sanctification, briefly and soberly stated. A Sermon, preached before the University of Oxford, Sunday Feb. 12, 1809. By the Rev. John Morris, M. A. late Fellow of Queen's College: Assistant Minister of Curzon Chapel, May-Fair, Westminster. 8vo. pp. 35. Hatchard, 1809.*

IN this perspicuous and candid discourse, the Author endeavours to point out the difference, in some leading particulars, between the more sober interpreters of the doctrines of the Church of England, and those who are by some called Evangelical Ministers and True Churchmen. The particulars handled (from 1 Cor. vi. ii.) are Baptism, Justification, and Sanctification; and Mr. M. who derives his principles from the Bible, and the writings of the first Reformers, the Homilies, &c. states, with respect to these three points, that

“Man is by nature under a sentence of death: prone to sin, and actually polluted by it. But as many as have been baptised, and thus admitted into the Fellowship of Christ's Religion, are not now to be addressed at large, in terms appropriate to the heathen nations of the earth, as “dead in trespasses and sins,” and still absolutely incapable of working out their Salvation. The Sacrament of Baptism will not, indeed, alone save any one; but is believed to place those to whom it is duly adminis-

tered in a capacity of being saved, if it be not their own fault. Men cannot render unto God a sinless obedience; nor themselves make atonement for their offences: and, therefore, can only be justified according to the appointment of his mercy, that is, through faith in Jesus Christ. This faith, however, is not mere intellectual assent, not barren reliance on the merits of Christ; but an efficient principle of holy obedience. As to Sanctification, Mr. M. says, That men, weak and insufficient of themselves, may have the ability to attain unto holiness, they are assured, not of sensible impressions and impulses, but of the silent and insensible aids of God's Spirit.”

These points are urged at large, and in a manner calculated to invite the attention of those who may, in some respects, hold an opposite opinion; and what the Author in his preface modestly *hopes*, we may confidently affirm, that they will find nothing here “incompatible with the language of candour, and the spirit of charity.”

7. *Remarks on some Parts of Mr. Faber's Dissertation on the Prophecies relative to the Great Period of 1260 Years. 8vo. pp. 48. Hatchard.*

AFTER paying Mr. Faber the compliment justly due to the abilities displayed in his *magnum opus*, this anonymous writer submits some points contained in that work, which, he says, have failed to bring conviction to his mind. The first of these is the time Mr. Faber assigns to the sounding the seventh trumpet. He supposes, the third woeful trumpet began to sound in the latter end of the year 1792; but it appears to the Author of these Remarks (whom we shall in future call the Remarker), that that trumpet has not yet sounded. Mr. F. applies the prophetic earthquake, and fall of the tenth part of the city (foretold in Rev. xi.), to the tumults and revolution in France, previous to and in the year 1792. The Remarker thinks, that the events attending the French Revolution did not so completely fulfil the prophecy, as to allow of the application. Mr. F. is persuaded, that the prophetic death and resurrection of the witnesses came to pass in the middle of the sixteenth century. To the Remarker it is not clear that the prophecy has yet been fulfilled. Mr. F. is of opinion, that all the seven vials are to be poured out

out under the seventh trumpet. The Remarker conjectures, that the greater number are to be poured out under the sixth. And, lastly, Mr. F. is confirmed in his opinion, that the seventh trumpet has sounded (and, consequently, that all the events predicted to happen before the commencement of the third woe, have come to pass) by the appearance of Antichrist, and the infidelity of the last days, in revolutionary France. The Remarker cannot think that the Prophet intended to affix the term Antichrist to a particular power, to arise at a late period of the 1260 years: and, allowing he did, the Remarker sees no ground for attaching the use of this power to the commencement of the third woe.

Whatever may be in all this, Mr. Faber will, no doubt, attend with pleasure to the objections of a writer who urges every thing in the true spirit of candour and respect.

8. *Specimens of the Poetry of Joseph Blacket; with an Account of his Life, and some introductory Observations; by Mr. Pratt.* 12mo. pp. 143. Galabin and Marchant.

THESE Poems are prefaced by some introductory observations of Mr. Pratt's, and a parallel drawn between the Author and Robert Bloomfield. Like Bloomfield's, our Author's genius expanded in the shade; for he was of humble birth, the son of a day-labourer in Yorkshire; and after a very moderate education, at eleven years old, was apprenticed to his brother, a ladies shoemaker in London. He had an early passion for books, and devoted his leisure hours to reading such as his brother's library afforded: till, at the age of fifteen, the seeing Mr. Kemble perform King Richard the Third inspired him with an enthusiastic admiration of Shakspeare; and from that period he seems to have commenced Poet, in which pursuit Mr. Pratt bears the following testimony to his abilities:

"Since Mr. Blacket's MSS. which are various, each bearing marks of genius appropriate to the nature of the composition, came into my possession, I have submitted them to many eminent literary characters, not only from a wish to be strengthened in my own sentiments; but, if necessary, to be checked in my own enthusiasm. Grounded on those sentiments, it is certainly a pleasure of no inconsiderable kind, that there is but one opinion as to the extraordinary merit of what the Author

has already performed, or of the promise which such performance justifies. These talents, from the dates of different pieces, are manifestly progressive, the Author's age being yet under three and twenty. Such of the poems in this little collection as have been examined by persons of acknowledged taste and judgment, have been uniformly marked as possessing pre-eminent merit: I trust that the few which are now added are worthy to be associated. The whole of them were written between the age of sixteen and the present time. What, however, I have observed to one of the friends with whom I have communicated on the subject of young Blacket, is unquestionably true. Miscellaneous poetry, of any sort, will be only his pastime; the serious operation, in which will be called forth the full vigour and grace of his genius, is reserved for the Drama."

Mr. Blacket certainly takes a higher and more extended range than the author of the *Farmer's Boy*; but we do not find that pleasing simplicity so much admired in Bloomfield's writings. This little volume, however, contains traits of genius; and Mr. Pratt has ushered it into the world with advantage. We subjoin a specimen of the Poetry.

"THE INTERVAL OF REASON.

(Author's Age 16.)

"From dreams of woe I rais'd my wearied head;  
[burn,  
In my torn breast th' frenzied passions  
And, sadly resting on my rugged bed,  
Weep o'er the moments that can ne'er return!

"Ye heavenly guards, [that dwell in realms  
of light, [my soul alarm;  
Watch round me, when dark thoughts  
Let me not plunge that soul in endless  
night, [arm.

But hold, "O hold!" my fierce uplifted  
"Father of mercy! searcher of my heart,  
From thee the stream of resignation flows,  
From my smote bosom bid despair depart,  
And let my wounded spirit know repose."

9. *Correspondance inedite de Madame du Deffand, avec D'Alembert, Montesquieu, le President Henault, la Duchesse du Maine; Mesdames de Choiseul, de Staal; le Marquis d'Argens, le Chevalier d'Aydie, &c.* 3 vols. 8vo. pp. 622. Colburn.

MADAME du Deffand, who was distinguished in France by her wit and talents during the eighteenth century, of which she witnessed no inconsiderable part, numbered amongst her intimate friends some of the brightest geniuses of that period: and we are here presented with her correspondence with several

several eminent characters, preceded by a short account of her own history, from an unknown Biographer.

The Work is thus introduced by the Publisher.

" Parmi les femmes qui, dans le dernier siècle, ont brillé par l'amabilité et par l'esprit, il faut compter Madame du Deffand; peut-être même, sous ce double rapport, eut-elle plus de titres à la célébrité que ses contemporaines, Mesdames de Tencin, de Lambert, Geoffrin, et même Madame la Duchesse du Maine, qui souvent dut bien plus les hommages à sa qualité de princesse, qu'à ses droits au bel-esprit.

" Les lettres de Madame du Deffand, que M. d'Alembert cita comme un modèle de style épistolaire, manquaient à la Collection que j'ai donnée des lettres de Femmes distinguées en ce genre. Je me suis procuré cette Correspondance; j'en garantis l'authenticité, et je me flatte que le Public me saura quelque gré de la lui offrir."

Of her history we have the following particulars:

" Née en 1696, elle eut pour père Gaspard de Vichy, Comte de Champ-Rond, et pour mère, Anne Brulart, dont le père était premier président au parlement de Bourgogne; on lui donna au baptême le nom de Marie qu'elle reçut de son aïeule maternelle, Madame Marie Boutillier de Chavigny, vœuvé de César-Auguste duc de Choiseul.

" Son éducation fut celle d'une personne destinée à figurer dans le grand monde. L'esprit en hâta les progrès bien plus que les leçons: elles le développent, et ne le donnent pas. C'est donc à le rendre droit et sain, que l'instruction des jeunes personnes doit s'attacher principalement; c'est à leur former le caractère, à les prévenir contre les dangers de l'adulation qui les attend, et à les empêcher de rapporter tout à elles. On n'en usa pas de la sorte avec Mademoiselle de Vichy, et un égoïsme destructeur de toute sensibilité fut durant toute sa vie, son défaut le plus remarquable.

" Le 2 Août, 1718, elle épousa Jean-Baptiste-Jacques du Deffand, Marquis de la Lande, Colonel d'un régiment de Dragons, et dont les ancêtres s'étaient distingués par leur attachement aux ducs de Bourgogne leurs souverains."

Madame du Deffand lived to the age of 84; but had the misfortune to lose her sight during her last thirty years. Her letters are mostly elegant, bearing indications of wit and genius; but there is great sameness and repetition in those addressed to the President Hénault.

The greater part of this collection is, however, from Madame du Deffand's

several correspondents: the following extract is from one of D'Alembert's.

" Je serois bien fâché, Madame, que vous crussiez m'avoir perdu; mais, malgré toute l'envie que j'ai de vous écrire souvent, il ne m'a pas été possible, depuis deux mois, de satisfaire ce désir aussi souvent que je l'aurois voulu. J'ai été fort occupé à différens ouvrages: j'ai achevé une grande diablerie de géométrie sur le système du monde, à laquelle il ne manque plus que la préface: j'ai fait des articles de mathématiques étendus et raisonnés, pour l'Encyclopédie; j'ai répondu à un homme qui avoit attaqué mes *Elémens de Musique*, et ma réponse est sous presse: cela vous ennuiera. Ce qui vous ennuiera peut-être moins, mais dont je vous supplie très-instamment de ne parler à personne, ce sont deux volumes de *Mélanges de littérature, d'histoire et de philosophie* que je fais imprimer, et qui paroitront à la fin de ce mois. Je voudrois que vous m'indiquassiez une occasion pour vous les faire tenir promptement. A la tête de ce mélange, est un avertissement assez philosophique; ensuite viennent le Discours préliminaire de l'Encyclopédie, et l'Eloge de l'Abbé Terrasson; celui de Bernoulli est fort augmenté de détails que tout le monde pourra lire; le second volume est entièrement neuf: il contient des réflexions et anecdotes sur la reine Christine, un essai sur les gens de lettres, les grands et les Mécènes, et la traduction d'une douzaine des plus beaux morceaux de Tacite, qui m'encouragera à traduire le reste, si cette traduction est goûtée. Je viens d'envoyer le reste de mon manuscrit à l'imprimeur, et je n'y pense plus. Je vous supplie encore une fois de me garder un grand secret sur cet ouvrage, et surtout de n'en rien écrire à Paris: très-peu de personnes sont ici dans ma confiance, et je hâte l'impression le plus qu'il m'est possible.

" Mais c'est assez et trop vous parler de moi. Je vois, par votre dernière lettre, que Chambron ne vous a pas guérie: vous me paraissez avoir l'âme triste jusqu'à la mort; et de quoi, madame? Pourquoi craignez-vous de vous retrouver chez vous? Avec votre esprit et votre revenu, pourrez-vous y manquer de connoissances? Je ne vous parle point d'amis, car je sais combien cette denrée-là est rare; mais je vous parle de connoissances agréables. Avec un bon souper, on a qui on veut, et si on le juge à propos, on se moque encore après de ses convives. Je dirois presque de votre tristesse ce que Maupertuis disoit de la gaieté de Madame de la Ferté Imbault, qu'elle n'étoit fondée sur rien. A propos de Maupertuis, nous ne l'avons point cet hiver; il est actuellement malade, et accablé de brochures que l'on fait contre lui en Allemagne et en Hol-

lande, au sujet d'un certain Kœnig, avec qui il vient d'avoir, assez mal à propos une affaire désagréable pour tous les deux : cela vous ennuieroit, et ne m'amuseroit guère à vous conter. Le roi de Prusse est fort occupé à lui chercher un successeur dans la place de président, et c'est encore ici un secret que je vous demande et que je ne vous dirois pas, si je n'avois pas la liberté de le dire aujourd'hui à mes amis. Il y a plus de trois mois que le roi de Prusse m'a fait écrire par le Marquis d'Argens, pour m'offrir cette place, de la manière la plus gracieuse : j'ai répondu en remerciant le roi de ses bontés et de sa place. Je voudrois pouvoir vous faire ma réponse ; elle a touché le roi, et n'a fait qu'augmenter l'envie qu'il avoit de m'avoir. M. d'Argens m'a récrit, a répondu tant bien que mal à mes objections : j'ai fait réponse, et j'ai remercié une seconde fois. Voltaire vient d'écrire encore pour cela à Madame Denis ; mais je persiste et je persisterai dans ma résolution. Ce n'est pas que je sois fort content du ministre, et surtout de l'ami, où soi-disant tel, de votre président : il s'en fait beaucoup. Je sais, à n'en pouvoir douter, qu'il est très-mal disposé pour moi, et j'ignore absolument pour qu'elle raison ; mais que m'importe ? Je resterai à Paris, j'y mangerai du pain et des noix, j'y mourrai pauvre, mais aussi j'y vivrai libre. Je vis de jour en jour plus retiré ; je dine et soupe chez moi, je vais voir mon abbé à l'Opéra, je me couche à neuf heures, et je travaille avec plaisir, quoique sans espérance.

"Je vous supplie instamment de ne rien écrire au président, ni à personne, des propositions qu'on me fait de Berlin, quoique M. d'Argens me mande que le secret est à présent inutile ; je suis trop reconnaissant des bontés du roi, pour me parer de cette petite vanité."

This will be found a work of considerable entertainment to those who feel any interest in the parties.

10. *Principles of mental and moral Philosophy. To which is prefixed, Elements of Logic.* By William Enfield, M. A. Author of the *New Pronouncing Dictionary ; the English Language ; Elements of Natural Theology, &c. &c. Assisted by eminent professional Gentlemen.* pp. 268. • Tegg.

THAT "The knowledge of the laws which govern the intellectual and moral world must ever be of primary importance to man, and the investigation of them claim his highest attention," is a truth we readily assent to ; and think it desirable that "the young in particular should have every assistance and inducement to apply

themselves to this study." But elucidations of this nature should be as simple and intelligible as the subject will admit of ; and in the Treatise now before us, we find some parts rendered more abstruse by the attempt to explain them.

11. *The Adventures of poor Puss : in two Parts.* By Miss Sandham. Author of "*The Twin Sisters*," "*Orphan*," &c. &c. 12mo. pp. 181. Harris.

FROM "The Adventures of Poor Puss" we may trace the ill consequences which result from discontent and ingratitude. Such illustrations are highly beneficial to the rising generation, whose hearts may be amended, and their minds informed, by the perusal of this amusing Tale ; which we recommend to their attention.

12. *The Adventures of a Bullfinch.* By the Author of "*The Twin Sisters*," "*Poor Puss*," &c. pp. 134. Harris.

THIS is a pretty little story ; and deserves a conspicuous place in the juvenile library.

13. *Josephine ; or, The Advantages of a Summer.* Intended for the Instruction and Amusement of Young Ladies. 12mo. pp. 151. Longman, and Harris.

THIS well-related story of a young lady who has been reclaimed from habits of indolence and selfishness, by the precepts and example of judicious friends, contains some good moral instruction ; and may, at the same time afford much entertainment to the young reader.

14. *The Rudiments of Chemistry ; illustrated by Experiments, and Eight Copperplate Engravings of Chemical Apparatus.* By Samuel Parkes, Author of the *Chemical Catechism, &c.* 12mo. pp. 291. Lackington, 1810.

WE have already had occasion to notice with respect the professional talents of Mr. Parke (vol. LXXVIII. pp. 227, 228) ; and the present little manual, we are persuaded, will not detract from the fair fame which he has already so justly acquired.

In a short Preface, Mr. Parke says, "He had often been requested to compose an Elementary Treatise on Chemistry, which, while it possessed the simplicity and perspicuity at which he aimed in composing the "*Chemical Catechism*," might, by a reduction of its size, be afforded at a much lower price ; but from the accumulating variety of discoveries in this science,

and the shortness of the time that his various avocations permit him to bestow upon such an undertaking, he had repeatedly declined this proposal, until the applications became too numerous and respectable to be refused. He has at length, therefore, in conformity to the desires of his friends, entered on the proposed task, and, having made the Chemical Catechism the basis, he has taken pains to accommodate that system to the present improved state of chemical knowledge; in hopes that this little volume may not only be acceptable to those masters of seminaries, and other friends, at whose particular solicitation it was at first projected, but also have some claim to general patronage. In pursuing the plan of the Chemical Catechism, this work is also divided into Thirteen Chapters; and it has been the Author's endeavour to draw up the whole in such language as might be easily comprehended by any capacity.

"The illustrations in a smaller letter are printed immediately under the respective axioms which they serve to elucidate; and, being thus connected, the rationale of each example will be at once understood by the student. This part of the plan is the most striking feature peculiar to this book, in which it differs essentially from the Chemical Catechism, where the experiments stand unconnected with the work; in order that the student might exercise his ingenuity and memory, to discover the different laws of Nature by which they are governed. To render the work still more instructive, a very large addition has been made to the number of the experiments, besides a collection of copper-plate engravings, containing some of the more approved and useful chemical implements. The author hopes therefore, that, while the Chemical Catechism is better calculated for the more advanced students, this small essay will be found suitable to those who are just entering on the study of this science; and that, where the young people are encouraged by the preceptor to perform the experiment's alone, and make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the chemical principles on which they are founded, their progress must ultimately be correct, rapid, and pleasing."

The subjects discussed in the several Chapters are, 1. Introduction; 2. Atmospheric Air; 3. Caloric; 4. Water; 5. Earths; 6. Alkalies; 7. Acids; 8. Salts; 9. Simple Combustibles; 10. Metals; 11. Oxides; 12. Combustion; 13. Attraction, Repulsion, and Chemical Affinity.

The principal chemical facts, or axioms, 576 in number, being printed in a larger type, may be conveniently read, in the first instance, without at-

tending to the illustrations and experiments; which, at a second perusal of the work, will be consulted with the more advantage.

"To read or practise the numerous experiments detailed in this little volume, merely for the sake of amusement, may occasionally have its advantages; but a resolution to repeat them, and examine all the phenomena, for the sole purpose of receiving instruction, is what the Author would principally inculcate. Let it never be forgotten, that *no effect*, however extraordinary, or even trivial, it may appear to us, can ever happen but in consequence of some previously established law of unerring nature. The following apostrophe to the Fountain of all Goodness, may possibly tend to impress this important truth upon the student's mind:

Thus, at thy potent nod, *effect and cause*  
Walk hand in hand, accordant to thy laws;  
Rise at Volition's call, in groups combin'd,  
Amuse, delight, instruct and serve mankind."

15. *Anecdotes of Literature and Scarce Books.* By the Rev. William Beloe, Translator of Herodotus, &c. Vol. IV. 8vo. pp. 446.

THE Volume now before us requires on our part but little introduction. Mr. Beloe is no stranger in this useful department of Literature; and the opinions we have unreservedly given of the former Volumes (LXXVII. 737, 833; LXXIX. 44, 146.) is confirmed, and heightened by the one that is now to be considered; which with great judgment, is arranged into seven grand divisions: 1. Historians and Geographers of the Fifteenth Century. 2. Latin Translations of the Greek Historians, Geographers, &c. 3. The Fathers, &c. 4. Orators and Epistolary Writers. 5. Writers of Natural History and Philosophy. 6. Commentators upon Aristotle. 7. Grammarians.—These are followed by "Miscellaneous Remarks relating to Early Typography."

In such a variety of curious topics, there can be no difficulty in selecting extracts. Almost every page would furnish a favourable specimen. But we have been particularly pleased with the following remarks on Livy.

"It is not a little remarkable, that the two first printing presses established in the metropolis of Italy were superintended and corrected by two individuals of Episcopal rank. But it may also be observed, that in the infancy of printing, and indeed long afterwards, the occupation itself was considered as highly honourable, and only under-

undertaken by well-educated persons, scholars, and gentlemen. Typography, if I may use the expression, had sent its colonies from Germany, to Subiaco, to Rome, to Venice, to all parts of Italy, to France, and even to this country, before even the laborious part of the profession had been delegated to ignorant mechanics. Its professors were distinguished by the kindness, and honoured by the familiarity of the great; some were of illustrious families; and the celebrated printer, John Philip de Lignamine, had himself attained the rank of knighthood.

"As in a former volume I have given a brief account of John Andreas, Bishop of Aleria, who performed the office of corrector of the press to Sweynheym and Pannartz, I am induced to prefix to my account of the early editions of Livy a biographical sketch of Campanus, to whom this Latin Historian is so essentially indebted, and who did not disdain to execute the same employment for Ulric Han, the second Roman printer.

"The accounts of this distinguished man are very contradictory; but after examining different authors, who have written concerning him, I think what follows may be considered as tolerably accurate.

"He was the son of a peasant, and his mother was delivered of him under a laurel. He was originally intended for his father's occupation; but, discovering the rudiments of superior talents, he was first taught Latin by the Curate of the village; afterwards, however, he had the advantage and the honour of receiving instruction from Laurentius Valla, and from Demetrius Chalcondylas. In process of time, his learning and talents recommended him to the favour of the Court at Rome, and he reckoned among his patrons and protectors the Popes Pius, Paulus, and Xystus, and many eminent Cardinals, and more particularly Cardinal Bessarion.

"Campanus was first made Bishop of Crotona, but afterwards was removed to the more lucrative see of Teramo. If his great friend Pope Pius had not prematurely died, he would in all probability have been raised to the rank of Cardinal.

"He was author of various Tracts, Orations, Epistles, and Critical Dissertations, which have been collected and published at Rome in 1495, in one volume, by Michael Fernus, of Milan. But he was more particularly remarkable for his critical acuteness, exemplified in emendations of ancient authors, and which rendered him peculiarly qualified for the office of corrector of the press in the infancy of printing.

"Quintilian, Cicero, Suetonius, Plutarch, but above all Livy, were greatly indebted to his labours of this kind. Whether the edition of the Roman Historian,

printed under his superintendence by Ulric Han, be the first or not (and there is some cause of doubt), there can be no question but that his diligence materially added to what was before known, whilst his acuteness corrected what was before corrupt.

"Tres Decadas Librarium inscitia magna ex parte depravatas jussu Cardinalis Papiensis receperat emendandas."

"After accounting for the corruptions which existed in the manuscripts, and explaining what Campanus had done in amending them and restoring them, it is observed:

"Horum ille depravationes quas tanta diuturnitate temporis tantaque barbarie necesse fuit esse quam plurimas, emendavit, quam potuit diligenter, et huic novæ miræque industriæ impressorum ipse quoque pro virili auxilium: idem jacturus in cæteris, quo non modo non carerent Libris Veterum eruditi, sed et magna futura foret copia, et æque pauperi atque diviti comparari exiguo possent—adjuncta sunt ab illo omnium librorum Epitomata, eorum etiam qui non extant ut priscarum rerum notitiam habeamus ex his aliquam simul ut quantam in Livio fecerimus jacturam intelligamus."

"With respect to Livy, two original letters have been printed by Bayle, article Leo X. by which it appears, that at that period the works of the Historian were not considered as totally lost.

"In the first letter, addressed by Leo X. to the Archbishop of Mentz and Magdeburg, is this passage:

"We have been told, that there are either in your possession, or the places subject to you, a great number of ancient books, and particularly relating to the Roman History, which would be very acceptable to us \* \* \* \* and because John, our Commissary, promised us to deliver, in a little time, the thirty-third book of Livy, relating to the Macedonian war, we have ordered him to put it into your hands, in order that it may be sent us as soon as possible by a faithful messenger, either to us or to our beloved son Philip Beroaldus, Library Keeper of our Apostolical Palace."

"The sum to be given for this book of Livy was 147 gold ducats. It is thought, that a Canon of Magdeburg, who was then one of the Ministers of State to the Marquis Joachim Frederick, took advantage of the public confusions, and stole several manuscripts from the Public Library, and particularly Livy; at least, M. de Seidel was credibly so informed. See Gen. Dict. vol. vi. p. 706. His heir, it seems, preserved it till it was destroyed in the general plunder of the City in 1631.

"The second letter is still more important than the first. It is addressed to

"Our venerable brother Albert, Archbishop

bishop of Mentz,' and recites that the Pope had been informed by his Commissary, appointed by him for the searching after ancient books,

'That he had found in the Archbishop's Library, an ancient manuscript, containing all *Livy's Decads*.'

"The whole of the letter is curious and interesting, and solemnly promises to return the manuscript after due use made of it.

"I find no account of the above letters and anecdotes in the volumes of Mr. Roscoe.

"But to return to Campanus. It is alike honourable to the Bishop and the Printer to have formed a union, and so long to have prosecuted it together, which had the benefit of learning in view. The famous epigram, subjoined by Ulric Han to most of his books, was written by Campanus in compliment to his friend:

'Anser Tarpeii custos Jovis unde quod alis  
Constreperes, Gallus decedit, alter adest  
Uldrichus Gallus ne quem poscantur in  
usum

\* *Edocuit pennis nil opus esse tuis.*

"As much as to say, the art of Ulric Han rendered all use of goose-quills hereafter, superfluous. Fernus, the Biographer of Campanus, relates a facetious story of his having heard the above epigram for the first time from a Turk, with whom he accidentally travelled, but whom the desire of seeing Campanus had carried to Rome, where he obtained copies of his works. So incessant was the employment of Campanus as corrector of the press to Ulric Han, that he allowed himself no more than three hours sleep in a night. This I give from Maittaire, who cites the authority of Zeltner.

'Fertur tanta diligentia et alacritate excudisse libros Gallus, ut Campano correctori per singulas noctes ne quidem trium horarum continua quies concessa fuerit.'

"The life of Campanus was prematurely terminated, and proved less auspicious than its commencement. Pius the Second made him Bishop of Crotona, and afterwards of Teramo. Under Sixtus IV. he was made governor of Fulgino and of Cita di Castello; but he lost the favour of this Pope, having incurred the suspicion of being accessory to some seditious practices. No intercessions or humiliations were able to restore him to favour, and, under the weight of his Sovereign's indignation, he died at the early age of fifty at Siena; in the cathedral church of which place he was buried, with the following inscription:

'Campanus jacet hic nostri clarum decus  
avi

*Eloquio resonans carmine et historia;  
Neo tamen hic totus, sola hic sunt ossa,  
petivit*

*Colum animas, est urbem gloria, corpus  
humum,  
Interit corpus, vivit sed gloria, vivit  
Spiritus, in solo corpore mors potuit.'*

"In Freytag's *Analecta\* Literaria de Libris rarioribus*, p. 196, I find *Antonii Campani Opera\* Venetis*, 1476. Folio.

"In Maittaire also, p. 368, the same book is mentioned. Maittaire, however, expresses his doubts of its existence; nor does he think that the works of Campanus appeared before 1495, when they were collected and published by Fernus.

"Of Ulric Han little is known: he was a German, a native of Ingoldstad, and a Citizen of Vienna; he was also the second Roman printer. There are some indeed who would call him the first. From the preface to Lactantius, Rome 1470, it appears, that Sweynheym and Pannartz had printed two former editions, and consequently that of Subiaco. The same appears from their Catalogue.

Ulric Han, perhaps, printed at Rome nearly as soon as they did, as the *Turcremata*, the only copy of which is at Vienna, and of which I shall elsewhere give an account, was printed in 1467.

"After what I have said of Campanus, and of the obligations which the edition of Livy, superintended by him, owes to his learning and acuteness; I may be excused for giving the first place to the volumes printed by Ulric Han.

"I am well aware, that the point of precedency is not yet absolutely decided among Bibliographers; and that although Audifredi, in an elaborate discussion, gives the honour of the *Editio Princeps* to Sweynheym and Pannartz, Harles inclines to the side of Laire, and pronounces judgment in favour of Ulric Han.

"To detail the arguments on both sides would extend this article to an undue length. Perhaps, after weighing them to the best of my judgment, I am inclined to concur with Audifredi; in which decision I am materially influenced by the consideration that Vindeline de Spira, in his edition printed in 1470, inserts the epistle of the Bishop of Aleria, but makes no mention of that of Campanus.

"Whatever may be the real fact, my opinion is, that both these editions may justly be esteemed as *Editiones Principes*. They were printed nearly together, were from different manuscripts, and had each the advantage of a most distinguished scholar as corrector of typographical errors."

\* Mr. Beloe then proceeds to notice the more curious editions of Livy; and describes "the progressive additions and improvements which severally distinguish them, as he has been able to glean the information from

Ernesti,



Ernesti, Harles, and other writers on the subject;" which he thus concludes:

"According to Ernesti, the books which we now want of this Historian existed in the time of Symmachus and Sidonius; and it is exceedingly to be regretted, that the Dissertation promised by Lambecius on 12 MSS. of Livy, which, with 32 of the most valuable editions of this author, are to be found in the Imperial Library at Vienna, never was published.

"Since the edition of 1531 by Frobenius, notwithstanding the anxious zeal of scholars, and their most indefatigable researches, very little indeed has been added to Livy.

"Five books of the fifth Decad were printed by Junta in Florence in 1532, but unaccompanied by any preface, and with no other notice of this new increase to the works of the Historian, than what is conveyed in the title: 'T. Livii Patavinii Historiarum ab urbe condita Decadis quintae Libri quinque, nunc primum exstant.'

"In 1616, the mutilated heads of the first XVII Chapters of the XXXIII book were restored from a newly-discovered manuscript, and separately printed in octavo by Zanettus at Rome.

"A fragment of the XXI book was printed at Rome in 1773, by Casalettus, the editor of which was Jac. Bruns; but since that period, notwithstanding the curiosity of the learned has been much excited by various reports of the entire works of Livy having been found in an Arabian version, the hopes excited have terminated in disappointment."

The article in "The Fathers" is copious and interesting; and to the English reader, we believe, is almost wholly new. The same may be said respecting "The Commentators upon Aristotle;" from which we shall take a short extract.

"I here conclude a list of Aristotelian writers, which I am conscious to many readers may appear tedious. There are still some, I hope, to whom it will be acceptable; and perhaps I may venture to add, that there is no English publication in which a similar catalogue is to be found.

"There are in this country many very curious and valuable collections of the Commentators upon Aristotle, and the enumeration of a few of them seems to introduce the opportunity of favourably concluding this article.

"Perhaps the most numerous as well as interesting collection of this kind is that of Lord Malmesbury, which he inherited from his father, Mr. Harris, who was one of the most learned men of his time. I have heard this mentioned by some intelligent persons, who have had the liberty

of inspecting it, as possessing many articles of extraordinary curiosity and scarceness.

"The Advocates' Library at Edinburgh is the next entitled to our consideration. Most of the articles relating to Aristotle have been imperfectly transcribed by Mr. Ritchie in his life of David Hume. But he has given them without any arrangement, and with many inaccuracies. He specifies the works of Joannes Philoponus and Joannes Grammaticus as of different authors, whereas they were the same. Metochita is more than once written Melochita, with various similar errors not worth specifying.

"The King's Library also, as might reasonably be presumed, possesses a very considerable number of these Commentators. These I have been permitted to inspect from the kindness of Frederick Barnard, Esq. to whom I am under many similar obligations.

"Lord Spencer's noble Library cannot be supposed to be without its share of books of this description. The same may be said of the Bishop of Ely's Collection. The Bishop of St. Asaph also, as I am informed, has been very successful in procuring a great number of the best books of this kind.

"The Right Hon. W. Windham possesses in his Library at Felbrig, in Norfolk, a very numerous and valuable proportion of Aristotelian Writers and Commentators.

"I conclude the list with my best acknowledgements to the Right Hon. T. Grenville, in whose most elegant, well-chosen, and extensive collection I have had the honour of seeing all the Greek Commentators upon Aristotle, with one exception only.

"Mr. Grenville's Library is to be esteemed among those of this country which are most entitled to the respect of the learned, and to the admiration of the curious Collector."

(To be continued.)

16. *Observations on the Amended Bill now depending in the House of Commons, for the registering and securing of Charitable Donations for the Benefit of poor Persons in England.* By A. Highmore, Gent. 8vo. pp. 31. \*

THIS is a spirited but respectful appeal to the Legislature of this Country, on a subject of very considerable importance; and we hope and trust, it will be candidly reviewed by the Committee under whose consideration the proposed Bill may be placed.

"The fact which is assumed in the preamble of this Bill, that many Charitable Donations have been lost or endangered by

by the neglect of those whose duty it has been to superintend them, is not proved to apply to the Metropolis, or its Vicinity. It is well known that in all Warde, and Parishes, and Hospitals, regular entries and public tables are kept, by which general inspection is invited, as well to the memory of their Benefactors, as to the qualification and extent of each Benefaction: also that all Wills, and therefore all Charitable Gifts by Will, are registered already in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, or in the Court of the particular Diocese, and likewise at the Stamp Office; and also that in the Metropolis the several Charities are made vigilant by their great number and large demands. If, however, there are any such extraordinary marks of negligence in other parts of the kingdom, the remedies already offered in the Courts of Law and Equity might have been thought sufficient of themselves, without seeking to be strengthened by the less efficient means here devised, of a *third* Registry of all Wills or of all Deeds of trust or gift.

"But as it is very material to the Institutions, or to the poor persons concerned, that their benefits should be as little impaired as possible by *expenses*, by *trouble*, or by *delay*, it may not, it is presumed, be deemed disrespectful to the framers of the Bill, or to the Committee who have amended it, to offer to their attention a few suggestions for the re-consideration of its principle, or at least for a revision of its arrangements, before they proceed to urge its being passed into a law."

"It seems very ungracious, and as far as I have ever known unnecessary, for the Legislature to announce that the Committees and Trustees, who are all Benefactors themselves, are incapable or unfit to be entrusted with the accumulations, management, and disposition of their own bounty, for the purposes of their own Institution."

"The whole tendency of this Bill is such, that I have great fears also that it will deter the Charitable and humane from the exercise of their beneficence, as well as from becoming Trustees of Charitable Funds."

17. *Astrography; or, the Heavens displayed, on a new Plan.* By John Greig, Teacher of Mathematics, Geography, &c. 12mo. pp. 324. Kent, and Law.

TO facilitate the young Student's progress in Astronomy, Mr. Greig has compiled "the present treatise on the simple plan on which Geography is generally introduced; selecting with freedom from approved authors; by which the particulars relating to each constellation in the heavens may be learned in the same manner as those

of a kingdom on the earth; and finally connected and determined by the more natural application of the science by the starry firmament." In furtherance of this plan, forty-three wood cuts are introduced in the form of Maps, "exhibiting the principal constellations, the chief stars in them, and their names." The work is divided into seven chapters. The 1st, shewing the great value of the knowledge of Astronomy, &c. The 2d, Contains an Historical Account of the Rise and Progress of Astronomy, &c. The 3d, Definitions of Phrases used in Astronomy, &c. The 4th, A Plate and Epitome of the Solar System, &c. The 5th, A general Description of the Starry Firmament, &c. The 6th, Forty-three Maps, representing the chief Constellations, their etymology, &c. The 7th, A Plate and Description of the Armillary Sphere, &c. We conceive this little Treatise may be found an useful acquisition to the List of School Exercises; and, by interesting the attention of the Pupil, it may render the acquisition of the science more easy.

18. *Six Sermons on the following Subjects: I. Baptism; II. Confirmation; III. The Vows of Baptism and Confirmation; IV. The Lord's Supper.* By John Scott, A.M. Vicar of North Ferriby, and Lecturer in the Holy Trinity Church, Hull. 12mo. pp. 132. Seeley, and Hatchard, 1809.

THESE Discourses are inscribed, "to the young Persons confirmed in the Holy Trinity Church, Hull, in the Years 1807 and 1809, together with their Parents and Sponsors; and particularly to those of them belonging to the parish of North Ferriby;" and will doubtless be acceptable, not only to that extensive circle, but to the general Reader. Of Mr. Scott's talents, we shall give a short specimen:

"The world is dissipated, thoughtless, fond of pomp and display, and devoted to what it calls *pleasure*; and often it seeks its pleasure from what is fraught with wickedness. Yet it would veil all with the accommodating names of harmless gratifications, *innocent amusements*. All this is, at the best, the *pomp and vanity* of this wicked world: often it is much worse. The Christian renounces it all: it is all unfit for a rational being who has to provide, in the few short years of life, for *everlasting existence*! for a sinner

"preparing

"preparing to meet his God!" He has no time for it: and, what is yet more, he has no inclination for it. He ought to be, and he is, serious. He ought to be, and he is, diligent and watchful; 'not slothful in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord.' He is commanded, 'whatever he does, to do all to the glory of God.' He is 'to deny himself, and take up his cross daily, and follow' his Lord and Master, on pain of being accounted 'unworthy of him.' Nor is this a life barren of enjoyment. The possession of a taste, a relish for such a life, a preference of it, a delight in it, is the very thing which constitutes a Christian: and, for the man who is leading such a life, there are a thousand subsidiary pleasures, sober, tranquil, and cheering,—truly innocent and virtuous pleasures,—to be enjoyed. But pleasures which inflame the passions, which dissipate the thoughts, which rob the soul of its sobriety, its holy vigour and resolution in the great work of life, are entitled to any character, rather than that of *innocence*. 'Let no man deceive you with vain words.'"

19. *The high Price of Bullion, a Proof of the Depreciation of Bank Notes.* By David Ricardo. 8vo. pp. 48. Murray.

THIS is a topick which *Reviewers* must contemplate at an awful distance. To them, alas! *Bullion* is almost an unknown term. With *Paper* they are more familiar; and they cannot admit that it is depreciated. To their cost they know, that the Stationer requires more *Money* than heretofore for an equal quantity of *Paper*; and they can have no conception, that *Bank Paper* should not bear a proportionate rise with Foolscap or Demy. But the fact in this case is, that the value of *Gold* is raised; and not that *Bank Notes* are depreciated.

20. *The Ring and the Well; or, the Grecian Princess. A Romance. In Four Volumes.* 12mo. Longman and Co. 1808.

IT is hardly fair, in reviewing a Novel or Romance, to analyse the story: for this obvious reason, that it has been the sole aim of the Author to invent an intricate plot, which he intends shall possess sufficient interest to excite the reader's curiosity to the close, when every thing is explained, to the satisfaction of all parties: now if we should speak so much in favour of any work of this description, as to induce some of our readers to purchase it, they must naturally lose much of the pleasure to be derived

from it under the above circumstances. Actuated by these motives, we shall notice such parts of "*The Ring and the Well*" as appear to deserve attention, and suffer the publick to enjoy the satisfaction the tale may produce when read throughout. The second chapter describes a tournament held at the court of Brussels, which may serve as a specimen of the Writer's knowledge of antient military pursuits; and his powers of description. "The lists were erected in the grand square of the city, and inclosed a spacious area, of extent sufficient to admit of five hundred knights, and as many squires, performing all their exercises without molestation or hindrance. At the eastern extremity of this area, and next without the list, were erected twelve rich thrones, with handsome canopies of crimson damask, for twelve grave and reverend knights, who were to preside as judges of the tilts. Behind these thrones, and elevated on steps to a convenient height above them, were covered balconies, decorated in a noble style of princely magnificence; of which the *midmost* was reserved for the Duke of Brabant himself, together with his Duchess and the principal ladies of his court; and the remainder were to be assigned, in order proportioned to their rank, to the other noble ladies who might grace the tournament with their presence. The North and South sides had seats, covered with scarlet cloth, intended for squires and others of inferior rank, ladies, and damsels: the Western extremity remained open; and there four heralds were stationed in their surcoats of the armour of Brabant. Twelve knights, the challengers on this occasion, completely armed and excellently mounted, rode, accompanied by their squires on foot, three hours on each day for a week, before the thrones. The shield of every knight, emblazoned with his coat of arms curiously wrought, hung one under every throne; and in the front of every shield, was planted the standard belonging to the knight who owned it. The morning assigned for the ceremony at length arrived: the Duke, his consort, and their attendants, went to their places in solemn procession; whence they welcomed such strangers as were presented. The Countess of Holland sat in a balcony

easy to the right of the Duke; which Countess and her very beautiful daughter are principal personages in this Romance. The trumpets sounding announced the presence of the judges: in another quarter of an hour, they again sounded; "and a knight, clothed in complete armour, highly gilt and burnished, and mounted on a roan horse, rode forward into the lists. His mantle and caparison were green, and a black plume of feathers nodded upon his crest. The heralds announced him to be Adolphus Count of Cleves; which the spectators might else have known, from the arms richly blazoned on the coat of the page who followed him." The Count rode thrice round the lists, making the usual obeisances; finally, he struck the shield of Sir Reginald de Roze, the first of the challengers, with such violence as made the area resound with the blow; at the same instant that knight entered, to the sound of the trumpet, "mounted on a black horse, with crimson trappings, in a suit of armour of black pointed steel, and bearing the arms of Brabant on his mantle. He first rode slowly forward, and stopped at the foot of the Duke's balcony, where he gracefully performed his reverence; and then turning round to face his antagonist, awaited the signal of the course. He waited not long; three blasts of the trumpet gave the alarm, and the two knights drove against each other with thundering force, which made the whole area ring. They passed each other on the course, without either of their lances taking effect. On the second course, they advanced more deliberately till within a few yards of each other; then taking unerring aim, and spurring their coursers violently to the attack, they met: the meeting was dreadful; each knight fell back upon his saddle, each steed recoiled several paces, and each lance was shivered into pieces by the shock. The combatants then alighted from their horses; and each being furnished with a battle-axe, by their attendant pages, the contest of strength and dexterity was renewed on foot with increased ardour. The trial was long and doubtful; but at length the hand of the Count of Cleves was palsied by a powerful stroke of his antagonist, which, at the same time, brought him on one knee to

the ground. The herald then hastened forward to put an end to the combat; and the judges, by an unanimous shout, adjudged to Sir Reginald the honours of the victory.

We should violate our own restrictions were we to explain the mystery of the *Ring*; yet some of its consequences may be detailed, without committing ourselves. The Count of Holland had married his lady rather through her yielding to his entreaties, than from any inclination on her part; and there were some circumstances of her previous life which he did not comprehend; and though she was the most virtuous and amiable of women, he could not avoid indulging suspicions injurious to her honour. Describing those suspicions, the Count says: "At this instant, the King of Thessaly walked slowly but firmly between us, and smiled upon her as he passed. Animated with sudden rage, I darted towards him with my sword in hand, but he seemed already lost in the obscurity of the chamber. I followed only an uncertain shadow with my eyes, till I could no longer distinguish any thing. I took up the taper, and followed in the direction he had seemed to pursue. No door led out of the chamber, except the one by which I had entered. I searched in vain behind the hangings, and in every recess of the apartment, I returned to my wife, who discovered a well-affected astonishment at my emotion. I enquired *who* had found access to her apartment, at so improper an hour; *whose* arm encircled her waist; on *whose* bosom she reclined her head? She answered, that nobody had ever been admitted into that apartment since my absence, but her women and her daughter. I asked what secret door, what undiscoverable recess, she had contrived for the purpose of concealing her infamous actions, and the accomplices of her crimes? She replied, that there was no door or recess that she was acquainted with, that were not likewise known to me; that she had no crimes to hide, no actions—but here she stopped; a guilty blush overspread her countenance, she cast down her eyes, and remained silent. More angrily I asked, 'Where is Rayner King of Thessaly?' With an unparalleled effrontery, recovering immediately from her late confusion, she replied

replied mournfully, but firmly, "His body lies in the cathedral church of Patras; his soul reposes in Heaven." The guards placed over this persecuted lady by her jealous lord observed, that on a particular hour every day, which was selected from those when the approach of night renders them suited to solitude, she assumed an unusual degree of cheerfulness and animation. "And more, that ring, that cursed ring, as the Earl termed it, has never by any chance been taken from her finger; but she has guarded it there, night and day, with the most scrupulous diligence." This ring, so precious to the Countess, ever maintained its situation, and appeared, surrounded by others on days of festivity, a plain circle of gold, opposed to all the brilliancy of the richest jewels.

We feel fully justified in saying, that the above extract is composed of sentences framed with energy and ability; and that they are well suited to the character who is supposed to have uttered them. The following, we think, will be read with pleasure, as an animated description of the splendour of an evening sun-set. "Matilda, behold the gorgeous scene around you! See the bright sun now setting upon the waves of the ocean; observe those glowing clouds that catch the brightest colours from his declining beams; the horizon blazing with a refulgence too exquisite for mortal sense to endure! How beautifully is every vivid tint reflected on the expanse below; every curling wave is fringed with gold; and the gentle zephyr is only awake to animate, not disturb, the peaceful majesty of nature!"

A Romance of this description may be perused by all classes of readers with some profit, suited to their ages and situations in life: we therefore recommend "The Ring and the Well" to the general patronage of the publick.

21. *The Lost Child: a Christmas Tale.*  
Founded upon a Fact. 12mo. pp. 54.  
Harris.

WE think this little poetic Tale highly deserving commendation: the story is interesting, and the artless simple way in which it is related, sensibly affects the feelings. It is introduced as an Evening's Amusement to some young people during

the Christmas Holidays, and thus concludes:

"And now, sweet Friends, my Tale is done;  
Resume your sport and plays;  
Nor let a cloud of sorrow cross  
The sunshine of your days.  
"Farewell! and may you all, like Hal,  
Be lov'd, admir'd, caress'd;  
Like him, pursue fair Virtue's course,  
Like him by Heaven be blessed!"

#### INDEX INDICATORIUS.

For the prevention of Seduction, and the evil consequences arising from it, the following Suggestions are offered by a Subscriber to the Magdalen and to the Female Penitentiary, with a sincere wish that they may be taken into consideration by those members of the Legislature, and by others who have the happiness of their fellow-creatures at heart, and who wish to see the pure precepts of the Christian Religion obeyed.

##### PROPOSED LEGISLATIVE MEASURES.

1. That a law be passed, to make Seduction of Females, under promise of marriage, or by any artifice whatever, punishable by public prosecution, and not merely an actionable offence.—2. Also Adultery, committed by two married people, or by a single with a married person.—3. Also to punish by the same method, any person who shall be employed in the seduction of women for other people, or employed in any manner whatever as an accomplice in the prostitution of others.—4. Also to subject persons who let houses to keepers of brothels, to heavy penalties, on conviction of the keepers of such houses; perhaps a certain number of annual rents would be a proper penalty.—5. Also to punish any man who shall have given or promised to give money or other reward to a keeper of a brothel, or to any person who shall be accessory to the prostitution of others.—These regulations, if strictly enforced, it is imagined, would greatly contribute to promote morality, and consequently happiness.

THE TWO of Friends will find that they are not neglected. It is impossible to notice every Communication that is received; particularly those which are intended to be used. *Anonymous Correspondents*, in particular, have little right to complain of neglect.

S. B. (referring to our volumes LXI, LXII, and LXIII.) observes, that most of the prints which decorate the *Oxford Almanacks* are interesting to the admirer of topography, and the collector of portraits; and thinks a *Descriptive Catalogue* of the whole series, from 1774 to the present time, mentioning the year, subject of the print, the designer and engraver, would be generally acceptable.

ODE FOR THE NEW YEAR, 1810.

By H. J. Pys, Esq. Poet Laureat.

**E**RE yet, 'mid Rhodocyna's bowers,  
I humbly cull'd the Muses' flowers,  
By silver Isis' sedge side,  
Not rolling there a classic tide,  
My native meads and groves among,  
As blythe I tun'd my artless song,  
My fancy hail'd the halcyon day,  
Crown'd with our Sovereign's opening  
sway, [morn  
And pour'd the verse to that auspicious  
Which plac'd on Britain's Throne a Mon-  
arch Britain-born.

Raptur'd I pour the Verse again  
To hail the British Monarch's lengthen'd  
reign,  
To celebrate the rising year,  
In which a King to Britain dear  
Bids every British breast with grateful lay  
Bless the tenth lustre of his lenient sway; •  
For while I strike the votive lyre,  
The thrillings of the trembling wire  
Arc lost amid the swelling notes of praise, •  
Which with accordant voice a grateful  
People pays.

From Thulé's hyperborean reign,  
To where upon the Southern Main  
Bellerus flows—towhere the Atlantic roars,  
O verdant Erin, 'gainst thy Western shores,  
The pæans loud of exultation rise,  
Wafting a Nation's plaudits to the skies:  
And while the hallow'd rites of prayer and  
praise [cense raise,  
To Heaven's high throne their grateful in-  
Mild Charity with liberal hand [land;  
Spreads her blest influence o'er the smiling  
With genial current far and wide  
Flows of benevolence the copious tide,  
Grateful, the boon while shouting myriads  
see, [Captive free.  
That dries Affliction's tear, and sets the

Though looking back through many an  
age  
Since Egbert first our Saxon sires obey'd,  
No King recorded stands on History's  
page [sway'd \*,  
So long, who England's golden sceptre  
O yet, through many a rolling year,  
Long! long! may Albion's joyful race  
Behold a Crown, to Freedom sacred, grace  
The Man they love—the Sovereign they  
revere.

Though seated on her rocky throne,  
Girt by her Navy's adamant zone.  
Britannia rears sublime her dateless head,  
Amid the storms of war that round her  
spread;

\* Though, to reckon from the accession  
to the demise, Henry III. reigned nomi-  
nally 56, and Edward III. 50 years; yet,  
as the first acceded at nine years of age,  
and the last at fourteen, they did not ei-  
ther of them, in fact, reign so long as his  
present Majesty has now reigned.

Yet by a generous Monarch be possess'd,  
The first great object of his patriot breast,  
May every baleful vapour fly [sky.  
That hangs malignant now o'er Europe's  
Infernal Discord's iron tempest ceasg,  
And George's sun decline in Glory and in  
Peace!

VERSES on the Conclusion of the CHRISTMAS  
HOLIDAYS, from a very old English Poet.

CEREMONIES FOR CANDLEMASSE EVE.

**D**OWN with the Rosemary and Bayes,  
Down with the Mistle; •  
Instead of Holly, now up-raise  
The greener Box (for show).  
The Holly hitherto did sway,  
Let Box now domineere;  
Until the dancing Easter-day,  
Or Easter's Eve appeare.

Then youthfull Box which now hath grace  
Your houses to renew,  
Grown old, surrender must his place  
Unto the crisped Yew.

When Yew is out, then Birch comes in,  
And many Flowers beside;  
Both of a fresh and fragrant kinne  
To honour Whitsontide.

Green Rushes then, and sweetest bents,  
With cooler Oken boughs,  
Come in for comely ornaments,  
To re-adorn the house.  
Thus times do shift, each thing his turne  
does hold; [old.  
New things succeed, as former things grow

THE CEREMONIES FOR CANDLEMASSE DAY.

KINDLE the Christmas Brand, and then  
Till Sunne set, let it burne;  
Which quencht, then lay it up agen  
Till Christmas next returne.

Part must be kept wherewith to teend  
The Christmas Log next yeare;  
And, when 'tis safely kept, the Fiend  
Can do no mischief (there).

UPON CANDLEMASSE DAY.

END now the White-leaf, and the pye,  
And let all sports with Christmas dye.

ODE ON LEAVING REPTON SCHOOL IN THE  
COUNTY OF DERBY, 1809.

**Y**E blissful seats, recesses dear  
To all the tuneful Nine;  
Dropping the sadly-pleasing tear,  
I leave your haunts divine.  
Beneath your shades full many a race  
Have first begun the paths to trace  
Of leaping steep, bewild'ring way;  
With you their dawning minds unfold,  
To court the Muse in rapture bold,  
And all her arts survey.

Ah! who can say what healthy gales  
With yours can e'er compare!

What

What vocal groves adorn your vales,  
Which every fragrance share !  
Thy walls, O Repton ! be'er infest  
Diseases pale, depriving rest,  
Nor feebly drooping age ;  
But blooming Health, with vermeil cheek,  
And youth that pleasures eagerly seek,  
From each instructive page.

From you, companions of my youth,  
I melancholy go :  
Say, Stranger, what my heart can sooth !  
Or ease its thrilling woe !  
Ah! blissful time ! thrice happy hours !  
When o'er the meads bedeck'd with flowers  
In wanton groups we blithsome stray'd ;  
Some to the sunny Banks of Trent  
To cool their limbs, while others went  
To Foremark's lawless shade.

But still, my mates of younger years,  
Pursue your gambols gay ;  
Desport, and frisk, be free from cares,  
Whilst yet, whilst yet, you may.  
Oh ! how my soul exults to view  
Your wondrous sports, for ever new  
And free from all alloy :  
But soon, too soon, invidious Fate,  
With cruel lash, with vengeful hate,  
Will far dispel your joy.

Yet, Fate severe ! spare, spare awhile,  
This thoughtless, happy crew ;  
Still let them bask in Fortune's smile,  
And every pleasure view :  
O ! let their days, like days of old,  
Elysian days, by fancy told,  
Roll on Time's happiest, flying wing :  
Far, far, from them be jarring strife,  
Ambitious aims, the pest of life,  
With Envy's baleful sting.

But now, my Muse, exert thy power,  
My hardest task remains ;  
Now thro' my soul thy influence shower,  
And burst my groveling chains.  
One, ever dear, demands my song,  
Oh ! did the power to me belong  
To wreath a chaplet twin'd with bays,  
On Fame's unwearied flying wing  
Bolder than Bard yet learn'd to sing,  
I'd sound his well-earn'd praise.

O SLEATH !<sup>\*</sup> never'd, what worth is thine !  
What mildness warms thy heart !  
To thee humanity divine  
And peace their joys impart.  
Accept this humble, artless, lay ;  
Would that my Soul could more repay, —  
Yet, O ! this humble offering take ;  
For though the Indies for me were sold,  
Brazilian gems, Golconda's gold,  
Nor warmer could I make.

Love'd village too, to me more dear  
Than e'er my native fields,  
Thy spiry tower demands a tear,  
Which sage Religion shields.

O ! would your envious Hill<sup>\*</sup> subside,  
Nor soon from me thy beauties hide !  
I cannot — will not — tempt the plait :  
Still must I turn again to see,  
Again to stop, and gaze on thee ;  
Thou stately rising fane !

Yet slow, my steed, your course pursue,  
Oh fast, too fast you fly ;  
Indulge me still the pleasing view,  
Indulge my longing eye :  
No exile, banish'd from his home  
To realms beneath the farthest zone,  
Embark'd e'er with heavier heart ;  
No ! though his spouse and children dear  
Around should cling with many a tear —  
Than I from you depart.

But tho', by Fate's severe decree,  
A long farewell I take ;  
Still will I oft revisit thee,  
And former thoughts awake.  
Nor while my life with warmth shall glow,  
While thro' their veins my blood shall flow,  
Shall e'er oblivion's darksome stream,  
Thy pleasing, dear remembrance raise,  
No future joys can thine debase,  
On with such transports beam.

REPTONENSIS.

A TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF ELIZA BIRCH,  
WHO DIED DEC. 19, 1809, AGED 12 YEARS.

A DIEU, dear Girl ! — Thy vital thread  
is spun, [sun ;  
Ere on thy thirteenth Summer beam'd the  
Thy spotless spirit left its frail abode  
Ere it had ventur'd on life's thorny road.  
All arts to save thee — prov'd, alas ! in vain ;  
Malignant Typhus burnt in ev'ry vein,  
Fed on thy cheek, and drank thy wholesome  
breath, [Death :  
And soon consign'd thee to the arms of  
Thas some fair roscbud shews its modest head  
And blooms awhile the loveliest of the bed ;  
'Till, by some hasty hand, the flow'r is torn  
At one sad stroke its charms for ever gone,  
Not so Eliza ! — Parents check the tear,  
And the vain " wish that would have kept  
her here ;"

To bloom immortal in a clime more mild,  
Kind Heav'n in Mercy has remov'd your  
Child :

And when a few revolving years are o'er,  
These shall you meet again to part no more.  
MARY.

THE EPITAPH.

BENEATH this hallow'd place is laid,  
In Death's embrace, a spotless maid ;  
To this vain world she bade adieu,  
Before the ways of sin she knew.  
Her parents may their offspring mourn,  
And vainly wish for her return ;  
But humbly let them kiss the rod,  
And yield her to her parent — God.

Pentonville.

M. H. S.

\* Rev. Dr. Sleath, Head-master of the  
School,

\* Littleover Hill, near Derby ; on whose  
descent the traveller takes his last view of  
Repton Spire.

TO M. D.

ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF HER BIRTH-DAY.

**C**OULD I the Muses' smiles command,  
And all their pow'ful charms engage,  
On Virtue's throne should Mary stand,  
The bright example of her age!

Tho' slowly rolls the coming year,  
So rapid is its ceaseless flight,  
That scarce the buds of youth appear,  
Ere silv'ry locks proclaim 'tis night!

Once more, my pen, the day rehearse,  
That gave the world a feeling heart;  
Intwine a kiss in every verse,  
And with each kiss pure love impart.

Thy smile of joy I'd gladly trace  
Through each revolving year of life;  
Nor leave one feature in thy face  
A prey to sorrow or to strife.

Impressive from thy friendly eye,  
Let rays of comfort gently fall;  
In busy silence hear my sigh,  
And listen to its speechless fall.

Though age forbids the suit I'd make,  
Do thou the cheerful smile supply:  
Of social mirth thy portion take,  
And in thy friendship let me die.

'To THEE may Life her blessings give,  
In ev'ry varied shape and form,  
'Till Grace and Mercy bid thee live,  
Where love may ev'ry heart adorn!

L. A. L.

TRANSLATION OF THE TWENTY-SECOND ODE  
OF THE FIRST BOOK OF HORACE.

**W**HETHER o'er Libya's burning  
sands he goes,  
Or mountains cover'd with eternal snows;  
Or where, thro' flow'ry meads and valleys  
gay,

The clear Hydaspes winds its fabled way;  
Still where he moves, in conscious virtue  
clad, [bad;

The good man fears not what affrights the  
Nor needs my Fuscus, to repel the foe,  
The Parthian quiver, and the bended bow.  
For late, as wandering in the Sabine grove,  
I mus'd on Lalagè, and sang of love,  
A wolf, whose rustling drew my fearful eye,  
Saw me, unarm'd, and fled regardless by!  
A beast so dreadful he'er was heard to  
roar, [shore.

From Daunia's wilds to parch'd Zàana's  
Oh! place me where the rude rocks'  
frozen brows [snows;

And white hills gleam with Hyperborean  
Or where, for months unvisited by day,  
The dark, dull climate shuns the solar ray!  
Place me where, shed from the meridian  
throne,

Fierce blaze the glories of the torrid zone,  
While erst keen shooting thro' the blood-  
red sky,

The thirsty sunbeams drink the river's dry!

"Where'er I roam, whatever realms to  
see," [these;  
Still my fond soul shall dotting turn to  
Sweet-smiling Lalagè my thoughts employ,  
Sweet-speaking Lalagè be all my joy.

L. T. B.

THE ROSE;

A SIMILE, ADDRESSED TO THE FAIR SEX.

**VERMILLION** sweet rose, which soft æ-  
phyr caresses, [morn;  
By Sol's beams onlv'n'd, and dew of the  
To consider thy fate my heart sorely op-  
presses, [cat in scorn.

Doom'd to fade and to die, and be thrown  
Ah! abeauteous bright flow'r, how short-  
liv'd thy race, [to wear;  
Tho' pluck'd by the hand of fair Beauty  
To enliven the dimple and blush of her face,  
And soften the harshness of features,  
tho' fair.

• Whilst lavishly Nature has given such  
graces [den of Man;

To charm and perfume the wide gar-

• Like the fair-one thou deck'st abroad in all  
places, [span.

Thy date's but few hours, and her's but a

For, like her, tho' fragrant, and perfect  
in feature, [sigh;

Poor hapless flow'r, thy fate draws a  
No pain from reflection e'er harrows thy  
nature, • [you die.

Or sharpens the thorn, when neglected

But not so the woes that assail the frail  
sex, [prize;

When flatterers fly, as disclaiming their  
When torrents of sorrow invade and per-  
plex, [disguise.

And life remains nothing but grief in

Then seize on the hint which this fable im-  
parts, [mourn your lost days;

Ere, repentant, too late, you should  
Improve in your bloom, and bestow well  
your hearts, [trays.

• Tho' Envy may mock, when no Lover be-  
Yes, believe me, fair Lasses, there'll soon  
come a day, [repent;

When of harden'd refusals you'll surely  
For Life, like the Rose, will soon fall in  
decay, [ing's but lent.

And remember the truth, that the bless-

HENRY LEMOINE.

HORACE. BOOK I. EPISTLE II.

To LOLLIVS.

(See Vol. LXXVI. page 1117.)

**W**HILE declamations thee employ  
At Rome, Præneste I enjoy,

And at my leisure re-peruse  
Homer's sublime instructive Muse,

Exposing clearer to our view,  
What's fair or foul, what's false or true,

Than we should learn, were we to pore  
Thro' Crantor's or Chrysippus' lore;

And



And if my Lottius time can spare :  
 To read my reasons, *happy they are* :  
 The Fable shews the effects of lust,  
 Which Paris lur'd to death unjust ;  
 A lingering War did then destroy  
 The men and wealth of Greece and Troy ;  
 Intestine feuds and quarrels rose,  
 And Kings, once friends, were bitter foes.  
 Peace to restore Antenor strove,  
 Saying, the cause of War remove ;  
 Paris to this would not consent,  
 To gratify his lust more bent  
 Than to enjoy a princely state,  
 In peace and happiness complete.  
 Nestor endeavours to assuage  
 Achilles' and Atreides' rage.  
 The first was hot with amorous fire,  
 Both were inflam'd by vengeful ire.  
 The mad ambition of the Kings  
 Deep suffering on their people brings.  
 Within, without, the walls of Troy,  
 Fraud and Sedition men employ ;  
 Revenge, and rage, and savage lust,  
 Impel to actions most unjust.  
 The sage Ulysses all admire,  
 Wisdom and Virtue both conspire  
 To make him great—for, Troy subdued,  
 The laws he learnt, the manners view'd  
 Of many nations, and he bore  
 Calamities on sea and shore  
 With courage firm, as with his host  
 He sought to gain his native coast.  
 How sweetly did the Syrens sing !  
 Delicious cups see Circe bring :  
 Had he, like others, pleas'd his sense,  
 Sad would have been the consequence :  
 He would have liv'd an unclean dog,  
 Or roll'd in mire a filthy hog !  
 Alas ! that we of noble birth  
 Should live as cyphers upon earth !  
 Like suitors of Penelope,  
 Slaves to debasing luxury ;  
 And like Alcinous' son, inclin'd  
 To ease and manners too refin'd ;  
 Indulging sleep 'till middle day,  
 Expelling care by song and play.  
 The thief, at night, from bed will rise,  
 To kill a man by dark surprise ;  
 To save thyself wilt thou not wake ?  
 And if in health thou wilt not take  
 Precautions to avoid disease,  
 The dropsy slowly will increase,  
 And then at last thou must submit  
 To use what exercise be fit.  
 So, if thou wouldst preserve thy heart  
 From Love and Envy's bitter smart,  
 Let books and business find employment  
 And be each morn thy first enjoyment.  
 A remedy we quick apply,  
 To cure diseases of the eye ;  
 The mind's disease may linger on,  
 Till all the fleeting year be gone.  
 Dare to be wise—when once begun,  
 An undertaking is half done ;  
 Begin then, while thou hast the power,  
 Nor foolishly delay the hour

Of reformation, like the man  
 Who to the rapid river ran,  
 Waiting the ceasing of the tide,  
 Which always did, and still will glide.  
 We covet gold, and think that life  
 Is happy with a fruitful wife :  
 We root up woods, the barren plain  
 We plough, in hopes of future gain :  
 While he who is content is blest.  
 But can a man who is distrest  
 With pain of body, or of mind,  
 In gold alone contentment find ?  
 Body and mind must be in health,  
 Before we can enjoy our wealth ;  
 What pleasure can a man receive  
 From house or riches, if he live  
 To hope or fear a wretched slave,  
 Which over him dominion have ?  
 He's like a man; whose eyes, being weak,  
 Delight in pictures cannot take ;  
 Like him who with the gout distress'd  
 From fomentations gains no rest ;  
 Like the deaf man, who can't admire  
 The melting musick of the lyre.  
 If in a cask impure we pour  
 Our liquor, it will soon turn sour :  
 From Pleasure's paths thy feet restrain,  
 For her delights are bought with pain.  
 A craving man will never find  
 Enough to satisfy his mind :  
 Thy objects prudently define,  
 And never pass the boundary line.  
 An envious man can never rest,  
 If he perceive another blest.  
 Sicilian Tyrants ever found  
 Envy inflict the deepest wound.  
 The man by passion hurried on,  
 Will do, and then will wish undone  
 Those acts in which his grief and rage  
 Prompted him rashly to engage.  
 Rage is short madness : then restrain  
 Thy passions, curb them with a rein ;  
 For, if not conquer'd, they will have  
 Dominion over thee, their slave.  
 The groom the high-bred horse will render  
 Docile, while yet his mouth be tender :  
 When first the puppy bays the skin  
 Of deer at home, they break him in  
 To hunt the woods :—in early youth  
 Begin then to attend to truth,  
 Seek the best masters ; for the mind,  
 By wisdom's precepts well refin'd,  
 Will long retain its early bent,  
 As vessels long preserve their scent.  
 But if thou lag behind, or run  
 Rashly before me, I have done :  
 For him who lags I will not stay,  
 Nor follow him who runs away.

L.

\* Vol. LXXIX. p. 255, Horace, Book I.  
 Ep. I. l. 15, for *stouting* read *storing* ;  
 l. 19, for *on* read *o'er*.

"The Bookworm" has merit ; but is  
 too personal on Characters whom we most  
 sincerely respect.

PROCEEDING

PROCEEDINGS IN THE FOURTH SESSION OF THE FOURTH PARLIAMENT OF THE  
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, 1810.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *January 23.*

The Session was opened by Commission. At a quarter past three o'clock, the Lords Commissioners took their seats; and a message having been sent to the Commons, they appeared at the Bar, with the Speaker at their head. The Commission having been read by the Clerk, the Lord Chancellor then read the following Speech:

"My Lords and Gentlemen, His Majesty commands us to express to you his deep regret that the exertions of the Emperor of Austria against the ambition and violence of France have proved unavailing, and that his Imperial Majesty has been compelled to abandon the contest, and to conclude a disadvantageous peace. Although the war was undertaken by that monarch without encouragement on the part of his Majesty, every effort was made for the assistance of Austria which his Majesty deemed consistent with the due support of his allies and with the welfare and interest of his own Dominions.—An attack upon the naval armaments and establishments in the Scheldt, afforded at once the prospect of destroying a growing force, which was daily becoming more formidable to the security of this Country, and of diverting the exertions of France from the important objects of reinforcing her armies on the Danube, and of controuling the spirit of resistance in the North of Germany. These considerations determined his Majesty to employ his forces in an expedition to the Scheldt.—Although the principal ends of this expedition have not been attained, his Majesty confidently hopes that advantages, materially affecting the security of his Majesty's Dominions in the further prosecution of the War, will be found to result from the demolition of the Docks and Arsenals at Flushing. This important object his Majesty was enabled to accomplish, in consequence of the reduction of the Island of Walcheren, by the valour of his fleets and armies.—His Majesty has given directions that such documents and papers should be laid before you as he trusts will afford satisfactory information upon the subject of this expedition.—We have it in command to state to you that his Majesty had uniformly notified to Sweden his Majesty's decided wish, that in determining upon the question of Peace or War with France, and other Continental Powers, she should be guided by considerations resulting from her own situation and in-

terests. While his Majesty therefore laments that Sweden should have found it necessary to purchase Peace by considerable sacrifices, his Majesty cannot complain that she has concluded it without his Majesty's participation. It is his Majesty's earnest wish that no event may occur to occasion the interruption of those relations of amity which it is the desire of his Majesty and the interest of both countries to preserve.—We have it further in command to communicate to you, that the efforts of his Majesty for the protection of Portugal have been powerfully aided by the confidence which the Prince Regent has reposed in his Majesty, and by the co-operation of the Local Government, and of the people of that country. The expulsion of the French from Portugal, by his Majesty's forces under Lieutenant-General Lord Viscount Wellington, and the glorious victory obtained by him at Talavera, contributed to check the progress of the French arms in the Peninsula during the late campaign.—His Majesty directs us to state that the Spanish Government, in the name and by the authority of King Ferdinand the Seventh, has determined to assemble the general and extraordinary Cortes of the Nation: His Majesty trusts that this measure will give fresh animation and vigour to the councils and the arms of Spain, and successfully direct the energies and spirit of the Spanish people to the maintenance of their legitimate monarchy, and to the ultimate deliverance of their country.—The most important considerations of policy and of good faith require that as long as this great cause can be maintained with a prospect of success, it should be supported, according to the nature and circumstances of the contest, by the strenuous and continued assistance of the power and resources of his Majesty's dominions; and his Majesty relies on the aid of his Parliament in his anxious endeavours to frustrate the attempts of France against the independence of Spain and Portugal, and against the happiness and freedom of those loyal and resolute nations.—His Majesty commands us to acquaint you, that the intercourse between his Majesty's Minister in America and the Government of the United States has been suddenly and unexpectedly interrupted. His Majesty sincerely regrets this event: he has however received the strongest assurances from the American Minister resident at this Court, that

GENL. MAG. *January, 1810.*

that the United States are desirous of maintaining friendly relations between the two Countries. This desire will be met by a corresponding disposition on the part of his Majesty.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons, His Majesty has directed us to inform you, that he has ordered the estimates for the current year to be laid before you: His Majesty has directed them to be formed with all the attention to economy which the support of his allies and the security of his dominions will permit. And his Majesty relies upon your zeal and loyalty to afford him such supplies as may be necessary for those essential objects.—I do commands us to express how deeply he regrets the pressure upon his subjects, which the protracted continuance of the war renders inevitable.

My Lords and Gentlemen, We are commanded by his Majesty to express his hopes that you will resume the consideration of the state of the inferior Clergy, and adopt such further measures upon this interesting subject as may appear to you to be proper.—We have it further in command to state to you that the accounts which will be laid before you of the trade and revenue of the Country will be found highly satisfactory.—Whatever temporary and partial inconvenience may have resulted from the measures which were directed by France against those great sources of our prosperity and strength, those measures have wholly failed of producing any permanent or general effect.—The inveterate hostility of our Enemy continues to be directed against this country with unabated animosity and violence. To guard the security of his Majesty's dominions, and to defeat the designs which are meditated against us and our allies, will require the utmost efforts of vigilance, fortitude, and perseverance. In every difficulty and danger, his Majesty confidently trusts that he shall derive the most effectual support, under the continued blessing of Divine Providence, from the wisdom of his Parliament, the valour of his forces, and the spirit and determination of his people."

The Commons having withdrawn, Lord Glasgow rose, but was so inaudible, that we cannot attempt to give a sketch of his speech. He moved an address to his Majesty, which was a mere echo of the speech.

Lord Grimston seconded the motion for the address.

Earl of St. Vincent said, he had intended never to open his lips again in that House; but he could not sit silent after the disasters and failures which had recently overwhelmed the country;

disasters and failures which were solely attributable to the ignorance and incapacity of Ministers. Of those Ministers, who, on a former occasion, fired guns, rang bells, and trumpeted forth shouts of joy, as if for a great triumph, when that triumph turned out to be the disastrous Convention of Cintra; and who now, in his Majesty's speech, had converted a disaster into another triumph, talking of the glorious victory of Talavera, a victory which to us had all the consequences of defeat; the Enemy taking prisoners, whilst we took none; taking also our hospital with our sick and wounded, and our own troops finally obliged to retreat. He did not mean to condemn the conduct of the officers employed either in Spain or in Walcheren; he believed they did their duty; the disasters and failures in both instances were to be attributed to Ministers. In the case of Walcheren, the expedition was ill planned, ill advised, and the object of it impracticable. It was high time that Parliament should adopt measures adequate to the present alarming crisis of affairs, or else the voice of the people will resound like thunder in their ears.—When he considered the state of the Ministry themselves, he was quite at a loss to characterize them; the Ministers popped in and popped out like the man and woman in the peasant's barometer; they changed situations, and shuffled about; they rose up like tadpoles, they assumed all sorts of shapes; sometimes that of wasps, then of hornets, and sometimes that of locusts, devouring and devastating the country.

Lord Grenville hoped that it would have been left to younger and more active minds to move an amendment which would have been more gratifying to him, an amendment which to every unprejudiced mind must appear highly necessary. His heart was full upon the present occasion, and he must give way to his feelings. The House would have, at no very distant period, to enquire not only into the basis, but also into the conduct of Ministers. They say we have a flowing treasury; that will be best seen in the state and disposition of the people and country. There will also be a day to examine the topick of America, and what the conduct of Ministers have been towards her; and then it would be seen whether it was to be borne in a country like this, that calls itself free, that Ministers should impose on us, for correct ones, such garbled statements as they had done respecting our differences with America. The House will have also soon to examine whether the country has any Government at all. But, how-

ever weighty these considerations were, they sunk into nothing, when compared with the duty they had then to discharge; for they were now called on to do justice to their Country, and to the memory of those who had fallen in those expeditions, all of which have failed, as well as every operation we have been engaged in during the last campaign. The Speech contained no assurance that all the papers relative to the expedition to the Scheldt would be produced; only such as Ministers pleased, and were satisfactory to themselves; and those very men who advised his Majesty to refuse the Petition of the Corporation of London, had now advised him to anticipate their wishes, by (what was usual) ordering those documents to be laid before the House before they were called for. Not merely with the regard to the attack on ships and dock-yards would it be necessary to institute a rigid enquiry, but also into the unfortunate campaign in Spain.—There appeared so gross a dereliction of duty in Ministers, that he could not but express his condemnation of it; and he was astonished, after what had passed, that they should be that day called on to make themselves parties in new Expeditions, still more ridiculous than the former: but the amendment he was about to propose, he hoped, would tend to do away with them. Ministers had 100,000 men employed; but how? In Sicily (doing what he did not know) were 16,000. There were two other armies of 40,000 each: one was sent to share the fate of Sir J. Moore's army; and the other to perish by the pestilence in the Island of Walcheren. This expedition was to have acted as a diversion in favour of Austria, but before it had left our shores, we received accounts of the armistice having been concluded between that power and France. His Lordship concluded by proposing an amendment to the Address, that after the second paragraph should be inserted, the words, "that the House sees with regret the failure of the whole of the last campaign; the destruction of the national resources; and the useless loss of our brave troops, in enterprises marked only by a repetition of errors, and holding his Majesty's Councils up to the derision of the Enemy; and that, in their opinion, a rigid enquiry is necessary into these matters."

The Earl of *Harrowby* vindicated the conduct of Ministers.

The Earl of *Mora* supported the Amendment.

Viscount *Sidmouth* felt some difficulty in voting for the Amendment, inasmuch as it charged the crime previous to the examination for which it called.

Lord *Caryfort* supported the Amendment; upon which a division then took place—Contents 55, Proxies 37—Non-Contents 82, Proxies 89—Majority against the Amendment 53.

The Address was then carried without a division.

In the Commons, the same day, the Speech having been read from the Chair, Lord *Bernard* moved the Address, and Mr. *Peelo*, in a neat speech, supported it.

Lord *Gower*, after a retrospect of the important events which had occurred since the last Session of Parliament, and of which Ministers had taken so little advantage, concluded, by proposing, that the word "Expedition" should be omitted, and words to the following effect should be inserted:—"The House sees with sorrow and indignation expeditions undertaken, in which our resources were lost, and our troops sacrificed in enterprises, the consequences of which were most injurious, producing no other effect than the exposure of our Councils to the derision of our Enemies: That now the House demands, as the only atonement to an injured and insulted people, that the most rigorous enquiry into such disgraceful expeditions should be instituted."

The Hon. Mr. *Ward* seconded the Amendment; and in a most eloquent and argumentative speech, noticed all the points under discussion: he attributed the failure of our plans in some measure to the dissensions as well as the incapacity of Ministers; stated the loss of our troops in Walcheren at 5000 men; and after complimenting the talents of those in opposition, gave it as his opinion, that the country could be saved only by recalling them to power.

Messrs. *Ponsonby* and *Whitbread* spoke at considerable length, in favour of the Amendment; which was supported by Messrs. *Lambe*, *Herbert*, and Sir *T. Turton*.

Lord *Castlereagh* defended the conduct of Ministers; and insisted that their measures had not been so disastrous as stated. The Expedition to Copenhagen had given the Country the command of the Baltic, instead of being driven out of it. The Brest fleet had been annihilated by the glorious affair off Rochfort; and in fact the country had been eminently saved by the military proceedings of the last three years. The Expedition to the Scheldt had two objects: the first was the possession of the Isle of Walcheren, and the second was directed against Antwerp and the naval arsenal. Now as to the first object, the taking of Flushing and the Isle of Walcheren, it was achieved in a most soldier-like and manly.

manly way. As to the failure of the second object, he did not wish to throw blame on any one; but he must declare, that he was not able now to give an accurate opinion. All that was intended by this Expedition, was a *coup-de-main* against the whole naval power of the Enemy at Antwerp; and he had therefore reason to suppose the chief part of the forces could not have been at Walcheren, but on the Continent between Antwerp and Bergen-op-Zoom. The loss both in Portugal and Walcheren was greatly exaggerated. He did not, however, shrink from inquiry, but gladly courted it.

Mr. Canning followed on the same side.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer entered into a minute defence of the conduct of himself and his colleagues; and asserted, that he should not have accepted the office which he then held, only that he thought he was bound in duty not to desert his Sovereign at a time of extraordinary emergency.

Mr. Tierney made some pointed animadversions on this admission of the Chancellor; after which the House divided, when there appeared, for the Amendment, 162—against it, 263—Majority 96.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS, Jan. 25.

Lord Dartmouth reported to the House that his Majesty had been waited on with the Address voted by their Lordships, and which had been most graciously received.

Earl Grey, in consequence of a notice which had been given on the first day of the Session, of the intention of Ministers to move a Vote of Thanks to Lord Wellington and the Army, for their gallant services in the battle of Talavera, moved for a variety of papers, in order to shew how far the noble Commander merited such a distinguished honour.

The motion was supported by the Marquis Douglas, Lords Erskine, Grosvenor, and Lauderdale; and opposed by Lords Harrowby and Sidmouth, and the Earl of Liverpool, who stated that the Vote of Thanks was not meant to include, or even refer to the general plan of the campaign, but to consider the affair at Talavera as an insulated act. It was also stated by the Noble Earl, that Lord Wellington had, in the conduct of the campaign, been left to his own discretion.—Earl Grey's motion was then negatived.

Mr. H. Wallcut's Divorce Bill was read the first time.

In the Commons, the same day, the Speaker acknowledged the receipt of Letters from Gen. Beckwith and Sir A. Cochrane, expressing their acknowledgments for the thanks of that House.

Mr. Bankes gave notice, that he should on Monday move for the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the abuses in the various branches of the public expenditure.

Sir J. Newport gave notice of his intention to bring in a Bill to prevent embezzlement of the public money.

Previous to Lord Bernard's appearing at the Bar with the Report of the Address to his Majesty, Sir F. Burdett, in an impassioned speech, endeavoured to impress upon the House the necessity of effecting a radical Reform in the Representation of the People, as the only means of quieting their minds under the pressure of the public burthens, and engaging them cordially in the defence of the country.

Mr. Yorke replied; and declared that he thought that part of the Walcheren Expedition which succeeded, very much undervalued.

Sir J. Sebright and Gen. Tarleton spoke against the Address; and blamed the conduct of Lord Wellington in Spain as rash and precipitate.—The report was then brought up, and read.

Mr. Whitbread, after commenting upon the appointment of Mr. Wharton as Secretary to the Treasury, observed, that there was in the Address no pledge on the part of the House to turn its attention to an economical reform; he should therefore propose the following Amendment:—"That in justice to the people, the House would, at the earliest opportunity, diligently apply itself to the effecting such economical reform, as might be consistent with the welfare of the State—such as might be satisfactory to the feelings of the people, and, in some measure, prove an alleviation of their burthens."

After some further discussion, the House divided upon the Amendment, when there appeared, Ayes 54, Noes 95—Majority 41.—During the exclusion of strangers from the gallery, another division took place upon the motion of Mr. Tierney, and which was lost by a majority of 48.

#### INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, Jan. 2. Vice-adm. Campbell has transmitted to J. W. Croker, Esq. a letter he had received from Capt. Maxwell, of the Royalist sloop, giving

an account of his having, on the 31st of December, captured the French lugger privateer, called *Le François*, of 14 guns and 60 men, out from Boulogne three days

days, without having made any capture. — The Royalist has also re-taken two English vessels which had been taken by the Enemy.

*Admiralty-office, Jan. 6.* Lord Gambier has transmitted a letter from the Hon. Capt. Bouverie, of H. M. S. Medusa, stating the capture of the French privateer *L'Aventure*, of Bourdeaux, of 14 guns and 82 men.

*Admiralty-office, Jan. 13.* Letter from Capt. Browne to Admiral Young.

*Plover, off Scilly, Jan. 10.*

Sir, I beg to report to you, that his Majesty's sloop under my command captured, this day, the French brig privateer *Le Saratu*, of St. Malo, commanded by Moris, Rosse, pierced for 20 guns, but mounting only 14, viz. ten 24-pounder carronades, and four long 9-pounders, and manned with 100 men; had been at sea eight days; had taken the vessels named in the margin\*, two of which his Majesty's sloop has re-captured, and the other was scuttled by the privateer.

P. BROWNE.

Letter from Capt. Arthur to Admiral Campbell.

*H. M. Sloop Cherokee, Downs, Jan 11.*

Sir, On reconnoitring Dieppe yesterday, I perceived seven lugger privateers at anchor close together, within a cable's length of the Pier head, under the batteries; and deeming it, notwithstanding their numbers, practicable to capture or destroy some of them, I this morning at one o'clock, the wind being southerly,

stood in and perceived the whole seven at anchor, as when reconnoitred; I immediately run between two, and laid one on board, which after a fruitless attempt on the part of the Enemy to board the *Cherokee*, I succeeded in bringing out, and which proves to be the *Amiable Nelly*, a new lugger of 16 guns, 106 tons, and 60 men. During the time we were under the batteries, the whole of the privateers kept up a constant fire of musketry; but, I am happy to state, only two were wounded, viz. Lieut. Gabriel and Mr. James Ralph, boatswain, both in the hand. The Enemy had two killed and eight wounded, three dangerously. I feel it a duty I owe to my officers and ship's company to state, their conduct deserves my warmest approbation, for the cool steadiness they shewed, both in attacking the Enemy, and during the time we were under the batteries.

I am, &c.

R. ARTHUR.

*Admiralty-office, Jan. 21.* Captain Mudge, of H. M. Ship *Phoenix*, has transmitted in his letter of the 20th inst. to J. W. Croker, Esq. a letter from Capt. Cooder, of the *Brisk* sloop, stating his having captured, on the 12th inst. *Le Harpalode* lugger privateer, of two guns, and 54 men, belonging to St. Maloes, out two days, and had made no capture.

[This Gazette also contains a proclamation ordering a general fast to be observed in England and Ireland on Wednesday the 28th day of February; and in Scotland, on Thursday the 1st of March.]

## ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

### FRANCE.

#### FRENCH ANNUAL EXPOSÉ.

*Legislative Body.—Sitting of Dec. 12.* Count Montalvet delivered, in the Emperor's name, an Exposé of the situation of France, up to the first of this month. After having introduced this important narrative by observing that signal victories, generous pacification, the results of the most profound political combinations, and the maintenance of order in the interior, form the prominent features of the history of the year which has just elapsed, enumerated under the different heads of public labours, in particular in Paris, charitable establishments, public institutions, sciences, letters and arts, agriculture, manufactures and industry, mines, commerce and trade, finances, religious worship, war,

and politics, the progress made, advantages obtained, changes effected in the course of the said year. Under the head of Commerce and Trade, he expressed himself in the following manner: "Commerce, in general, applies itself to draw the greatest possible advantages from the products of agriculture and industry. Our trade undoubtedly suffers from the present extraordinary state of affairs, which forming as it were, two masters, one of the European continent, the other of the seas—and of the countries from which they separate or leave to them no communication with France. Our relations with the United States of America are also for the present suspended, but, as they are founded on mutual wants, they will speedily resume their former course."

\* *Brig Pomona*, from Pioto, Nova Scotia; *brig Brothers*, from Martinique; *sloop Rambler*, from Seville (scuttled).

Under the head of Religious Worship, after having declared, "that in France all religions are not only tolerated, but honoured and encouraged," he makes

the following observation :—"No well-informed person is ignorant of the mischief which the temporal sovereignty of the Popes has done to religion; but for this mischief one moiety of Europe would not be severed from the Catholic Church. There was but one way to free it for ever from such great dangers, and to reconcile the interests of the state with those of religion; it was necessary that the successors of St. Peter should again become undisturbed by worldly concerns, merely a pastor like St. Peter."

Under the article of War, a description is given of the advantages obtained in Germany, Austria, Hungary, and Spain, which is terminated by the following remarks:

"By the peace of Vienna, France and her allies have obtained considerable advantages, and the Continent of Europe has regained tranquillity and peace. Let us hope that this peace will be more permanent than that of Presburgh; and that the men who deluded the Cabinet of Vienna after the peace of Presburgh, will not succeed in deceiving it again after that of Vienna. They would pronounce the doom of their master; for France, ever great, powerful, and strong, will always know how to destroy and counteract the combinations and intrigues of her enemies. In the mean time, England, seeing that our armies were employed in Germany, and being always ill-informed, notwithstanding the immense treasures she wastes in paying spies, fancied that our veteran troops had left Spain, and that the weakened French army would not be able to withstand their efforts. Forty thousand men were disembarked in Portugal, where they joined the insurgents, and flattered themselves they should be able to march to Madrid; they gathered nothing but disgrace from their enterprise. They were met by armies in all places where they fancied to find only divisions. Forty thousand men landed at the same time in Walcheren, and without having commenced the siege, by means of a short bombardment, they rendered themselves, in a fortnight, masters of Flushing, which was cowardly defended. His Majesty ordered a report to be made to him on the subject. The Emperor is generous by rewards to those who, animated with his sentiments, and sensible of what they owe to the honour of France, are faithful to glory and their country; but he severely punishes those who calculate the danger when victory alone should occupy their minds, and prefer a disgraceful flight to a glorious death. In the mean time all the departments were in arms: 150,000 men

of the National Guard put themselves in motion, while at the same time 25,000 troops, drawn from the depôts assembled in Flanders, and the *gens-d'armes*, formed a corps of 8,000 choice cavalry. The English Commander in Chief, as a wise and prudent man, would not expose his army to dangers more destructive than the plague—he returned to England: all the departments gave striking proofs of their attachment to the Government and Emperor—some districts only in the department of the Sarre shewed a contrary disposition: Commissioners have been appointed to inquire into their conduct. He commands that private individuals, who have misconducted themselves, shall be deprived, during the space of twenty-five years, of the rights of citizens, and subjected to a double contribution. Over their doors shall be written the words "This is not a French citizen." Under the head of General Policy, the changes are enumerated which were the result of the peace of Vienna, and the Emperor's views are developed with regard to important future arrangements; and it would have been an easy task for the Emperor to unite all Galicia with the Duchy of Warsaw, but he would not do any thing which should excite the least uneasiness in the mind of his ally the Emperor of Russia. His Majesty never entertained the idea of restoring the kingdom of Poland. What he has done for New Galicia was prescribed to him by sound policy and honour; he could not surrender to the vengeance of an implacable Prince, people who had displayed such fervent zeal for the cause of France. He then proceeds—"The Hanse Towns shall preserve their independence; they shall serve as a medium of the reprisal of war with regard to England. Peace shall immediately be concluded with Sweden. Nothing shall be changed in the political relations of the Confederation of the Rhine and the Helvetic Confederacy.

"Holland is, in fact, only a part of France. A definition of that country may be given, by saying, that it is a continuation of the Rhine, the Meuse, and the Scheldt—that is to say, of the great arteries of the French Empire. The absolute inactivity of her Custom-house, the disposition of her agents, and the sentiments of her inhabitants, which tend incessantly to a fraudulent trade with England, has rendered it necessary to exclude them from all commercial intercourse with the Rhine; and thus placed in a state of morbid compression between France and England, Holland is deprived both of the advantages which

clear

which with our general system, and which she must relinquish, and of those which she might enjoy. It is time that all this should be set right.—The Illyrian provinces cover Italy, give her a direct communication with Dalmatia, procure us a point of immediate contact with the Empire of Constantinople, which it must be the wish and intention of France, for so many reasons, to support and protect.—Spain and Portugal are the seat of a furious révolution; the numerous agents of England keep up the conflagration which they have raised. The force, the power, and the calm moderation of the Emperor will restore to them peaceful days. Should Spain free her colonies, it would be through her own fault. The Emperor will never oppose the independence of the continental nations of America: that independence is in the natural order of events; it is just; it agrees with the true interest of all European powers. Should the people of Mexico and Peru wish to raise themselves to the elevation of a noble independence, France will never oppose them, provided they enter into no connexion with England. France is not under the necessity of vexing her neighbours, or imposing on them tyrannic laws, to secure her prosperity and trade. We have lost the colony of Martinique, and that of Cayenne; they were both badly defended. The circumstances which led to their loss form the object of strict inquiry, although it is not of any weight in the general balance of affairs, since they will be restored to us, in a more flourishing condition, at the general Peace."

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS FOR DISSOLVING THE MARRIAGE BETWEEN NAPOLEON BUONAPARTE AND JOSEPHINE.

*Paris, Dec. 17.* By desire of his Majesty the Emperor, all the Members of the Senate assembled yesterday, at eleven o'clock in the morning, in full dress, in the hall of their usual sittings. The sitting of the Senate yesterday, at which the Kings of Westphalia and Naples, Grand Admiral, the Prince Viceroy of Italy, the Arch-Chancellor of State, the Prince Vice Grand Constable, and the Prince Vice Grand Elector, assisted, and at which the Prince Arch-chancellor of the Empire presided, will form, on account of the importance of the subjects which were discussed, an epoch in the annals of France. On that day was presented to the Senators, a *projet* of a *Senatus Consultum*, respecting a dissolution of the marriage between the Emperor Napoleon and the Empress Josephine. This dissolution of marriage, required by the two high parties, and approved of by a family counsel, at which all the Princes and Princesses of the Imperial

Family present at Paris assisted, received the same day the assent of the Senate, after having been the object of examination of a Special Commission named for this purpose. After having read the contents of the Imperial Decree, which made the convocation of the Senate, and of that which directs that it shall be presided over by the Prince Arch-chancellor and that the Princes of the Imperial Family hereafter named should be present in the Senate, the official Journal gives an account of this memorable sitting in the following terms:

[Here follows a speech from the Arch-chancellor of State, the Prince Arch-chancellor of the Empire, President, and the Duke of Parma.]

The Count Regnault de St. Jean d'Angely laid before the Senate the *projet* of the *Senatus Consultum*, and explained the motives of it; which are, that they mutually sacrifice their conjugal happiness to the welfare and interest of their country.

[Here follows a speech from the Prince Viceroy of Italy, after which the Count Garrier, Annual President, proposed to refer the *projet* of the *Senatus Consultum* to the examination of a Special Committee of nine members, which was named, and made its Report during the Sitting.]

At half past four the Senate resumed its sitting, and Count Lacépède, one of the Members of the Special Commission, made the Report; which terminated in proposing the adoption of the *projet* of the *Senatus Consultum*, and also the adoption of two Addresses, one to the Emperor and the other to the Empress.

EXTRACT FROM THE REGISTER OF THE CONSERVATIVE SENATE, OF SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1809.

The Conservative Senate, assembled to the number of members prescribed by article 90th of the Act of the Constitution, and dated the 13th of December, 1799, having seen the Act drawn up, the 15th of the present month, by the Prince Arch-chancellor of the Empire, of which the following is the substance:

In the year 1809, and the 15th day of December, at nine o'clock in the evening, we, Jean Jacques Régis Cambacères, Prince Arch-chancellor of the Empire, Duke of Parma, exercising the functions prescribed to us by title the 3d of the 14th article of the Statute of the Imperial Family, and in consequence of orders addressed to us by his Majesty the Emperor and King, in his private letter dated that day, of the following tenor:

My Cousin, Our desire is, that you repair this day, at nine o'clock in the evening, to our Grand Cabinet of the Palace of the Tuilleries, attended by



the Civil Secretary of State of our Imperial Family, to receive from us, and from the Empress, our dear Consort, a communication of great importance. For this purpose we have ordered that this present private letter should be sent to you. We pray God to have you, my Cousin, in his holy and blessed keeping."

Paris, Dec. 15. 1809.

On the back is written, "To our Cousin the Prince Arch-chancellor, Duke of Parma."

We accordingly proceeded to the Hall of the Throne of the Palace of Thuilleries attended by Michel Louis, Etienne Regnault (de St. Jean d'Angely) Count of the Empire, Minister of State, and Secretary of State to the Imperial Family. A quarter of an hour afterwards we were introduced to the Grand Cabinet of the Emperor, where we found his Majesty the Emperor and King, with her Majesty the Empress, attended by their Majesties the Kings of Holland, Westphalia, and Naples, his Imperial Highness the Prince Viceroy, the Queens of Holland, Westphalia, Naples, and Spain; Madame and her Imperial Highness the Princess Paulina. His Majesty the Emperor and King condescended to address us in the following terms:

"My Cousin, Prince Arch-Chancellor, "I dispatched to you a private letter, dated this day, to direct you to repair to my cabinet, for the purpose of communicating to you the resolution which I and the Empress, my dearest Consort, have taken. It gives me pleasure that the Kings, Queens, and Princesses, my Brothers and Sisters, my Brothers and Sisters-in-Law, my Daughter-in-Law, and my Son-in-Law, become my adopted Son, as well as my Mother, should witness what I am going to communicate to you.

"The policy of my Monarchy, the interest and the wants of my people, which have constantly guided all my actions, require, that after me I should leave to children, inheritors of my love for my people, that throne on which Providence has placed me. Notwithstanding, for several years past I have lost the hope of having children by my marriage with my well-beloved consort, the Empress Josephine. This it is, which induces me to sacrifice the sweetest affections of my heart, to attend to nothing but the good of the State, and to wish the dissolution of my marriage.

"Arrived at the age of forty years, I may indulge the hope of living long enough to educate in my views and sentiments, the children which it may please Providence to give me. God knows how much such a resolution has cost my heart; but there is no sacrifice beyond

my courage, when it is proved to me to be necessary to the welfare of France: I should add, that far from having had reason to complain, on the contrary, I have had reason only to be satisfied with the attachment and the affection of my well-beloved Consort; she has adorned fifteen years of my life, the remembrance of which will ever remain engraven on my heart: she was crowned by my hand; I wish she should preserve the title of Empress, but above all, that she should never doubt my sentiments, and that she should ever regard me as her best and dearest friend."

His Majesty the Emperor and King having ended, her Majesty the Empress Queen spoke as follows:

"By the permission of our dear and august Consort, I ought to declare, that not preserving any hope of having children, which may fulfil the wants of his policy and the interests of France, I am pleased to give him the greatest proof of attachment and devotion which has ever been given on earth. I possess all from his bounty; it was his hand which crowned me, and from the height of this throne I have received nothing but proofs of affection and love from the French People. I think I prove myself grateful in consenting to the dissolution of a marriage which heretofore was an obstacle to the welfare of France, which deprived it of the happiness of being one day governed by the descendants of a great man, evidently raised up by Providence to efface the evils of a terrible revolution, and to re-establish the altar, the throne, and social order. But the dissolution of my marriage will in no degree change the sentiments of my heart. The Emperor will ever have in me his best friend. I know how much this act, demanded by policy and by interests so great, has chilled his heart; but both of us exult in the sacrifice which we make for the good of the Country."

After which, their Imperial Majesties having demanded an act of their respective declarations, as well as of the mutual consent contained in them, and which their Majesties gave to the dissolution of their marriage, as also of the power which their Majesties conferred on us to follow up, as need shall require, the effect of their will, we, Prince Arch-Chancellor of the Empire, in obedience to the orders and requisition of their Majesties, have given the aforesaid acts, and have in consequence executed the present *proces verbal*, to serve and avail according to law; to which *proces verbal* their Majesties have affixed their signature, and which, after having been signed by the Kings, Queens, Princes, and

and Princesses present, has been signed by us, and countersigned by the Secretary of State of the Imperial Family.

"Done at the Palace of the Thuilleries, the day, hour, and the year aforesaid.

(Signed)

NAPOLÉON,  
JOSEPHINE,  
MADAME,  
LOUIS,

JEROME NAPOLÉON,  
JOACHIM NAPOLÉON,  
EUGÈNE NAPOLÉON,  
LOUIS,  
HORTENSE,

CATHERINE,  
PAULINE,  
CAROLINE,  
CAMPACERES,

(Prince Arch-  
Chancellor.)

C. REGNAULT,  
(de St. Jean  
de Angely.)

Having seen the *projet* of the *Senatus Consultum* drawn up in the form prescribed by the 37th article of the act of the Constitution of the 4th of August 1802; after having heard the motives of the said *projet*, the Orators of the Council of State, and the Report of the Special Committee appointed on the sitting of this day; the adoption having been discussed by the number of members prescribed by the 56th article of the act of the Constitution of the 4th of August, 1802, decrees,

Art. I. The Marriage contracted between the Emperor Napoleon and the Empress Josephine, is dissolved.

II. The Empress Josephine shall preserve the title and rank of Empress Queen crowned.

III. Her dowry is fixed at an annual income of two millions of francs on the revenue of the State.

IV. All the assignments which may be made by the Emperor in favour of the Empress Josephine on the funds of the civil list, shall be obligatory on his successors.

V. The present *Senatus Consultum* shall be transmitted by a Message to his Imperial and Royal Majesty.

The two Addresses proposed by the Committee were afterwards put to the vote and adopted.

Jan. 14. The Arch-chancellor of the Empire, in consequence of the authority received from the Emperor and the Empress, presented a petition to the Diocesan Court of the Officiality of Paris. The Court, after examining witnesses, and going through the usual forms of proceeding, pronounced a sentence of Nullity as to their Marriage, so far as regards the spiritual bond of union; and on the 12th, the said sentence was confirmed by the Metropolitan Officiality.

Through private letters we learn, that Buonaparte has become in the greatest degree peevish and irascible. A short time since, Maret, his Secretary of State, Genl. Mar. January, 1810.

on some trifling occasion, gave him offence; when he struck and repeatedly kicked him, overturned the table by which he stood, and scattered his papers about the room.

Sixty chests, containing productions of art, collected during the late war, have arrived at Paris. Among the most valuable are many original pictures of the Flemish school, and a great number of rare printed books from Vienna.

M. Alexandre, of Bordeaux, employs a simple method of filtering water—it consists in merely causing the liquid to pass through the capillary tubes of a piece of half-worn out cotton. It is well known, that a tube of three, or four inches one end of which is put into a vessel, while the other lies over the side, will very soon become a conductor of the liquid, which filters and runs off till the vessel is nearly empty. An experiment M. Alexandre has applied on a large scale to the purification of the water of the Gironde.

#### HOLLAND.

New duties have been imposed in Holland on stamps, and on the distillation of commodities called articles of consumption. A general meeting of the merchants of Amsterdam has been held, in consequence of the proposed Annexation of Holland to France; when it was determined to present a petition to Napoleon, praying him to relinquish such a design.

#### SPAIN.

The battles of Ocaña, and of Alba del Tormes, appear to have been lost through the misconduct of the Spanish cavalry. The infantry, so long as they were supported, behaved with great steadiness and bravery; so much so that the enemy were obliged, in both instances, to fall back.

The Supreme Junta has lately issued an Edict, ordaining that the awnings shall be augmented with 100,000 men; and that 100,000 lances and 100,000 poignards shall be manufactured and distributed among the provinces where they may be of use.

The Spanish Papers state, that a subscription opened by the inhabitants of Mexico, to aid the exertions of the mother country, produced in the space of eleven days, the sum of 663,2731 sterling.

#### SWITZERLAND.

Buonaparte has sent a division of his troops into the Swiss Canton of Schaffhausen, and has quartered it upon the capital. This, says an article from Schaffhausen, has produced a strong sensation, particularly as it is reported that

that another French army is, to occupy the lesser Cantons. "I have, for the first time," says Buonaparte, in his speech to the Legislature, "taken the title of Mediator of Switzerland, in order to dissipate the fears and jealousies attempted to be spread among that gallant Nation;" and this at the very moment when he knew he had increased the fears and jealousies of that gallant nation tenfold, by sending his marauders, unsolicited, undesired, unpermitted, into one of the frontier Cantons, adding likewise his intention of occupying others.

The son of the Landammann of Switzerland has been created by Napoleon a Baron of France, and has had assigned him an annual pension of 4000 franks.

#### GERMANY.

So extensive and solid were the fortifications of Raab, that the French were obliged to employ 320 cwt. of gunpowder to destroy them.

The Tyrolean patriots, who fell at the commencement of the insurrection, were buried with national honours, and epitaphs cut in wood placed over their graves. Since the occupation of the country by the Bavarians, these inscriptions have been levelled, and, in many instances, the graves opened, and their cold remains interred in the highways.

The hopes entertained of the safety of Mr. Bathurst, the late British Envoy to the Court of Vienna, have not been realised. He left Berlin with passports from the Prussian Government, and in excellent health, both of mind and body. He was to proceed to Hamburg, to embark for this country—but Hamburg he never reached. At some town upon the French territories, he was seized, as is supposed, by a party of French soldiers, and murdered. His pantaloons have been found near the town where he was seized, and a letter in them to his wife, but nothing else. The Prussian Government, upon receiving the intelligence, evinced the deepest regret, and offered a large reward for the discovery of his body.

The return of their Prussian Majesties to Berlin was celebrated by the liberation of all prisoners for petty offences, and gratuitous admission to the theatres.

#### DENMARK.

• The *Copenhagen Court Gazette* of the 23d ult. contains the Treaty of Peace between Sweden and Denmark. It consists of ten articles; which merely restore the former friendship and intercourse between those powers, without containing any stipulation prejudicial to the immediate interest of Great Britain.

*Stralsund, Dec. 29.*—The King of Sweden, Gustavus Adolphus, has arrived

here, under the name of Count Gostorp, with his family and suite. Besides the King, Queen, Prince Gustavus, and three Princesses, the number of the travellers consist of 37 persons, who will, in a few days, set out for Switzerland, by the way of Wismar, Hamburg, and Hanover. Their departure from Gripsholm was so unexpected that nobody knew of it an hour before they set off; and the coach in which the King, Queen, and Prince were, travelled day and night; but that which conveyed the Princesses proceeded at a slower rate.—The frigate *Camilla*, after a week's passage, landed them in Rugen, whence they were conveyed to this place in boats.

#### RUSSIA.

Lieuts. Von Chisostoo and Davidoe, who sailed with the Russian circumnavigator, Capt. Krusenstern, in his voyage round the world, were lately drowned at Petersburg, while crossing the Neva.

The Imperial Academy of Sciences at Petersburg lately published some particulars respecting the Silver Mine of Zmeof, or Mount Altai, in Siberia, which has been wrought only since 1745, at the expence of the Crown. The quantity of ore obtained from it annually amounts to 1,200 puds; and the total produce from 1747 to 1793, was 34,441 puds of silver, among which was about 1000 puds of gold. The pud weighs from 35 to 40lbs. so that this produce may be estimated at 44 millions of rubles, or about a million a year.

#### TURKEY.

Letters from Seraglio announce, that for the last two years the Bosnians, who followed the Greek ritual, had secretly formed a conspiracy to throw off the Turkish yoke. The revolt commenced in October; but their plans were rendered abortive by the treachery of some, and the want of ammunition by all. The Turks brought in daily to Banialuca, Rechir, Dubiza, and Cossaroz, from 20 to 50 of these unfortunate men, whom they had caught in the forests, where they sought to hide themselves. The greater part were impaled alive. The Vizir of Trawnich has established, by way of precaution, a camp at Marchich. Other letters add, that particular officers of Turkish corps had put to the sword all those whom they had seized. As the depopulations of the condemned prove that the clergy were the leaders of the insurrection, it is feared that the Turks will make a dreadful example of the poor Greek ecclesiastics.

*Paru, Dec. 9.*—Intelligence has been received from the Grand Vizier, of his having attacked, with an equal force, the Russian army that had advanced against

against Silistria. The engagement was continued with the greatest ardour until night; and it was not until the following day that it was decided in favour of the Turks, by the efforts of a corps of Albanians that had just arrived on the field. The Russians retreated towards the Danube, leaving behind them a great number of killed and prisoners. This event excited universal joy; it was instantly communicated to the Foreign Ministers, and Constantinople was illuminated three successive evenings. It is confidently reported, that a second Courier arrived here yesterday, with intelligence that the Russian army had been compelled to retreat across the Danube, and that, upon this occasion, a corps of Russian cavalry had fallen into the hands of the Turks.

#### ASIA.

Some very interesting intelligence has been received from India, relative to the Madras army; and which states that the officers of that army had drawn up a memorial to the Supreme Government of India, complaining of certain grievances, and making certain demands. The grievances complained of were, that the Commander in Chief, Lieut. General McDowal, had been excluded from the Council; that Colonel Mouro, who had been ordered to be arrested by the General, had been released; and that the Adjutant and Deputy Adjutant General had been removed from their offices. The demand, or petition, which the Officers made in this memorial was, that the Supreme Government would remove from his office the Governor of Madras, Sir G. Barlow, from whom they conceived their grievances to have proceeded.—The memorialists threaten, while they pretend to petition, and after praying the Governor-General to remove the Governor of Fort St. George, gave a very significant hint, that if this prayer be not complied with, they will take the matter into their own hands, and make a new Governor themselves. Lord Minto and the Supreme Council of Bengal, on receiving the above memorial, have transmitted to Sir George Barlow a long paper, shewing the danger and unlawfulness of the military becoming a deliberate body; and surely a more unconstitutional proceeding could not be adopted, short of High Treason.

Official Dispatches have since been received both by Government and by the Court of Directors, dated from Ceylon, in the end of August, and from the Cape in the middle of October; which agree in announcing, that the Army on the Madras Establishment was in a state of open mutiny and revolt. The mutineers had taken possession of many important places, among which Hydera-

bad and Seringapatam are particularly named. The last mentioned place was their principal station.—Lord Minto had arrived at Madras, having left Calcutta, to restore tranquillity by his presence, before matters came to this extremity. The King's troops, to the amount of 11,000 men, had taken the field against the insurgents. General Maitland had sent a strong corps from Ceylon to co-operate, and two regiments had already left the Cape for the same destination.

Dispatches from the Governor-General, dated Madras, the 17th September, announce the restoration of discipline and obedience in the Coast Army, by the submission of the Committees of Insurgents established at Seringapatam and Hyderabad. The Committees at Seringapatam and Hyderabad had for some time disagreed as to the line of conduct to be pursued by the army; when the defeat of a large body of the insurgents under Capt. Mackintosh determined them in their submission. Mackintosh, with two battalions of native troops, intercepted an escort with treasure belonging to the Company, to a considerable amount, between Chittledroog and Seringapatam, and was carrying it to the latter place, when he was overtaken by the 25th King's regiment, a body of Mysore horse, and some other native troops: a severe action ensued, in which the mutineers were defeated and dispersed, and Mackintosh was wounded and made prisoner.

In addition to the above important intelligence we are enabled to say, that the Native troops on the Bombay establishment manifested, during the late alarming commotions, the utmost loyalty and attachment to the Government, and had delivered up to punishment some emissaries sent from Seringapatam to engage them in the revolt.

#### AFRICA.

About 18 months ago, a detachment set out from the Cape, consisting of Capt. Donovan, of the 32d, a Surgeon, and some Hottentot soldiers; but the object of their mission was for a long time kept secret. These travellers, after meeting many of those accidents which usually retard the progress of a dangerous and difficult enterprise, have been traced as far as Leetako, a very considerable village, which had been discovered some years ago, and which is fully described in Mr. Barrow's travels to Cochin-China. Since their departure from that village, the fate of the mission was unknown; and its success was despaired of, when the news of its arrival in the vicinity of the Portuguese settlements, on the Mosambique coast, arrived at the Cape. The Governor has since

since received dispatches from them. They have not, in the course of their proceeding of more than a thousand leagues, discovered any real savages, except the Dutch inhabitants of the frontier provinces of the colony. Every where else they were received with kindness; they have found wild camels and camel-opards, and have observed very singular arrangements in the establishments of the natives, their property, the furniture of their houses, and the system of slavery which exist throughout the interior of Africa.—They are now proceeding to the town of Mosambique, where it is intended to send a ship to bring them back to the Cape of Good Hope.

#### AMERICA.

The Senate of the United States has, on the motion of Mr. Giles, and without the least opposition, adopted a Resolution, declaring certain expressions used by Mr. Jackson to be "highly indecorous and insolent," &c.; and suffered the third reading of a bill, authorising the President to send out of the country "*offending Foreign Ministers.*" In the body of the resolution, the Circular issued by Mr. Jackson is mentioned, as an insidious attempt to excite the resentment and distrust of the Americans against their own Government, by appealing to them through false or fallacious disguises, against some of its acts. Though we lament the irritation to which the American Government has been subjected, it is not by such violent proceeding, and committing an outrage on the person of a Foreign Minister, that it can manifest a dignified and sustainable resentment.

The American navy consists of five frigates, five brigs, two schooners, and one cutter, with about twenty gun-boats and bomb, at New Orleans. Army they have not any; for their undisciplined Militia, thinly scattered over a vast extent of country (and which on several late occasions has proved inadequate to the purposes of police), is undeserving the appellation, and is destitute of the character.—Surely it is not before such enemies that the British Lion, which proudly braves the universe, is to crouch.—It is true, we have little to gain by the probably approaching war; but it is not less certain that we have nothing to fear from it.

The American Papers contain the annual Report of Mr. Gallatin, the Secretary of the Treasury. It states, that the expences of Government, exclusive of the payments on account of the capital of the debt for the year expired, have exceeded the receipts into the Treasury by a sum of nearly 1,300,000 dollars. It

then proceeds to state the Supplies, and Ways and Means for the year 1810; and shews, that unless the expences of the Naval and Military Establishments for that year should be reduced to about three millions of dollars, a loan will be necessary to make up the deficiency. It submits the necessity of increasing the existing duties, in order to make the revenue equal to the interest on the public debt, and hints at the probability, in the event of a maritime war, of the Government being obliged to have recourse to internal taxation; complains of the inefficiency of the Non-intercourse system, and declares, that the restrictions on foreign trade ought to be reinstated and enforced in all its parts, or that all the restrictions, so far as they affect the commerce of the Citizens of the United States, ought to be removed.

#### IRISH AND SCOTCH NEWS.

Jan. 6. Last week, as a travelling tinker and his wife were passing through *Kiwara*, they stopped at a public-house to take some refreshments; which having done, they were in the act of taking their departure, when the tinker accidentally happened to tread on a favourite dog belonging to the landlady, which so irritated her, that she vowed her husband should take revenge; which he accordingly did, by striking his guest repeatedly, and knocking him down; but, at the moment his unfortunate wife was endeavouring to help him up, she received a kick in the belly from a fellow of the name of Ferral, a boatman, which almost instantly deprived her of life. She had a suckling infant at her breast at the time.

Jan. 13. The driver of the mail-coach between *Beyvie* and *Stonehaven* was lately burnt to death, in consequence of having fallen asleep in the stable, leaving a lighted candle near some straw, to which it communicated.

#### COUNTRY NEWS.

Jan. 6. An elderly woman dropped down dead lately at *Beddington Corner*, near *Mitcham*, in *Surrey*, and fell into a ditch. A Coroner's Inquest, was held, and a verdict given—Died by the Visitation of God. She was buried at *Beddington Church*; and one of the men who assisted in carrying the body to the ground, on his return home from the funeral, found himself ill, and dropped down dead, at the same spot where the woman died.

Jan. 8. A child unfortunately lost its life a few days ago, at *Heighon*, near *Rotherham*, by drinking boiling water out of a tea-kettle. Another child at *Hulley*,

*Hulley*, near the same place, was last week burnt to death, owing to its clothes having caught fire.

*Jan. 10.* The Vice-Chancellor and Proctors of the University of Oxford, together with the Delegates appointed in Convocation, held a Convocation at Camelford-house, for the purpose of admitting Lord Grenville to the office of Chancellor of the University. The Marquis of Stafford, Lord Auckland, Lord Chief Baron Macdonald, and the Bishops of London and Oxford, were present at the installation; and, together with the Delegates, immediately after the ceremony, partook of a magnificent dinner, which the Chancellor had provided for the occasion.

*Jan. 12.* A dreadful fire broke out, about two this morning, at the City of London Inn, at *Dover*, which by three the next morning had wholly consumed that Inn, with the stables, and otherwise damaged or destroyed nearly a whole street of houses. Mr. Robinson, cork-cutter, of Canterbury, unfortunately perished in the flames. The accident was occasioned by a Russian gentleman, of the name of Doussachof, setting fire to his bed-curtains; he escaped with difficulty over the top of the house.

*Jan. 19.* Fahrenheit's thermometer this day stood at 12 degrees, in a yard in the High-street, *Doncaster*; and, on being removed half a mile into the country, and hung up in a Northern aspect, free from any partial influence, it stood at 10 degrees, making a difference of only two degrees between the centre of the town and the open country. The thermometer at *Gainsborough*, was 17 degrees below the freezing point.

*Jan. 22.* A paper-maker died at a public-house at *Wornersh*, near *Guildford*, of some blows which he had received, two days preceding, in a pugilistic contest with a man of the name of Mansell.

*Jan. 25.* A fire broke out this morning in the stables of the Feathers public-house at *Hastingstone*, occupied by the horses of the Salisbury coach, the property of Mr. Procter, of the Belle Savage, Ludgate-hill. Six fine horses perished; and a quantity of beans in a loft, as well as the whole range of buildings in the yard, were consumed. The fire was occasioned by the intoxication of a stable-keeper, who had lain under the manger, leaving his candle burning. He is in custody. Mr. Procter was uninsured; and his loss is estimated at 250*l*.

*Jan. 25.* The Tessera manufactory at *Plymouth*, belonging to Mr. Johns, this morning caught fire, (owing to an iron pot, containing the ingredients for

making the Tessera, having boiled over,) and was entirely consumed. Fortunately no lives were lost.

#### DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

*Thursday, December 14, 1809.*

About 500 gentlemen, who opposed the advance of prices at Covent Garden Theatre, dined at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Mr. Clifford in the chair. After the cloth was removed, and the King had been drank, Mr. Clifford stated, that Mr. Kemble had expressed the most fervent wish to conciliate the Publick, and to terminate the dispute between them and the Managers; and that he was then in waiting. Mr. Kemble was then, by permission, formally introduced. After much discussion, a paper was handed to Mr. Clifford from the Committee, which was as follows: "We, the Committee for aiding those unjustly prosecuted, presume that the Publick will be satisfied with the following conditions, if acceded to this evening: 1<sup>st</sup>. That the private boxes should, in number and in situation, be the same as they were in 1802, before Mr. Kemble became a Proprietor and Manager of the old Covent Garden Theatre. 2<sup>d</sup>. That the price of admission to the pit should be reduced to 3*s*. 6*d*? but that the demand of 7*s*. for the boxes should be allowed. 3<sup>d</sup>. That an apology on the part of the Managers would be expected, and that Brandon, on account of his bad conduct, should forthwith receive his dismissal. 4<sup>th</sup>. That all prosecutions and actions on each side should be quashed." These resolutions were put, and carried unanimously.

*Saturday, December 23, 1809.*

Some difference having existed as to the number of private boxes to be retained at the expiration of the present season, at a meeting between the Committee and Messrs. Kemble and Harris, it was finally agreed to reduce the number of such boxes to ten, including those on the stage and over the orchestra; and, consequently, to open to the Publick 22 of the present annual boxes. The rental of these 22 boxes amounts to 8,800*l*.

*Monday, January 1.*

At twelve o'clock this night, a fire was discovered on Pocock's wharf, close adjoining to Whitefriars Dock, at the bottom of Water-lane, Fleet-street. The flames raged with considerable violence for upwards of half an hour, or nearly an hour, before a proper supply of water could be obtained. The Sun-fire floating-engine, however, was extremely useful in the interval—it played upon the adjacent water-places and warehouses, as well as upon the barges alongside the Wharf,

Wharf, and in the Dock, with great success; and if there could have been as prompt a supply of water on the land side, some thousand pounds worth of property might have been saved. The fire is supposed to have commenced in a sort of outer passage, called the Lobby, belonging to Mr. Pocock the coal-merchant's dwelling-house, where the coal-meters, and some of the other men, were occasionally in waiting, but how it originated it is impossible to ascertain. The destruction of the dwelling-house was the immediate consequence of the fire. The stables then caught fire, in which were 12 fine horses; five of them were rescued from their perilous situation in a state that leaves hopes of their speedy recovery, three were got out so dreadfully burnt that it would be almost an act of charity to put an end to their miserable existence, and four were burnt to death. The counting-house, containing some books, and a small quantity of cash, was burnt nearly at the same time. From thence the fire communicated to a body of about ten or twelve chaldron of coals lying on the Wharf; and from that to the timber-yard of Mr. Hakers, next Water-lane, where there was an immense quantity of wood of all descriptions, and lofty piles, by the side of each other. The fire having, by these two combustible bodies (the wood and the coals), gained a considerable accession of strength, it was impossible to stem its violence until it was nearly daylight; the utmost the firemen could do with the most unwearied assiduity and skill, was to prevent its extending to the surrounding premises. This, however, they most happily effected. The tide was about half ebb when the fire broke out; and several barges in the Dock, and alongside the Wharf, were partially injured, but by cutting away the rigging, &c. as the sparks caught hold, the hulls and cargoes were entirely saved. At half after nine the tide rose so high that the Sun floating-engine was enabled to come into Dock; it then played so powerfully, that in a very short space of time after its arrival, the flames were very nearly subdued. There were, however, such frequent eruptions afterwards from the ruins, and such a constant body of fire among the remains of the heap of coals, that several engines were stationed the whole of Tuesday, and all night. Mr. Pocock was insured in the Hope, of which he is a principal Member, for only 750*l.* but his loss must have amounted to more than double that sum. Mr. Hakers had his timber, &c. insured in the Phoenix for 1000*l.* his loss of stock is estimated at about 8000*l.*; it is also

computed that he will lose about 300*l.* by his premises, which were insured in the Sun Fire-office. We are happy to state, that no human life was lost, and we did not hear that any person sustained injury.

Another account says, the fire on Monday night, near Blackfriars, consumed nearly 30,000*l.* worth of timber, 7000*l.* of which had only been landed a few days ago, and was not insured. Of 18 horses, only seven were saved, including one that had its ears burnt off.

*Wednesday, Jan. 3.*

A French young lady, 17 years of age, named Anne Paris, but who had received her education in England, poisoned herself at the house of a friend in St. Martin's-street, in consequence of being slighted by a British Officer, with whom she had become enamoured.

*Tuesday, January 9.*

The Livery of London assembled at Common Hall, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Sheriffs relative to the presentation of the Address and Petition lately voted to his Majesty. The Lord Mayor opened the business of the Meeting, after which the Crier read the Report of the Committee: stating, in substance, that it was his Majesty's pleasure that their Petition should be delivered at the Secretary of State's office, in consequence of the public Levees having been discontinued for the last four years, owing to the defective condition of his Majesty's eye-sight; and that the liberty to present it at the private Levee had been refused.—Mr. Favell then addressed the Livery at some length, commenting with great severity on this attempt of Ministers to stifle inquiry, and observing, that one of the strongest features of a free Constitution, as distinguished from despotism, was liberty of access to the Sovereign. He concluded with proposing a string of resolutions, which went to declare—1*st.* The right of the Livery to petition. 2*d.* Denominating the refusal to receive such Petition “a flagrant violation of the rights of the Livery,” &c. 3*d.* That complaints against his Majesty's Servants are likely to be nugatory, if they must previously pass through the hands of his Ministers. 4*th.* That those who advised his Majesty to refuse receiving the Petition, have committed a breach of their duty, violated one of the first principles of the Constitution, and abused the confidence of their Sovereign. 5*th.* Instructing their Representatives in Parliament to support all motions of enquiry, and also the reform in the Parliamentary Representation. 6*th.* Desiring the Sheriffs, &c. to wait upon his Majesty with these

these Resolutions. 7th. Votes of Thanks to the Lord Mayor, and Mr. Sheriff Wood.—Messrs. Waithman, Quin, Jones, Alderman Combe, the Lord Mayor, and Mr. Sheriff Wood, supported the Resolutions; which were carried unanimously. Sirs W. Curtis and J. Shaw, with Mr. Sheriff Atkins, could only obtain a partial hearing.

*Wednesday, January 10.*

A journeyman tailor, named Macdonald, undertook for a trifling wager to walk from Westminster-bridge to Chatham, and back again, being a distance of 64 miles, in 15 hours; which he performed in forty minutes less than the given time. For the greater expedition, he chose to go without shoes and stockings.

*Thursday, January 11.*

The Court of Directors of the East India Company entertained the Persian Ambassador with a sumptuous dinner at the City of London Tavern. All the leading Members of Administration were present. After the health of the Persian Ambassador had been drank, Marquis Wellesley said, he was charged by his Excellency to offer his acknowledgments for the honour paid first to his Monarch, and next to himself. He gloried in avowing the truth of the toast, which gave the natural union of Persia and Great Britain. He trusted Persia would long remain the bulwark to guard the interests of Great Britain, and of the East India Company. The Persian Ambassador then gave the East India Company.

*Wednesday, January 17.*

The Persian Ambassador was introduced to her Majesty with the same pomp and form as if her Majesty was holding a public drawing-room. His Excellency delivered his credentials to her Majesty, and also the present from his Court, consisting of three boxes of jewels, several choice shawls, and a curious carpet, which were most graciously received.

*Thursday, January 18.*

This day being appointed for keeping the birth-day of her Majesty, soon after nine, their Majesties, the Princesses, the Dukes of York, Clarence, Kent, Cumberland, Cambridge, Sussex, and Gloucester, and Princess Charlotte of Wales, breakfasted together at the Queen's Palace. At half past twelve, her Majesty, attended by the Princesses, proceeded to the Duke of Cumberland's apartments in St. James's Palace, to dress. The Royal Party then proceeded to the Grand Council Chamber, conducted by the Earl of Morton and Col.

Desbrow. Her Majesty's approach being announced, the centre door was thrown open; her Majesty entered about ten minutes past two o'clock, and took her station between the second and third window, leaning against a marble slab table. Her Majesty, as usual, it being the celebration of her own birth-day, was dressed very plain. The Princesses arranged themselves on her Majesty's left hand, according to their ages. Their attendants stood nearly under the throne. The Royal Dukes stood near their Royal Sisters.—Her Majesty having taken her station to receive the congratulations of the company and the presentations, the Lord Chamberlain waved his wand to Sir W. Parsons, who was attending in an anti-room behind the throne, with his Majesty's hand, to perform the Ode for the New Year. (See p. 61.) The presentations were very numerous; and the illuminations in the evening very general. The Prince of Wales paid his respects to her Majesties in the morning at the Queen's House; his Royal Highness gave a dinner to a select party of the Nobility at Carlton House. The Lord Chancellor was prevented attending the drawing-room by an attack of the gout.

Mr. Lyon Levi, an eminent diamond merchant, about 50 years of age, precipitated himself this morning from the top of the Monument, and was literally dashed to pieces. Mr. Levi attended to several appointments in the City about eleven o'clock, and transacted his usual business; and at twelve obtained admission to view the Monument. He walked several times round the outside of the iron railing before he sprang off, and in falling, the body turned over and over before it reached the ground. When near the bottom, it came in contact with one of the griffins which ornament the lower part of the building. A porter, with a load on his back, narrowly escaped the body of the deceased, which fell a few paces from him in Monument-yard. It is said, that two days ago Mr. Levi visited the Monument, and continued at the top for some time. Embarrassment in his affairs, occasioned by commercial speculations, is said to have deranged his mind.—The Coroner's Inquest has returned a verdict of Insanity.

*Wednesday, January 31.*

The surplus of the Consolidated Fund in the last quarter was 120,000*l.* The whole surplus in the three quarters has been 4,400,000*l.* exceeding by 400,000*l.* the sum granted upon estimate, from the produce of the four quarters ending 5th April, 1810.



**GAZETTE PROM.**  
**War Office, L**IEUTENANT-COLONEL  
 Jan. 2. George Vigoreux, of the  
 28 Royal Veteran Battalion, appointed  
 Lieutenant-governor of the Scilly Islands,  
*vice* Major-general Hewgill, dec.

**Foreign Office, Jan. 9.** Charles Stuart,  
 esq. appointed to reside at the Seat of the  
 Provisional Government of Portugal as  
 his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and  
 Minister Plenipotentiary.

**Whitehall, Jan. 9.** Rev. George Gordon;  
 B. D. Dean of Exeter, promoted to the  
 Deacy of the Cathedral Church of Lin-  
 coln, and also to a Residentiary's Place  
 in the said Cathedral, both *vice* Kaye, dec.

**War Office, Jan. 20.** *Garrison.* Gen. the  
 Hon. Henry-Edward Fox, to be Governor  
 of Portsmouth, *vice* Pitt, dec.

**Whitehall, Jan. 27.** Rev. John Parsons,  
 D. D. appointed Dean of the Cathedral  
 Church of Bristol, *vice* the Rev. Dr. B. F.  
 Sparke, promoted to the See of Chester.

#### CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

**R**EV. John Greenly, B.A. elected mas-  
 ter of the Foundation Grammar-  
 school at Andover.

Rev. Dr. Pearson, master of Sidney col-  
 lege, elected Christian advocate of Cam-  
 bridge University for the ensuing seven  
 years, founded by the late Rev. Jn. Hulse.

Rev. Peter Vaughan, B.D. fellow of Mer-  
 ton college, Oxford, to the wardenship of  
 the said college, *vice* Berdmore, resigned.

Rev. Henry Gabell, to the head master-  
 ship of Winchester college, *vice* Goddard,  
 resigned; and the Rev. David Williams,  
 LL.B. to succeed Mr. Gabell in the se-  
 cond mastership thereof.

Rev. R. Martin, M. A. appointed com-  
 missary of the peculiar ecclesiastical ju-  
 risdiction of Grooby, co. Leicester.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

**R**EV. John Eyre, rector of Babworth,  
 Nottinghamshire, and one of the re-  
 sidentiaries of York cathedral, to the arch-  
 deaconry of Nottingham, *vice* Kaye, dec.

Rev. Robert Kythe, Llandogett R. co.  
 Denbigh, *vice* Hughes, dec.

Rev. Nicholas Carey, M.A. rector of St.  
 Martin, in the Island of Guernsey, ap-  
 pointed one of the chaplains of the French  
 Chapel Royal at St. James's.

Rev. John-Richard Thackeray, Brock-  
 sted V. Essex.

Rev. Robert Gibson, LL.B. Fyfield R.  
 Essex.

Rev. Drax Dublin, Walton in Gordano  
 R. Wilts, *vice* Allen, dec.

Rev. Mr. Leonard, Newbottle R. in  
 Northamptonshire, and Rev. W. S. Willes,  
 King's Sutton V. in the same county, both  
*vice* Deace, dec.

Rev. J. Pearce Hockin, Coddington R.  
 co. Hereford, *vice* Otley, dec.

Rev. W. Mills, B.D. rector of Miserden,  
 Gloucestershire, Shillingford R. in the dio-  
 cese of Salisbury.

Rev. Mr. M'Farlane, to the church  
 and parish of Polmont, in the presbytery  
 of Linlithgow, and county of Stirling.

#### THEATRICAL REGISTER.

DEVRY-LANE COMPANY,

AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE, IN THE STRAND.  
 Jan. 1. The Honey-Moon—Cinderella.

2. The Cabinet—Ditto.

3. John Bull—Ditto.

4. As You Like It—Ditto.

5. The Haunted Tower—Ditto.

6. The Child of Nature—Honest Thieves—

[Ditto.

8. Adelgitha—Ditto.

9. Love in a Village—Ditto.

10. John Bull—Ditto.

11. The Rivals—Ditto.

12. The Confederacy—Ditto.

13. The Beggar's Opera—Ditto.

15. As You Like It—Ditto.

16. The Mountaineers—Ditto.

17. Sudden Arrivals—Ditto.

18. The Confederacy—Ditto.

19. The Cabinet—Ditto.

[Ditto.

20. Ways and Means—Honest Thieves—

22. Up All Night—The Mayor of Garrat.

23. The Hypocrite—Cinderella.

24. The Confederacy—Matrimony.

25. Much Ado About Nothing—No Song

[Thieves.

26. The Merry Wives of Windsor—Honest

27. Mau and Wife—The Midnight Hour.

29. Up All Night—The Three and the Dence.

30. [K. Charles's Martyrdom; no Perform-

ance at this Theatre.]

31. The Hypocrite—The Mayor of Garrat.

COVENT-GARDEN NEW THEATRE.

Jan. 1. Romeo and Juliet—Harlequin Ped-

2. The Poor Gentleman—Ditto. [lar.

3. The Revenge—Ditto.

4. The School of Reform—Ditto.

5. King Lear—Ditto.

6. The Provok'd Husband—Ditto.

8. King Richard the Third—Ditto.

9. Speed the Plough—Ditto.

10. The Revenge—Ditto.

11. The Man of the World—Ditto.

12. King Lear—Ditto.

13. The Merchant of Venice—Ditto.

15. Hamlet—Ditto.

16. The Conscious Lovers—Ditto.

17. The Revenge—Ditto.

19. The Man of the World—Ditto.

19. King Lear—Ditto.

20. The Merchant of Venice—Ditto.

22. Othello—Ditto.

23. The Conscious Lovers—Ditto.

24. The Revenge—Ditto.

25. The Man of the World—Ditto.

26. The Exile—Ditto.

27. The Merchant of Venice—Ditto.

29. King Richard the Third—Ditto.

30. The Messiah.

31. The Jealous Wife—Harlequin Pedlar.

HUGH

## HUGH DOWNMAN, M.

Dr. HUGH DOWNMAN (whose death we recorded in vol. LXXIX. p. 985) the son of Mr. Hugh Downman, a most respectable country gentleman, was born at Newton House in the village of Newton St. Cyres, near Exeter, in the year 1740. His school education was begun and completed under the care of the Rev. T. Hodgkinson, master of the Free Grammar school at Exeter. His earlier years seem to have attracted little notice; for the more solid intellectual distinctions are seldom rapid in their evolution, and the judgment which we admire in maturer life dazzles in a very few instances by early brilliancy. He was, however, nearly at the head of the school, among companions who have since been distinguished in the higher ranks of Literature. About the year 1758, he went to Oxford, and was entered at Balliol college, where he continued till he had taken his Bachelor's degree. About the year 1762, he was ordained, I believe by Bp. Lavington in the Cathedral of Exeter.

About this period his poetical genius began to expand, and its early blossoms were lively *jeux d'esprits*, and lighter pieces of fancy and mirth, rather than "strains of a higher mood." The study of Divinity seems to have had few attractions for him, and his prospects in the Church were not very alluring. His situation was more distressing, as his attachment to the second daughter of Dr. Andrew, an eminent physician in Exeter, and a near relation of Lord Courtenay, had then commenced, and a more lucrative profession was necessary. By the advice of his friends, he therefore diverted his attention to Medicine; and, in 1765, repaired to Edinburgh to prosecute his studies in that branch of science. Accident seems to have placed him in the house of Dr. Blacklock, with his countryman Dr. Penny, Dr. Warren of Taunton, and, I believe, Dr. Birdwood of Totnes. These gentlemen were at least his contemporaries, and the most intimate friendly communications were carried on between them to the end of their respective lives. Dr. Downman long survived them all.

Dr. Downman's poetical talents were early discovered at Edinburgh; and Dr. Blacklock, "himself a Muse," ardently embraced a brother of Arcadia. He was no admirer of Spenser, and in a familiar conversation, Spenser was once the subject. Dr. Penny remarked, that his dislike was unreasonable, and that one book, at least, of the *Fairy Queen*, was not less remarkable for its elegance and poetical beauties, than for the spirit and fancy of its descriptions; this was, he said, intitled, *The Land of the Muses*. Dr. Blacklock did not remember it, and the book was brought, not Spenser's, but Downman's, which Dr.

Blacklock's infirmity prevented him from discovering. He admired it greatly, on Dr. Penny's reading it, and the next morning told his assistant to take down Spenser, and read to him the *Land of the Muses*. No such book was however to be found, and the pleasant imposition was soon explained. It is probable from the address to Dr. Blacklock, however, that the plan was designed, and the poem written for the purpose:

"Which thee alone I amuse first framed were."

This poem was published at Edinburgh in 1768, and has never been reprinted.

After three years spent in Edinburgh, he repaired in 1769 to London, where he attended the hospitals and dissections during one winter. At this time he took his degree of Master of Arts at Cambridge, with which he received, as usual in the English Universities, a licence to practise. He settled in Exeter soon after.

No long period elapsed before his union with Miss F. Andrew took place; a conjugal connection peculiarly congenial; since they lived in an uninterrupted harmony for nearly 40 years, often in scenes of pain and sickness highly distressing. A physician seldom finds his earlier paths strewn with flowers; but Dr. Downman was so well known and so generally esteemed, that he was received with the greatest respect in his new character, and the death or removal of some of his colleagues soon left the field more open. Many years, however, had not elapsed before a chronic complaint, the effect, perhaps, of inactivity during the period of study in his earlier years, disabled him from pursuing his profession; and he was compelled, in 1778, to seek in milder situations, and by successive changes of place, that health which was denied him in the city. With an unexpected elasticity, however, his mind struggled through the languor of his corporeal frame, and its powers were exerted in poetical composition. The first public effort of his Muse, at this time, was the tragedy of *Lucius Junius Brutus*, which I have reason to think was a more early attempt, revised or completed about this period. The Play, for it scarcely can be arranged with Comedy or Tragedy, is not conducted according to the rules of the Stagite; but is a continued narrative, like the Historical Plays of Shakspeare, and contains an account of the last atrocious act of the last of the Tarquins, with the expulsion of that race by the patriotic efforts of Brutus. It was said, that he aimed at Shakspeare and his Massinger. To those acquainted with Massinger, this will appear no common praise: but even cold Criticism must acknowledge, that he rises far superior to the latter Author, and that his animated, energetic language fixes the attention, and excites

cites imperceptibly our approbation. The less ornamented style, which he has adopted, arose not from inability of soaring to a greater height, but from his contempt of the glittering ornaments of the more modern meretricious writers; of the Della Crusca school, before Anna Matilda and her associates were known. He has thus introduced an Officer describing a circuitous, but highly poetical, style, where he had seen Collatinus, a description stigmatized by Aruns as "tedious dull prolixity," "faint, fribbling, coxcomb-like minuteness." The speech is evidently introduced for the sake of the censure, as Claudius, in the remaining scenes, speaks in a more direct and pointed language. Lucius Junius Brutus was presented to the Managers of the London Theatres for representation, but rejected as not containing sufficient business to attract an audience. It was published separately in 1779. ΕΒΙΡΗΑ, his third tragedy, is less liable to this objection, and, as founded on a local event, was likely to be peculiarly attractive to an Exeter audience. Its success proved the justness of the supposition, for it was brought out at the theatre there in 1781, and, by a singularity new in the annals of a provincial stage, was represented 17 nights in one season. BELISARIUS, his second attempt in the dramatic line, appeared in the following year; but, as it wanted the local attraction, was less eagerly received. Dr. Downman's tragedies are apparently better adapted to the closet than the stage. The force and energy of his language are scarcely felt, when rapidly, perhaps imperfectly, pronounced by an actor. The judgment and good sense, which breathe in every line, cannot be properly appreciated in a noisy theatre, where the splendour of the scene dazzles the eyes, and each object necessarily attracts a portion of the attention.

About the year 1777, a design was entertained of publishing a translation of Voltaire's works, and the poetical department was entrusted to Dr. Downman. The plan was too extensive, and those who undertook it failed. The publication was consequently discontinued; but a volume of the tragedies, containing *Edipus*, *Mariamne*, *Brutus*, and *The Death of Cæsar*, was printed in 1781. It might be suspected, that the expressive energy of our Author's language was little suitable to the expanded tinsel of a French Dramatist. Voltaire, however, in his tragedies, is concise, forcible, and even abrupt. While we therefore admire the freedom and energy of Dr. Downman's version, a freedom which would never suggest that it represented the thoughts of another, we found, with some surprise, that the sentiments could not always, without incurring the imputation of harshness, be expressed with the same

conciseness in the English, as in the French language! With very little alteration, the tragedies might, we think, be represented as original Dramas on the English stage with advantage, and with little apprehension of detection. They are now scarcely known, for they have apparently perished in the wreck of the whole undertaking.

When Mr. Polwhele, in the year 1792, collected the original miscellaneous poetry of this county and of Cornwall, Dr. Downman, at that time his intimate friend, was a large contributor. His pen indeed was seldom from his hand, and his poetical stock was almost inexhaustible; so that, while many poems were distinguished by his signature, he could claim, we know, many others marked with single initials. These it is not in our power, at present, to discriminate, nor is the object of importance.

About the same period a Literary Society was established at Exeter, consisting at first of nine, afterwards augmented to 12 members. The design of this meeting was, to unite talents of different descriptions, and genius directed to different pursuits. In a society thus formed, conversation would probably rise superior to the usual discussion of the topics of the day, and by talents thus combined or contrasted each might improve with the assistance of another. An Essay on any subject, except a strictly professional one, was read by every member in his turn, which might suggest a subject of discussion, if no more interesting one occurred. This Society for nearly 12 years was conducted with equal spirit and good humour. A volume of its Essays has been published, and materials for another have been preserved; but, in a later period, the communications were less numerous, though the Society was supported with equal harmony till the year 1808, when the impaired health of Dr. Downman, its first founder and chief promoter, damped its spirit, and the meetings were discontinued. In the collections of this Society, are the few prose compositions of the subject of this Memoir, though generally united with poetry. The very judicious address to the members, on their first meeting, was from his pen; and the defence of Pindar from the imputation of writing for hire, supposed to be countenanced by passages in the 11th Pythian, and the 2d Isthmian odes, accompanied by a new translation of each, displays equally his learning and the acuteness of his critical talents. In the same volume is an Essay "on the origin and mythology of the Serpent Worship," tracing this superstition to its earliest periods, in Judea, Egypt, and Greece, a subject which he afterwards pursued with respect to the worship of the Sun and Fire, in an exclusive Essay, not published, in which, pursuing the track of Mr. Bryant, he chiefly rests

rests on the insecure and delusive basis of etymology.

Another Essay on the Shields of Hercules and Achilles, the respective works, as is supposed, of Hesiod and Homer, was written by Dr. Downman. He thinks the former the most antient, as it abounds in those masterly touches, which mark an original, and is less minutely particular than is usual in a copy. The description of Achilles' shield is more luxuriously adorned, more polished and refined; but the objects could not, he thinks, be properly represented in either with distinctness, or a due regard to proportion. The imagination of the Poet speaks to that of the reader, and gives to airy nothings "a local habitation." It is hinted, that each might have been an improved copy of some former work, for *vixere sortes ante Agamemnona*, and the recurrence of whole lines in both, shows that they could not have been furnished for a mutual contention, and that the resemblance is not fortuitous only. Mr. Cowper's version he thinks too harsh; Mr. Pope's too flowery; and he has therefore added a new translation of each.

In this volume we find also various poetical communications; an Address to the Gods of India on the departure of Sir John Shore (Lord Teignmouth); Sonnets *in blank verse*; three Sonnets of a more legitimate kind; the Genius of Darnionium, a highly spirited and poetical Ode; and an Ode to Victory. Some other poetical productions have been printed separately, but I believe not advertised for sale.

In pursuing Dr. Downman's miscellaneous productions, we have omitted his very excellent didactic poem, *INFANCY*, first published in 1771, a work received with great avidity, and of which he lived to see the 7th edition. A Physician cannot have a more interesting task than that of superintending the helpless state of our earlier years; the Poet cannot have a more delightful employment than pleading the cause of innocence, which can only express its wants by indistinct lamentations. If, in rejecting the superstitious ideas and injurious practices of less enlightened periods, the present age has contributed more successfully to rear the tender plant, the success is, in part, at least, to be attributed to Dr. Downman. Virtue is said to be recommended by a beautiful form; so Truth is peculiarly captivating when conveyed in elegant and ornamented language. We need not be surprised then at the success of this poem, and can only join in the applause of the world. Previous to this publication, he received a degree of Doctor of Medicine from the University of Aberdeen.

Soon after Dr. Downman was sufficiently recovered from his chronic complaint to commence practice, a violent fever, caught

apparently from infection, checked his career; but, after a slow tedious recovery, he resumed it, and soon obtained the confidence of the city and neighbourhood. His practice was for some years peculiarly extensive, and the success of his plans proved the sagacity of his views, and the soundness of his judgment.

In the practice of his profession he continued some years. His life, spent in doing good, was marked with few striking or splendid events, except the publication of some Poetical Addresses to his friends, an occasional collection of Poems addressed to Theopis, the accumulated annual offering at the shrine of conjugal affection, of which the first appeared in 1781. In the year 1805, increasing infirmities warned him to retire to a less agitated, less interrupted mode of life, and, weaning himself from business by a visit to his friends in Hampshire and London, he declared his intention of resigning it entirely. This determination met with a strenuous opposition. He was urged to contract his limits; to give occasional assistance in consultation, at the least inconvenient hours; in short, to continue his useful labours in the way most easy to himself; but every solicitation was in vain, and he retired to private life with the eulogies and blessings of all around him.

In his retirement, he made few original efforts. He reviewed his former labours, and a selection of those which he preferred is reserved in MS. The "Poems sacred to Love and Beauty," appear to be some of these early efforts; and he published with his last corrections, the 7th edition of *Infancy*. Numerous poems remain in MS. which will probably never see the light, and among these a translation of a great part of the boasted Epic of the Spaniards, "*Aracana*," which Mr. Hayley seems first to have introduced to the English reader. His prose compositions are less numerous; but many of these are highly interesting, and display very acute critical acumen.

In form, Dr. Downman, in the earlier periods of his life, was strong and athletic, nor, till his health was undermined by indulgence and inactivity, did he appear an invalid. Notwithstanding the influence of these destructive habits, his constitution appeared firm and vigorous; and he struggled against disease, with a force little to be expected from his appearance. He seemed to have been built for a life much longer than that which he enjoyed, or perhaps more properly, if the whole be considered, he endured. His mind was equally vigorous with his body. Strong sound sense; judgment most firm and unerring sagacity, which traced at once effects to their causes, characterized his intellectual exertions. All his poetical attempts were there-  
fore

fore distinguished by their expressive energy; and it may, at times, be observed that, in pursuit of this object he has neglected the graces, those pleasing ornaments which add to the interest of the work, and the gratification of the reader. His attainments were consequently of the more solid kind, and though much of his attention was directed to the Belles Lettres, he pursued them rather as a Philosopher than the *petit-maitre* catching at the Cynthia of the minute. Generous, charitable, and hospitable, he was surrounded by friends, and the objects of his bounty; nor did any one leave him without the fullest impression of his benevolence and philanthropy.

In conversation he was reserved, except with a few particular and valued friends; but his reserve was not accompanied with the cynical sneer which lies in ambush to detect errors in the moment when the heart is open, but a wish to join in the discussion or the jest. His eyes beamed with benevolence, and his countenance appeared to coincide with every advantageous impression which his more volatile companion wished to convey. He was seldom anxious to lead the discourse, except to give an opportunity for such a display, and was too commonly inclined to be the hearer only. We shall add a character given of him by a warm, but a judicious and discriminating friend. We do not think it too partial.

He was distinguished by every moral virtue, by humanity which melts at every distress, by charity which thinks no evil, and suspects none. He exercised his profession with skill and integrity, unequalled but by the disinterested motive which animated his labours, or the amiable modesty which accompanied his other virtues. He employed his industry, not to gratify his own desires, for no one indulged himself less; not to accumulate wealth, for no one disdained in a greater degree such an unworthy pursuit; but for the decent advancement of his family, for the assistance it enabled him to offer to his friends, for the relief which it might afford to the indigent. Often did he exert his distinguished abilities, yet refuse the reward. In defence of the widow and the fatherless, and him that has none to help, his exertions were zealous and animated. In a word, few ever passed a more useful, no one a more blameless life; as his whole time was employed in doing, or meditating to do, good."

*Exeter, Nov. 30, 1809.*

#### DR. JOHN KELLY.

The late Dr. KELLY, rector of Copford near Colchester, and in the Commission of the Peace for Essex, was born on the 1st of November 1750; at Douglas in the

Isle of Man. Descended from a line of Forefathers who had from time immemorial possessed a small freehold near that town, called Aalcaer, which devolved on the Doctor, he was placed under the tuition of the Rev. Philip Moore, Master of the Free Grammar-school of Douglas. Mr. K. became speedily distinguished by quickness of intellect, by his industry, and the rapidity of his classical progress. From the pupil he became the favourite and the companion of his Instructor, whose regard he appears to have particularly conciliated by his skill in the vernacular dialect of the Celtic tongue, spoken in that Island. Ere his attainment of 17, young Kelly attempted the difficult task of reducing to writing the grammatical Rules, and proceeded to compile a Dictionary of the Tongue. The obvious difficulties of such an undertaking to a school-boy may be estimated by the reflection that this was the very first attempt to embody, to arrange, or to grammaticize, this language: that it was made without any aid whatever from books, MSS. or from oral communications; but merely by dint of observation on the converse of his unlettered countrymen. It happened at this moment that Dr. Hildesley, the then Bishop of Sodor and Man, had brought to maturity his benevolent plan of bestowing on the natives of the Island a Translation of the Holy Scriptures, of the Common Prayer Book, and of some Religious Tracts, in their own idiom. His Lordship most gladly availed himself of the talents and attainments of the subject of this brief notice, and prevailed on him to dedicate several years of his life to his Lordship's favourite object. The Scriptures had been distributed in portions amongst the Insular Clergy, for each to translate his part: on Mr. K. the serious charge was imposed of revising, correcting, and giving uniformity to these several Translations of the Old Testament; and also that of conducting through the press the whole of these publications. In June 1768 he entered on his duties: in April 1770 he transmitted the first portion to Whitehaven, where the work was printed; and, when conveying the second, was shipwrecked, and narrowly escaped perishing. The MS. with which he was charged was held five hours above water; and was nearly the only article on board preserved. In the course of "his labours in the vineyard," he transcribed, with his own hand, all the Books of the Old Testament three several times. The whole impression was completed, under his guidance, in December 1772, speedily after the worthy Bishop died.

In the year 1776, Mr. Kelly received an invitation from the Episcopal Congregation at Air, in North Britain, to become their Pastor. On this title he was ordained by the

the Bishop of Carlisle, before whom he preached the Ordination Sermon. From that time he continued to reside at Air till the year 1779, when he was engaged by his Grace the Duke of Gordon as tutor to his son the Marquis of Huntley. The studies of this young Nobleman Mr. K. continued to direct at Eton and Cambridge; and afterwards accompanied him on a tour to the Continent. After his return, in the year 1791, by the interest of his noble Patron, Mr. K. obtained from the Chancellor the presentation to the vicarage of Ardleigh near Colchester, which preferment he continued to hold till the year 1807. Being presented by the Chancellor to the more valuable rectory of Cepford in the same neighbourhood, Dr. K. had the satisfaction of being enabled to resign his vicarage of Ardleigh in favour of his friend and brother-in-law the Rev. Henry Bishop.

He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, where he proceeded LL. B. 1794; LL. D. 1799. In 1803 he corrected and sent to the press the Grammatical Notes on his native Dialect, above alluded to: these were printed by Nichols and Son, with a neat Dedication to the Doctor's former pupil, under the title of "A Practical Grammar of the Antient Gaelic, or Language of the Isle of Man, usually called Manks."

In 1805 he issued Proposals for printing "A Trilingual Dictionary of the Celtic Tongue, as spoken in the Highlands of Scotland, Ireland, and the Isle of Man;" and bestowed considerable pains in bringing to completion this useful and curious work. It has been the misfortune of Celtic Literature, that those learned persons whose maternal tongue happens to have been one of these dialects, have usually treated it with neglect: but it has been its still greater misfortune to be overlaid and made ridiculous by the reveries of many of those whose "zeal" is utterly "without knowledge" of the subject on which they descend. Dr. K. furnished the rare and probably solitary example of a competent skill in these three last surviving dialects of the Celtic. With every aid which could be afforded by a well-grounded knowledge of the learned languages, and of the principal tongues now spoken in Europe, and with every attention to such prior memorials of the tongue as are really useful, Dr. K. proceeded, *con amore*, with his task. As it advanced, it was transmitted to the press: in 1808, 62 sheets were printed; and the first part of the Dictionary, English turned into the three Dialects, was nearly or quite completed, when the fire at Mess. Nichols's (see Vol. LXXVIII. p. 100) reduced to ashes the whole impression. The Doctor's MSS. and some of the corrected proofs, it is understood, remain with the family; but whether the printing may ever be resumed, is doubtful.

The Doctor gave to the press an *Antient Sermon*, preached at Chelmsford; and a Sermon for the benefit of a certain charitable Institution, preached likewise at the same place. The former was printed at the instance of the present Chief Baron; the latter at the earnest request of the Right Hon. Lord Woodhouse.

In 1785 Dr. Kelly married Louisa, eldest daughter of the ingenious Mr. Peter Dollond, of St. Paul's Church-yard. A short Memoir was printed in 1808 of Mess. Kelly's grandfather, Mr. John Dollond, to whom the whole civilized World is indebted for the invention of the Achromatic refracting Telescope. This brief Memoir was prepared by the Doctor merely for the use of the family, and their friends. It was not published; but its principal contents were inserted, with the Doctor's permission, in the *Philosophical Magazine*.

Whilst in possession of good health and spirits, with the prospect of many happy and useful years yet to come, Dr. K. was seized by a typhus: after a short struggle, on the 12th of November last, he expired. No man can be more sincerely regretted. To acuteness of intellect, sound and various learning, were added a disposition gentle, generous, and affectionate. His last remains, accompanied to the grave by his Parishioners in a body, were interred on the 17th of November in his own parish-church, when an occasional Discourse was delivered from the pulpit by the Rev. J. G. Taylor, of Dedham near Colchester. Dr. K. has left an only son, a fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge.

#### SIR WILLIAM BENSLY.

SIR WILLIAM BENSLY was brought up in the Navy, and was made a Lieutenant at as early a period in life as the Rules of the Service would permit; this was in the year 1756. He continued in employ till the Peace of 1763, when he was put upon half-pay. In the year 1764 he went out in the East India Company's service to Bengal, where he remained, in divers employments till 1777, when he returned to England. He was elected one of the Directors 1781; in which situation he continued till his death. In the year 1798 he married Mary, only daughter of Vincent Biscoe, esq. by Lady Mary Seymour, only daughter of Edward eighth Duke of Somerset. In 1801 his Majesty was most graciously pleased to confer on him the dignity of Baronet. The purity and uprightness of his conduct when in India, and the zeal and integrity he manifested in the interests of the Company while in the Direction, are too generally known, and too justly appreciated, by every one at all conversant in its affairs, to stand in need of any marked or peculiar eulogium. He died, in the 74th year of his age, most deeply

deeply and sincerely lamented by a large and respectable circle of friends, after an illness of about five months. His complaint was a gradual decline, from which he had been long convinced there was no expectation of recovery, and which he supported with a truly Christian fortitude and resignation. He was possessed, in an eminent degree, of a sound and correct judgment, which could point out, in every occurrence, the wisest and most virtuous line of conduct to be pursued, added to a spotless and incorruptible integrity, together with a high sense of justice, and sacred love of truth; principles which no consideration whatever could induce him, in the slightest instance, to swerve from. These, and many other most estimable qualities, will ever remain as testimonies, in the hearts of all who knew him, to the solid and intrinsic worth of his character.

The Will of the late Dr. Gray, of India, whereby he bequeathed 30,000*l.* to the Town of Elgin, in Scotland, for pious purposes, which was disputed by his friends, and has been for some time past the subject of a Chancery suit, has, by a late decision of that Court, been declared valid, and the Town of Elgin found fully entitled to the whole amount.

## BIRTHS.

**L**ATELY, at Deal, the wife of Capt. Blackhouse, two daughters.

At Stoke-park, Wilts, the wife of J. Smith, esq. M. P. for Devizes, a son (see p. 94).

At Cuffnells, Hants, the wife of George-Henry Rose, esq. M. P. a son, which died on the 27th of January.

At Earswell-park, Kent, the wife of Major-general C. Hope, a daughter.

In Durweston-street, Portman-square, the wife of J. Pymar, esq. a daughter.

In Harley-street, Cavendish-square, the wife of Col. Agnew, a daughter.

In Arlington-str. Piccadilly, Viscountess Anson, a daughter.

In Portland-place, the Countess of Mansfield, a son.

In Woburn-place, the wife of W. Peter, esq. a son.

Jan. 3. At Theobalds-park, Herts, the wife of J. M. Raikes, esq. a son.

6. Mrs. Dobson, one of the midwives belonging to the Westminster General Dispensary, three daughters, all likely to live.

7. The wife of J. Church, esq. of Bedford-place, a son.

9. The wife of John Phillips, of Surrey-lodge, Lambeth, a daughter.

10. In Charles-street, Mary-le-bone, Lady Ossulston, a son and heir.

At Quernsey, the wife of the Rev. W. Chipmell, a daughter.

In South-Lambeth, the wife of S. Tomkins, esq. a son.

11. The lady of Sir William-Chambers Bagshaw, of the Oaks, Derbysh. a daughter.

15. In Great George-street, Westminster, the wife of S. F. Lettson, esq. a son.

16. At Tunbridge-wells, the wife of William Shaw, esq. a daughter.

24. At Wilton-park, Beaconsfield, Bucks, the wife of James Dupré, esq. a daughter.

25. In New Norfolk-street, Park-lane, the wife of A. W. Roberts, esq. a son.

## MARRIAGES.

Jan. **W**ILLIAM-JOHN DANBY, esq.

1. of the War-office, to Mary-Anne, second daughter of the late Beckford Cater, esq. of Church-hall, Essex, and of Yate, co. Gloucester.

3. At Lambeth church, E. Briggs, esq. late of Malta, to Miss Sarah Stow, of Ripley, in Surrey.

4. John Goodford, esq. of Yeovil, Somersetshire, to Charlotte, second daughter of the late M. Cholmeley, esq. and sister to Sir Montague C. bart. of Easton, co. Linc.

5. John Macdonald, esq. surgeon, son of Gen. John M. of the Bengal Army, to Miss Letitia Pearce.

6. Mr. Thealson, of Christ church, solicitor, to Harriet, only daughter of Thomas Holdsworth, esq. of Walworth, Surr.

8. Robert Smyth, esq. of Upper Guildford-street, to Miss Julia Pemberton, of Gough-house, Chelsea.

11. At Charles church, Plymouth, Capt. Harward, R. N. to Julia, youngest daughter of Vice-admiral Sir Edw. Pellew, bart.

12. Captain Wall, of the 49th Foot, to Miss Bailey, of Golder's-hill.

13. At Stoke Newington, Alexander Hugonin Rivaz, esq. to Elizabeth-Anne, eldest daughter of the late Martin De Havilland, esq. many years his Majesty's sheriff in the Island of Guernsey.

15. Sir William Geary, bart. of Oxonheath, Kent, to Mrs. Dering, widow of Edward D. esq. eldest son of Sir Edward D. bart. of Surenden-Dering, in the same county, and daughter of Richard Nevill, esq. of Furnace, co. Kildare, in Ireland.

16. At Ringwood, Hants, H. Combe Compton, esq. of Manor-house, to Charlotte, second daughter of W. Mills, esq. M. P. for Coventry.

17. Rev. John James, of Oundle, Northamptonsh. to Miss Bell, of Blackheath, Kent.

18. At Greenwich, Kent, Francis-Edward Gray, esq. of Brunswick-square, to Maria-Emma, youngest daugh. of the late Henry Smith, esq. of Greenwich Hospital.

20. Capt. Spicer, of the 2d Regiment of Life-guards, to Maria-Charlotte, only dau. of the late and sister of the present Sir G. Prescott, bart. of Theobalds-park, Herts.

22. At St. George's, Hanover-square, J. Smith, esq. of Sandwich, Kent, to Miss L. Ellis, daughter of the Rev. William E. of Caversfield, Bucks.

24. At

24. At Camberwell church, Edward Barker, esq. of Southampton, to Anna-Maria-Frances, eldest daughter of Stephen Cattley, esq. of Camberwell.

26. By the Bishop of London, the Rev. Bryant Burgess, younger son of the late Hugh B. esq. of Mary-le-bone, to Miss Rutton, daughter of the Rev. Matthias R. of Selling, Kent.

#### DEATHS.

SOME months ago, on-board his Majesty's ship *Ville de Paris*, off Toulon, aged 20, Mr. George Renny, assistant-surgeon. He was affected with an inflammation of the lungs, which terminated his existence in a few days.

1809. Oct. 23. At St. Bartholomew's, in the West Indies, aged 22, Mr. Samuel Dawson, son of the late Mr. Elliot D. of Hinckley, co. Leicester.

Dec. . . . In Portugal, aged 30, Dr. George Ogilvy, physician to his Majesty's Forces, eldest son of Mr. O. of Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.

At Paris, M. Fourcroy, the celebrated chemist, &c. His funeral took place on the 21st, at noon. The body was deposited in the cemetery of Mont Louis; and was attended by an immense concourse of the personal friends of the deceased, and the admirers of his great abilities. Among them were Ministers of State, Civil Magistrates, Military Officers, Members of the Imperial University, the French Institute, &c. &c. His funeral oration was pronounced by Count Regnaud de Saint Jean d'Angely; and M. Desfontaines also paid some compliments to his memory.

Mr. Barfoot, of Wimborne, Dorset. In consequence of his son's illness he sent to Shaftesbury for his daughter; but before she could reach him he was himself seized with an apoplectic fit, and on her arrival she found him dead.

At Brigg, Lincolnshire, in her 90th year, Mrs. Judith Anderton.

At Marsh-chapel, in his 77th year, Mr. John Paddison, grazier.

At Sloothby, while eating his dinner in good health, Mr. Bains, farmer.

Far advanced in years, Mr. Wm. Cooke. Returning home from the Friendly Society held at Wainfleet All Saints, co. Lincoln, he was taken ill and died.

At Newark, Notts, Mrs. Rastall, wife of the Rev. William R.

Mrs. Gardner, wife of Mr. G. a respectable farmer, of Boddicot-grounds, Oxon.

Aged 73, Mr. Thomas Burbrough, of Stouesfield, near Woodstock, co. Oxford. He had been the parish church-warden, without interruption, for more than forty years, during which time he had seen seven restors.

Mr. Nicholls, of Elsworth, Cambridge-shire. His death was occasioned by being

thrown from a one-horse chaise while descending Mudingley-hill, when his skull was fractured, and he died before he could be got home.

In Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, Mr. Edward Edwards, many years a respectable broker, of London.

At Mr. M'Donald's, in Chancery-lane, aged 15, Lydia, second daughter of Alexander Falconar, esq. senior member of the Revenue Board at Madras.

— Crocker, jun. the well-known and active patrol belonging to the Public-office, Bow-street. He distinguished himself in the apprehension of a number of desperate characters; and, having a knowledge of most of the thieves and bad characters who resort to St. Giles's, the Magistrates entrusted him with the superintendence of that dangerous neighbourhood. Some years since he was principally employed by the Inspector of Bank-notes to search out the forgers and utterers of forged Bank of England notes. In consequence of a long illness, he has left a pregnant wife and four children in great distress.

Dec. 1. About half past 10 o'clock this morning, Mr. William Wilson, of Cord-street, Liverpool, tallow-chandler, dropped from the top window of his house into his back yard; whereby he broke one of his thighs, one of his arms, and his breast, and survived only about an hour. An Inquest was held the same day; when it appeared in evidence, from the testimony of his brother, that he was very much given to liquor; that when he left off drinking for any length of time he became melancholy and deranged, and his friends were necessitated to have a person to take care of him, to prevent his doing mischief to himself, which he had frequently attempted, and at length fatally succeeded.

2. T. Henson, brewer to the late Marquis of Exeter. Returning, on the 21st ult. from Wothorpe, he slipped into a pond, only up to the knees, but could not extricate himself; in which situation his family found him six hours afterwards. He was conveyed home in a state of insensibility, and languished till this day, when he died.

3. Aged 40, Mrs. Holiday, wife of Mr. H. marshal of Oxford University.

4. Mr. Farquharson, one of the bailies of Aberdeen. He went into his warehouse with a candle, when a spark flew among some powder, which exploded, carried off the roof, and forced one of the clerks into the street. Mr. F. was so dreadfully burnt as to cause his death in a short time.

5. In his 73d year, the Rev. Jonathan Davies, D. D. 18 years provost of Eton college, and formerly head master of Eton school. He has left 1000*l.* to the University of Cambridge, for the purpose of founding a scholarship there, similar to those of Lord Crayen, one of which he had



had himself enjoyed; and has bequeathed \$3000. to King's College, to augment their funds for the purchase of adwosons.

At his house in the Minister-yard, aged 78, the Rev. Anthony Reynolds, B. D. rector of Waldgrave, co. Northampton, and prebendary of Welton, in the cathedral of Lincoln.

At his apartments in Belgrave-place, Pimlico, the eccentric character George Wood, esq. well known by the name of *Reck and Booz*. He attended at Charlotte-street chapel, Pimlico; and when the Minister was longer in his Sermon than ordinary, or the clock struck one, he would bang the pew-door to, and leave the chapel in a rage; and he has been heard to exclaim that his dinner would be spoiled. He also regularly attended the Court-yard, at St. James's palace, every morning when the Guards were relieved.

6. In New Bond-street, Mr. Alexander Cumming. He had been a faithful and confidential servant to Gen. Picton above 40 years; and had realized wherewithal to be enabled to bequeath legacies to his relations; as also an annuity of 36*l.* to a creditable and respectable female servant, who had lived many years in his family.

7. In King-squ. Bristol, Mr. John Cross.

8. At Castor, Lincolnshire, aged 74, Mrs. Elizabeth Kirkly, widow, innkeeper. At Loug Eaton, John Hopkin, esq. of Kingston-upon-Soar, nephew of Thomas M. esq. of the former place.

9. At his house on Temple-back, Bristol, aged 34, Edward Bromley Wright, gent.; whose qualities of head and heart will long survive in the remembrance of a numerous circle of friends.

10. At Wyton, in Holderness, co. York, in his 60th year, Thomas Scatcherd, esq.—*Hull, Dec. 16.* "In our list of deaths for the present week it is with much regret we have to insert the name of a man whose memory, we trust, will long be cherished in this town and neighbourhood. If widely-extended benevolence, heartfelt hilarity, sound sense, and honest principles, can protect their owner from the oblivion of the grave, who can expect to live longer in the memory of their friends than *Honest Tom Scatcherd*? Besides possessing these qualities in an eminent degree, he super-added that energy which was peculiarly calculated to give them their due effect. Hence his benevolence never slept; and his hilarity, the natural effusion of a joyous soul, enlivened every society. His fine open countenance bespoke the good humour that dwelt within; and Melancholy and Misanthropy fled at his approach. His patriotism partook of the general warmth of his character; and no exertions were ever wanting, on his part, to arm every hand and encourage every heart against our foreign enemy, or to de-

tect and to punish corruption at home. On the election of Members of Parliament for this and the neighbouring boroughs, Mr. Scatcherd's exertions were most conspicuous; and to his well-deserved popularity the successive Whig Representatives of this town have been greatly indebted for their election. With these qualities it is not surprising that his society was much sought after, and his connexions widely extended in the upper as well as middle ranks of life. In his politics he was warmly and steadily attached to those principles which have been supported and adorned by a Chatham, a Savile, a Fox, and a Fitzwilliam. But it is not on the shifting ground of party politics that Mr. Scatcherd's character is to rest. It will find a more enduring basis in the many social virtues which endeared him to the large circle of his friends; in his hospitality, his charity, his parental affection; in the powerful faculties of his mind, and the kind feelings of his heart. He was buried at South Cave; and though his funeral was performed, according to his own directions, with great privacy, many of his friends attended, unbidden, to drop a tear over the grave of poor Tom."

[From the *Hull Advertiser*.]

11. At the parsonage-house, Redland, near Bristol, Mrs. Baker, widow of the late Jeremy B. esq.

12. In the prime of life, Mrs. Styche, of Hallen, near Bristol.

13. At Canterbury, in Kent, the Rev. Joshua Dix, s. n. minor canon of the cathedral there since 1770.

Aged 15, John Stapley, a bricklayer's lad. Returning from Farlington farm, about the dusk of the evening, to Havant, near Portsmouth he overtook two men; when, possessed of the fear of being robbed by them, he ran with great speed; but had not proceeded far, when he dropped down, and expired. The cause of his sudden death is attributed to extreme fear and uncommon fright.

At North Shields, R. Ramshaw, esq. attorney, and captain in the North Shields and Tynemouth Volunteers, who attended his remains to the grave with military honours. His eldest daughter, a fine girl, about 14 years of age, died a few hours before her father's burial.

14. In his 86th year, Mr. Mark Gillam, of Cambridge.

At her lodgings in St. Peter's in the East, Oxford, aged 94, Mrs. Penelope Welman. Her mother was the daughter of Michael Burghers, who engraved many of the early Oxford Almanacks, and all Mr. Hearne's Plates.

In her 81st year, Mrs. Thorp, widow of the late Mr. William T. of Oxford.

At Brighthelmston, aged 82, Mrs. Vaughan, widow of the late S. V. esq.

At

At Maryton, Exeter, Mr. James Adam, late second officer of the East India Company's ship *Elphington*, and son of Dr. Alexander A. of Edinburgh, whose death also occurs hereafter, on the 20th inst.

At Brompton, Captain Richard Carey, many years commander of a vessel in the *Barbados* trade.

At his hotel in St. Martin's-lane, near Charing-cross, Mr. John Reid; leaving a wife and five children. His wife, on waking in the morning, found him dead.

In Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square, John Gillon, esq. formerly of Dominica, aged 61. He was a native of St. Margaret's Westminster, but went early in life to the West Indies, where he acquired a considerable property.

Of a decline, aged 53, Mrs. Margaret Bayley, wife of Mr. William B. of Cockspur-street, perfumer.

15. Aged 70, Thomas Soane, esq. of Bromley, Kent.

At Deptford, Kent, aged 53, Mrs. Bell, wife of Adam B. esq. of the Victualing department at that place.

At Bury, Mrs. Beddingfield, relict of Jn. B. esq. of Caister, near Yarmouth, and formerly a resident at Aylsham.

At Cheddar, aged 93, Mrs. Mary Jeffries, grandmother of Mrs. Perry, of Castle-street, Bristol. She has left a numerous progeny to lament her loss and imitate her virtues, consisting of 5 children, 40 grandchildren, 95 great-grandchildren, and 4 great-great-grandchildren; in all, 144, without any intermarriage.

In his 67th year, Mr. Lewington, of Great Haseley, co. Oxford.

At Bath, in her 68th year, Anne, wife of Dr. Hayward.

A child of Mr. Ward, of Oulton, Norfolk. Being left by the nursery-maid, sitting on the edge of a copper, full of hot water, it fell in, and was so much scalded as to cause its death in a few hours.

Aged 47, Mr. John Brumhead, silversmith, of Stamford, co. Lincoln.

Far advanced in years, Charles Latham, gent. father of Mr. L. attorney, of Melton Mowbray, co. Leicester, and of the Rev. Mr. L. rector of Billingborough, in Lincolnshire.

In Berkeley-street, Manchester-square, Mrs. Dorothea Serle, relict of Peter S. esq. late of Testwood, co. Southampton.

At the apartments of her uncle, in Berkeley-street, Soho, Miss Tredaway, a young lady, who was so shockingly burnt as to cause her death in 48 hours. The fatal catastrophe was occasioned by setting fire to the bed furniture while reading.

17. In Chester-place, Lambeth, aged 73, the widow of R. H. Larpent, esq.

At his apartments in the Old Bailey, Mr. Samuel Davies, formerly of St. Margaret. *Mac. January, 1810.*

ry-Axe, merchant; whose death was occasioned by a mortification in his foot, from the pressure of a tight boot.

At Woodhall, Middlesex, Mr. William London, late of Kersh-hall, near Edinburgh. He was one of the first Scotch Agriculturists who settled in England.

Suddenly, Mr. Jameson, of Culver-st. Bristol, father of Miss J. of the theatre there.

At Bathford, co. Somerset, the wife of James Rollinson, esq.

At Dawlish, Devon, Mrs. Brunton, wife of Lieutenant-colonel B. late military-auditor-general at Madras.

At Caermarthen, in consequence of having slept in a room which had been recently fumigated with charcoal, aged 21, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Rear-admiral Alms.

19. Miss Eliza-Maria Goddard, of Lower Tooting, Surrey.

In Sloane-street, Knightsbridge, after a few days illness, aged 18, George, eldest son of Mr. Bowman, of Shillingthorpe-house, near Stamford.

In Essex-street, Strand, aged 79, Mrs. Barlow, relict of the late Francis B. esq. of the Crown-office.

At Skefford, Lincolnshire, Mr. Robert Bedford, veterinary surgeon.

Elizabeth, widow of the late Richard Biggs, esq. of Radford, Somerset.

Sir William Loraine, bart. of Kirkharle, Northumberland; a gentleman highly esteemed by all who had the honour of his acquaintance, and eldest brother of C. Loraine Smith, esq. of Enderby, co. Leic.

20. At Edinburgh, after a few days illness, Alexander Adam, LL. D. rector of the High School, having filled that situation near 40 years. His long life was, to its very close, an unremitted course of labour in the service of the Publick, all the leisure which the duties of his office left him being devoted to the composition of works for improving the methods of classical education in Scotland, but which were found to be so useful and accurate that they have been received with approbation and adopted in this country.

Aged 62, Mrs. Trinder, relict of the late Mr. T. sen. of Wantage, Berks.

At Sproxtton, in Leicestershire, aged 66, Mrs. Hawley, widow of the late Mr. John H. architect, of Skillington, and mother of Mrs. Mouhl, of the Crown and Woolpack inn at Stamford, co. Lincoln.

In Harley-street, Cavendish-square, Chancellor Arcedeckne, esq. of Claveing, Suff.

21. After a short illness, James Yates, esq. of Mare-street, Hackney.

At Barnwell, aged 79, Mr. Alderman Bullen, of Cambridge; leaving 8 children, 24 grandchildren, and 1 great-grandchild.

22. In his 45th year, Mr. James Green, of Ware, Herts.

At Mollington, Oxfordshire, aged about 5 years, Elizabeth Archer; who, in the absence of her mother, in taking some straw from a cradle to the fire, the flame caught her clothes, and burnt her so much that she died in a few hours.

Aged 78, Mrs. Ball, late of Norton-by-Twycross, co. Leicester.

At Newark, Notts, Mr. Stannard, musician to Mr. Robertson's theatre there.

Mr. Hull, farmer, of Brampton, near Huntingdon. He had frequently been heard to express a wish to die suddenly; but he little expected that, going to bed in apparent good health, he should be found a corpse in the morning. His father died as suddenly about a year ago.

At his daughter's apartments in George-street, Pall Mall, Mr. John Prior, of Hornchurch, Essex.

23. At Loughborough, co. Leicester, in his 69th year, much respected and regretted, Mr. John Farrow, one of Mr. Bakewell's earliest followers in the improvement of the breed of sheep, from whose original ideas he never departed.

Aged 79, Mr. John Middleton, many years cook of Magdalen college, Oxford.

At Dursley, whilst on a journey, Mr. Hussey, cartben-ware-dealer, of Bristol.

24. At Clapham, Surrey, aged 4 months, Charles, and, on the following morning, in her 19th year, Anne, the children of Jas. Rule, of Gracechurch-street.

At Winchelsea, Sussex, Sophia, eldest unmarried daughter of the late Wm. Dyne, esq. of Milton, in Kent.

At Beeston, Notts, in his 58th year, John-Ball Mason, esq.

At Woodhouse, co. Leicester, aged 84, Mr. John Patchet, a very worthy and respectable farmer.

In her 65th year, after a severe illness, Mrs. D. A. Russell, wife of Mr. W. R. bankor, of Warwick.

At Dean-court, Berks, aged 58, Mr. William Freeman, late of Wytham, and upwards of 30 years porter of All Souls college, Oxford.

At Boughton-house, Jane, wife of William-Henry Dounce, esq.

25. At the deanry-house, aged 72, the Rev. Sir Richard Kaye, bart. LL.D. F.R. & A. SS. dean of Lincoln, rector of St. Mary-le-bone, Middlesex, and of Kirkby and Clayworth, Notts; a prebendary of the collegiate church of Southwell, archdeacon of Nottingham, a governor of Christ's Hospital, London, and member of other charitable Corporations. The family of Sir Richard Kaye was of very high antiquity in the county of York, being descended from Sir Kaye, one of the knights of the warlike table of King Arthur.—Sir John, in the reign of William the Conqueror, married the daughter and heiress of Sir John Woodesham, of Woodesham, knt.

an antient Briton: from him, the twenty-seventh in lineal descent, was Sir John the first Baronet, a colonel of a regiment of Horse, in the service of Charles the First, in the Civil Wars, in which he suffered much, both in person and estate.—Sir Richard, the sixth and last Baronet, succeeded his half-brother, Sir John, on the 27th of December, 1789. Of his first steps to the very valuable church preferment of which he died possessed we at present have not certain information; but recollect that, prior to his promotion to the deanry of Lincoln, he held the honourable place of sub-almoner to the King. In the year 1783, by the influence of his great patron the late Duke of Portland, he succeeded Dean Cust at Lincoln; and it is somewhat remarkable that, on the day he died, he completed his own quarterly residence for the duties of the cathedral, being his twenty-seventh; and had he lived one day longer, he would have been a baronet just 20 years. Sir Richard had been confined to his room during the last four years, under the afflicting effects of a paralytic stroke. In the year 1791 he married the relict of the late Thomas Mainwaring, esq. of Golpho, co. Lincoln; but leaving no issue, the title is become extinct. His remains were interred at the East end of the cathedral, behind the high altar; and the funeral ceremony was conducted with all the solemnity which the occasion so greatly demanded, and a cathedral service is so capable of affording. The procession from the deanry-house was met at the great Western door of the minster by the Choir, who sang a requiem before a full service, and an anthem at the grave. The Reverend the Chancellor read the impressive burial service, which had a visible effect upon a very great concourse of auditors. The chief mourners were, Charles Mainwaring, esq. and the Rev. Mr. Chalmers, nephew of the deceased.—The instances of such valuable and diverse preferment becoming vacant by one death are rare. The archdeaconry and the prebendal stall are in the patronage of the Archbishop of York; the livings of Kirkby and Mary-le-bone are in the gift of the Duke of Portland; and Clayworth is in the Dean of Lincoln's own presentation.

In the prime of life, at her house, Cathay, Mrs. Weaver, relict of the late Mr. William W., and daughter of James Sevier, esq. of Stapleton, Somerset.

Aged 87, George Swaffield, esq. late cashier of the Victualing department in the Navy Pay-office, which situation he had held more than 60 years.

In Great Coram-street, Russell-square, the wife of Benjamin Duncomb, esq.

Mr. Purl, landlord of the Blue Posts, Bennet-street, St. James's. He retired from

from the company of some friends, with whom he had passed a cheerful day; and in attempting to go down the stairs fell into the cellar, and, notwithstanding immediate aid, instantly expired.

After a few days illness, Mr. Youle, the eldest son of the late Rev. I. Y. vicar of Higbam, Kent.

96. At his house in John-street, King's-road, advanced in age, Nathaniel Newnham, esq. many years alderman of Vintry ward (in which he is succeeded by Christopher Magnay, esq.) and the next senior alderman to Sir Watkin Lewes, knut. and colonel of the West London Militia (in which he is succeeded by Mr. Alderman Hunter). Mr. N. was also a banker in Mansion-house-street; and served the office of lord mayor in 1783-4, and was M.P. for the city of London in three Parliaments. He was at one time a very popular character, but lost his seat at the election in 1790. Perhaps one principal cause was, his having proposed in the House of Commons the payment of the Prince of Wales's debts. He made an attempt afterwards (on the death, we believe, of Mr. Sawbridge); and, as a preparatory step, renounced the errors of Whiggism; but this only served to ensure his failure. He failed, likewise, in a contested election for Luggershall, the Committee determining that the sitting member (Sam. Smith, esq.) was duly elected.

At his house in Montague-street, Russell-square, W. Norris, esq.

Mr. Thomas Cary, son of Mr. John C. of the Strand.

At his chambers in Staple-inn, Holborn, aged 55. William Leeson, esq. attorney-at-law, formerly of Burton-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, younger brother of the late Mr. Daniel L. (see vol. LXXVIII. p. 179.)

Aged 60, George Knowsley, esq. of Cottingham-grange, in the commission of the peace and deputy-lieutenant for the East Riding of the county of York. To the duties of the Magistrate he devoted much attention; and united, in an eminent degree, a scientific knowledge and practice both of agriculture and commerce.

At Woburn, Bedfordshire, aged 72, Mrs. Anne Rogers.

Elizabeth, wife of Stephen Abbott, esq. of Ipswich, Suffolk.

Dr. Colin Dallas, late of the Island of St. Vincent, in the West Indies.

At Bigby, Mr. John Foster, jun. roper, of Castor, Lincolnshire. He was taking some refreshment with a friend of whom he had bought a quantity of hemp, when he dropt down, and died instantly.

At Mr. P. Hipkes's, at Kingedown, Mr. William Jones, of Carhampton.

Aged about 10 years. John, son of G. Riley. He was killed by the falling upon him of a quantity of sand, rock, and soil,

near the Hope and Anchor, in Notting-ham. A series of misfortunes has combined to afflict the unhappy father. About 20 years ago his brother was struck dead by lightning, while in the act of eating his breakfast. About 17 years since, his whole was killed by the falling-in of a coal-pit. William Riley, his nephew, when ascending a coal-pit, was, when near the surface, precipitated to the bottom, and literally dashed to pieces, by the giving-way of the rope. German Riley himself, while working in a pit, had some of his limbs broken by the falling-in upon him of a stratum of coal, which rendered him a miserable object for many years. His mother, also, Anne Riley, was killed in her bed, by the falling-in of the roof of her house.

27. At the house of Mr. Keyne, in Oxford-street, Miss Harriet-Priscilla Poulton, aged 19, who expired suddenly. She was the daughter of a tradesman in Poland-street, and was dancing with a party at Mr. K's house, when she complained of fatigue, sat down a few minutes, and died.

In Charlton-street, Somers-town, Samuel Yateaman; whose death was occasioned by the injury he received when knocked down by two men in soldiers jackets in Tothill-street, Westminster, whither he went to pay some club-money, on the night of the 18th.

Found dead in his bed, William Haynes, at the Bell, St. Magdalen's parish, Oxford.

In Gerard-street, Soho, in his 56th year, Thomas Salkeld, esq.

James, son of the late Richard Johnson, esq. of Walthamstow, Essex.

In his 72d year, Mr. Jonathan Pratt, of High-street, Mary-le-bone.

At Kirton, in his 71st year, Wm Fowler, gent. many years inspector of taxes. His remains were interred at Bottesford, Linc.

At Forres, in Scotland, in his 76th year, Mr. Robert Wardew.

28. In Gower-street, Mrs. Wombwell, widow of John W. esq. of Great Ormond-street, merchant, and brother of the late Sir George W. bart.

At Battersea, Surrey, in his 97th year, Stephen Thompson, esq.

At Womersley-hall, Yorkshire, aged 29, Joseph Thompson, esq.

At Wellingborough, Mr. Miller, collector of Excise.

At Wkern, near Louth, Miss Holland, eldest daughter of John H. esq.

At Beeston, Notts, in his 73d year, Mr. Robert Lacey, farmer.

At his seat, Faulkourn-hall, near Wingham, John Bullock, esq. M.P. for the county of Essex, and colonel of the East Essex Militia. He was in the 79th year of his age; and had been 58 years a member of the House of Commons.

At Elvas, in Portugal, of fever, caught in the hospital there, Dr. Dran, physician to the Forces, deserv'dly regretted.

At Hatfield, Herts, J. Honeyball; who, for the trifling wager of 1*l.* 6*d.* undertook to drink three quarts of beer in twelve minutes; which he performed within the time, but died in five hours afterwards.

24. Near Middleton, in Ireland, aged 21, Gerard Dogovan, esq. Having heard a shot, and knowing that his younger brother and a cousin had a gun out, he was apprehensive they might hurt themselves; he therefore joined them, and took the gun to charge it; and having so done, on perceiving the ramrod, he struck the stock against the ground, when it went off at half-cock, and the entire contents lodged in the cavity of his chest; of which he lingered a few hours, and then died.

In Duke-street, Grosvenor-square, Cavane Delane, esq.

Suddenly, at his house at Maryland-point, Stratford, Essex, Sophia, wife of Mr. Edward George, of the Bank of England.

At Winthcombe, Gloucestershire, aged 90, Mr. Richard Fisher.

In his 88th year, Samuel Barker, esq. of Lyndon, Rutland; of whom we hope to be enabled to give some farther particulars. He attributed his attainment of so great an age chiefly to having abstained from animal food.

At his house in Highfield park. Hants, aged 81, the Right Hon. Sir William-Augustus Pitt, K. B. a general in the Army, colonel of the 1st Reg. of Dragoon-guards, and governor of Portsmouth garrison.

At Ormiston, in Scotland, in her 94th year, the Hon. Helen Murray, fifth daughter of the late Alexander Lord Elbank, and widow of Sir John Stewart, bart. of Grandully.

30. At Wedderburn, in Berwickshire, General David Home, colonel of the Royal 2d Veteran Battalion.

At Limerick, in Ireland, the Hon. Mrs. Ross, wife of Major R. of the 28th Regiment of Foot, at present in Portugal, and sister to Lord Kilmain.

In St. Mary's-square, Birmingham, after ten years confinement from a stroke of the palsy, Mr. Samuel Osborne.

At Cambridge, of a typhus fever, in his 20th year, Mr. J. W. Woods, of St. John's college, son of John W. esq. of Chigrove, in Sussex.

Mr. Jonas Fox, of the Original Hats public-house, at Ealing, Middlesex.

In consequence of a fit on the preceding day, aged 58, Mr. Thomas Williamson, of Hull, ship owner.

Mr. John Lilly, of Coventry.

Suddenly, at Stanton-Drew, Somerset, Thomas Conter, esq.

At Powick, in Worcestershire, aged 71, William Cave, esq. formerly an eminent druggist at Bristol.

At Walpole, Norfolk, in her 31st year, Susannah, wife of Mr. Samuel Carpenter Tooke, late of London.

At Appleby, co. Lincoln, aged 39, Sarah, wife of John Thompson, tailor and draper; leaving ten children.

Aged 67, Mr. Woollumes, sexton of St. Peter's in the East. Oxford.

Lieut. Gawood, 25th Light Dragoons.

In his 71st year, Mr. Moore, of Thorpe-Constantine, in Staffordshire, an eminent breeder, grazier, and agriculturist.

Mrs. Baker, wife of John B. esq. of St. Paul's church-yard.

At Mr. Shephard's, in Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, Capt. Donald Stewart, of the Lord Nelson Harwich packet.

By hanging herself, Mrs. Sutton, wife of Mr. S. coach-painter, of Margart-street. She had been to church in the morning, and had gone through her occupations of the day as usual. No reason is assigned.

In Bury's-buildings, New-read, Mary-le-bone, Mrs. Sukey Thomlinson, widow; who was burnt to death in consequence of reading in bed, to which she had unfortunately accustomed herself.

Burnt to death, at her house in Prince's-court, Duke-street, St. James's, Mrs. Vanyne. She was near 80 years of age; had lived in that house upwards of 40 years; but for several years past was unable to go about without assistance; and was attended by her daughter, who used frequently, at the desire of the deceased, to lock her into the parlour while she had occasion to be absent; and, this evening, the daughter went out, and left her mother in the parlour as usual, with a book and candle. There was no other person in the house. Some time afterwards, a smell of fire being very powerful, alarmed a man that was passing, who went into the house, and broke open the parlour-door, when he beheld a most shocking spectacle. At some distance from the fire-place, the floor was burnt in the shape of a coffin; and of the unfortunate old lady only one leg, with a stocking on, remained in the room, the rest of the body having fallen into the lower apartment, in a complete mass of cinders; the back-bone alone remained unconsumed.

LATELY, in the West Indies, in the 65th year of his age, Sir John Bernard, bart. He was second son of the late Sir Francis B. bart. governor of New Jersey and Massachusetts Bay; and succeeded, in 1779, to the title, which, as he died without issue, now devolves to his next brother, Thomas B. esq. of Wimpole-street and Rochester, one of the vice-presidents of the Foundling hospital, and well known for his attention to the various and numerous charities and useful public institutions of the Metropolis.

Rev. John Sampson, rector of Thornford, near Sherborn, Dorset.

Aged 70, the Rev. John Hughes, rector of Penegoes, Montgomeryshire.

At Shipton-Bouchemp, near Crick-  
erna, Wilts, the Rev. Thomas Allen, rec-  
tor of Walton-in-Gordano; in which he is  
succeeded by the Rev. Drax Durbin, M.A.  
on the presentation of his father, Sir Jn. D.

Rev. Henry Du Cane, vicar of Cogges-  
hall, Essex.

1810. Jan. 1. At his house in Cleveland-  
row, St. James's, in his 70th year, the Rev.  
Charles de Guiffardiere, M. A. rector of  
Berkhampstead, Herts.

In Hill-street, Berkeley-square, Sir  
Henry Strachey, bart. F. S. A. and lately  
M. P. for East Grinstead. He was the  
son of Henry S. of Sutton Court, esq. who  
died 1765, and brother of the Rev. Dr. John  
S. the present archdeacon of Suffolk, chap-  
lain to his Majesty, and preacher at the  
Rolls. Sir Henry was private secretary to  
Lord Clive, in his last expedition to India,  
1764; M. P. for Pontefract in 1770, and  
in 1774 for Bishop's Castle; secretary  
to the commission for restoring peace in  
America, 1774; clerk of the deliveries of  
his Majesty's ordnance, and M. P. for  
Saltash, 1776; M. P. for Bishop's Castle,  
from 1780 to 1802; joint secretary of the  
treasury, 1782; afterwards, in the same  
year, one of the under secretaries of state;  
in the negotiation for peace with America,  
he assisted the King's commissioners at  
Paris; again store-keeper of the ordnance,  
1783; and master of the King's household,  
1794. He married May 23, 1770, Jane,  
daughter of John Kelsall, of Greenwich,  
Kent, esq. relict of Thomas Latham, esq.  
captain in the Royal Navy, by whom he  
has had issue, Henry, born Dec. 7, 1772;  
Edward, Dec. 18, 1774; Richard, May  
21, 1781 (all in the civil service of the  
East India Company); Charlotte-Mar-  
garet, died unmarried; and Lucy, un-  
married in 1804.

In Upper Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-squa.  
aged 74, Mrs. Wainewright.—Also, in his  
81st year, Thomas Gally, esq. formerly of  
the Island of Jamaica.

At his son's house in Guildford-street,  
aged 78, Matthew Consett, esq.

At his father's house at Ealing, Middle-  
sex, in his 21st year, Barré Charles Ro-  
berts, esq. student of Christ Church.

At Long Stratton, Norfolk, aged 71, Mrs.  
D'Urban, relict of the late Dr. D'U. late of  
Shottisham, in the said county, and only  
daughter of the late Mr. Benjamin Gooch,  
surgeon.

9. At Brighthelmstone, Jane, wife of  
Major James Bennet, of Suffolk-street,  
St. Mary-le-bone.

At Dudley, co. Worcester, Mrs. Masos,  
wife of Benjamin M. esq. of Great Rus-  
sell-street, Bloomsbury.

Jn. Reeves, esq. banker, Lombard-street.

3. At her seat at Ham common, Mary,  
Countess of Courtown. She was the daugh-  
ter and coheir of Richard Powys, esq.

of Hingham-hall, Suffolk, by the Lady  
Mary Brudenell, sister of the late Duke  
of Montagu; and was married, April 16,  
1762, to James Stopford, second Earl of  
Courtown, Knight of St. Patrick; by whom  
she has left issue, 1. James-George Lord  
Stopford, comptroller of the King's House-  
hold, married to Elizabeth, eldest daugh-  
ter of Henry Duke of Buccleugh, K. G.;  
2. the Hon. Colonel Edward Stopford; 3.  
the Hon. Robert, colonel of Marines, and  
captain of the Spencer men of war of 24  
guns; 4. the Hon. Richard-Edmund, chap-  
lain in ordinary to his Majesty, married to  
Helena, eldest daughter of Thomas Powis,  
Lord Lilford. Her Ladyship's remains  
were interred in the family cemetery at  
Dean, in Northamptonshire, with great  
funeral pomp.

Aged 68, Mrs. Nelson; whose death  
was occasioned by being run over, in  
Skinner-street, by the Liverpool coach,  
on the 19th of December last.

At Melton Constable, Norfolk, where he  
was on a visit to Sir Jacob Astley, and in  
his 44th year, George Wyndham, esq. of  
Cromer, in that county.

Very far advanced in years. Mrs. Bridges,  
of Charter-house-square, widow.

At his son's house on Turnham-green,  
aged 83, Robert Campbell, esq.

Mrs. Cooper, wife of Samuel C. esq. of  
Brompton-grove, Middlesex.

At Kennington, aged 40, Mr. James  
Redfern, of the Bank of England.

4. The wife of Mr. S. J. Bargebur, of  
Burr-street, East Smithfield.

At Stanmore, Middlesex, Rd. Corbet, esq.

In Newman-street, Oxford-street, J. D.  
Englehart, esq. late of Kaw-green.

At Limefield, Thomas Glogg, esq. of  
Chapelton, W. S. joint collector of cess for  
the county of Edinburgh.

5. In Stanhope-street, May-fair, Vice-  
admiral Dacres.

Mr. John Lewis, wharfinger, Gloucester.

6. Rev. William Barnwell, rector of Ox-  
wich, and of Beeston and Milcham, Norfolk.

Suddenly, in Bell's-buildings, Oxford-  
street, Jane Ruspert, an unfortunate wo-  
man of the town, in great distress.

At Plymouth, Lieut. Isham, of the Royal  
Navy, third son of Sir Justinian I. bart. of  
Lampport, co. Northampton.

At Leâ, in Kent, aged 26, Mr. Charles  
Brown, of Muscovy-court.

7. Mrs. Thomlinson, wife of Mr. John  
T. of Baker-street, Portman-square.

Mrs. Ralfs, wife of Mr. R. silversmith,  
of Portsea, Hants.

In Tralee, Ireland, at an advanced age,  
Mrs. Morris, relict of the late Sam. M. esq.  
and sister of the late Sir Berry Denny, bart.

8. At Corby castle, co. Cumberland,  
Philip Howard, esq.

In Bell's-buildings, Salisbury-square,  
aged 39, John Batten, jun. esq. solicitor.

9. At his house in Paragon-buildings, Bath, the Rev. John Amyatt, M. A. vicar of South Brent, Devon.

Broker Derby, esq. of Horton, near Colnbrook.

At Camelford, in a decline, in her 45th year, Mrs. Carpenter, wife of Charles C. esq. of New-inn, London, and of Modintownham, Cornwall.

10. At Brighthelmston, in her 58th year, Christian, wife of Grant Allan, esq.

At Lambeth, Mrs. Northcote, widow of the late Henry N. esq.

In her 30th year, Miss Maclean, daughter of Mr. Henry M. of Walworth.

At his seat at Stokepark, Wilts, the wife of Joshua Smith, esq. M. P. for Devizes, mother to the Countess of Northampton.

11. Aged 86, Lazarus Levy, a poor Jew, residing in Exeter-street, Strand. He suddenly dropt down dead in Holywell-street, Strand, while attending the funeral of Barnett Levy, of that street.

At Barnard castle, Cumberland, aged Miss Martha Peverall. Her immense property will devolve upon eight nephews and nieces (children of the late Mr. Rt. Wood, attorney-at-law); to each of whom she made it an invariable rule to present a crown-piece on every New-year's day.

12. At Leeds, Yorkshire, aged 74, much respected by all who knew her, Mrs. Trant, wife of Mr. William-Thomas T. druggist.

At Queen's Elms, Brompton, Capt. Josiah Pryce, many years in the East India Company's Service.

At Cheltenham, Louisa, youngest daughter of the late John Lewis, esq. of Harpton-court, Radnorshire.

13. Mrs. Royde, wife of Mr. R. No. 78, Newgate-street.

Aged 76, W. Hockaday, esq. late of the 1st Regiment of Foot-guards, in which he had served 50 years.

At Cottingham, aged 77, Mrs. Moxon, mother of William M. esq.

At Whithy, aged 55, Mr. Joseph Lockwood, of the bank of Messrs. Simpson and Co. of that place. Finding himself indisposed on waking out of his sleep about 5 o'clock in the morning, he rose, and paced his room a few minutes; after which, he reclined on the bed, and expired, leaving a wife and numerous family.

14. At the family-seat at Sudbrooke, in her 56th year, Mrs. Ellison, wife of Col E. M. Esq. for Lincoln.

Mrs. Cadogan, mother of Lady Hamilton. She was buried in a private manner in a vault under Paddington church.

At Knightsbridge, Mr. George Gillson, late of Piccadilly.

Suddenly, Mr. Wilde, of the Theatre Royal, Covent-garden.

In Sloane-street, Mrs. Farr, relict of Dr. William F. whose decease is recorded in our Obituary for September last. To brilliant talents she added exalted virtues and earnest piety.

15. — Simpson, son of Mr. S. salesman, in Tothill-street, Westminster. He ventured to skait on the ice on the Canal in St. James's park, when it broke, and he was unfortunately drowned.

At his house in King-street, Caermarthen, William Morris, esq. banker.

At Cerney-house, Gloucestershire, the wife of J. H. Holder, esq.

16. At Kilmington, Devonshire, aged 76, Mr. Francis Smith Anning.

Mrs. Cope, of Bridgen-place, Kent.

In Burr-street, East Smithfield, Mr. G. Walker, sail-maker.

Suddenly, Mr. Michel, florist to the Queen and Princesses, Dover-street, Piccadilly.

17. At Hinckley, in Leicestershire, Mrs. Bonner, wife of Mr. Samuel B.

18. In Addington-place, Camberwell, in her 57th year, Mrs. Anne Huntly.

19. At her apartments in Leicester-squ. Mary-Anne, wife of Charles Melville, esq. of the island of Trinidad.

20. Aged 56, Mr. William Howell, upwards of 20 years master of Garraway's coffee-house, Exchange-alley, Cornhill. By habits of industry and attention, and actuated by the strictest integrity, Mr. Howell raised himself, most deservedly, from narrow circumstances to a state of comparative opulence. He was of an intelligent mind; and his house has been, for many years, and still continues, a public mart for commercial traffick of every kind; but peculiarly distinguished by the millions of money that changed masters in it through the medium of sales by auction. His tongue was truly the index of his mind; his manners were unaffected; and his hospitality to those who needed it was prompt and abundant.

21. In St. George's hospital, in consequence of her cloaths taking fire on the 15th, Mrs. Seymour, wife of the Keeper of Hyde park.

22. Mr. George Rew, of the Adelphi.

23. Mr. Tattersall, of Hyde-park-corner, the celebrated horse-dealer.

24. Aged 17, after four weeks illness, William-Reynolds, eldest son of ——— Bankhead, M. D. of Berkeley-square.

#### BILL OF MORTALITY, from December 26, 1809, to January 23, 1810.

Christened.		Buried.			
Males	957	Males	838	2 and 5	177
Females	913	Females	710	5 and 10	49
				10 and 20	56
				20 and 30	99
				30 and 40	155
				40 and 50	152
				50 and 60	127
				60 and 70	114
				70 and 80	116
				80 and 90	40
				90 and 100	7
				100 0	105 0

Whereof have died under 2 years old 447

Peck Loaf 5s. 5d.; 5s. 5d.; 5s. 6d.; 5s. 5d.

Salt 1 l. 0 s. 0 d. per bushel; 4d. ½ per pound.

**AVERAGE PRICES OF NAVIGABLE CANAL PROPERTY, DOCK STOCK, FIRE-OFFICE SHARES, &c.** in January 1810 (to the 25th), at the Office of Mr. Scott, 29, New Bridge-street, London:—The Trent and Mersey or Grand Trunk Navigation, 103*l*. 10*s*. 5*d*. ex Dividend. 40*l*. Nett per Annum.—Staffordshire and Worcestershire, 71*l*. ex Dividend. 40*l*. Nett per Annum.—Monmouthshire, 12*l*. to 12*l*. ex Dividend. 3*l*. per Share Half-yearly. Ditto Debentures, 90*l*. to 94*l*. per Cent.—Leeds and Liverpool, 186*l*. ex Dividend.—Grand Junction, 231*l*. to 236*l*. ex Dividend of 9*l*. 10*s*. per Share clear.—Kennet and Avon, 45*l*. 10*s*. to 48*l*.—Wilts and Berks, 53*l*. to 59*l*. 10*s*.—Huddersfield, 41*l*.—Rochdale, 40*l*. to 40*l*. 10*s*.—Ellesmere, 80*l*.—Lancaster, 20*l*. to 23*l*.—Grand Surrey Old Shares at 6*l*. with New Ditto attached, at Par.—West India Dock Stock at 181*l*. per Cent. ex Dividend of 5*l*. per Cent. Nett Half-yearly.—East India Ditto, 135*l*.—London Dock, 136*l*. to 136*l*. 10*s*. ex Dividend 2*l*. 15*s*. Nett Half-yearly.—Commercial Ditto, 90*l*. Premium, ex Dividend.—Stoke Assurance, 130*l*. per Share, ex Dividend, 3*l*. Nett Half-yearly.—Atlas, Par.—East London Water Works, 227*l*.—West Middlesex Ditto, 42*l*. Premium.—Portsmouth and Farington Ditto, 58*l*. Premium, with New Subscription attached.

**AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN, from the Returns ending January 20, 1810.**  
**INLAND COUNTIES.**

	Wheat	Rye	Barb	Oats	Beans
	s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d.				
Middlesex	102 2 53	1 41	7 33	0 54	6
Surrey	107 2 52	4 46	2 37	0 49	6
Hertford	97 8 55	0 47	2 34	4 34	6
Bedford	102 9 64	0 19	2 35	0 34	0
Huntingd.	101 6 00	0 17	0 28	0 50	5
Northam.	99 6 70	0 46	10 28	10 56	0
Rutland	96 0 00	0 30	0 30	6 45	6
Leicester	93 6 61	2 30	4 30	9 49	11
Nottingham	99 0 60	6 48	6 28	8 61	0
Derby	95 6 10	0 11	6 31	5 53	8
Stafford	103 0 00	0 38	7 36	11 74	0
Salop	104 6 70	2 63	4 34	6 00	0
Hereford	104 5 54	4 32	5 31	9 53	10
Worcester	109 4 33	4 62	8 42	7 56	7
Warwick	112 2 00	0 39	2 38	2 69	4
Wilts	107 4 30	0 46	2 15	6 61	4
Berks	110 1 30	0 43	0 30	11 55	10
Oxford	107 4 00	0 42	7 33	3 56	0
Bucks	105 4 00	0 43	7 33	6 55	6
Brecon	115 2 49	6 53	2 28	6 00	0
Montgom.	106 5 30	0 60	0 29	0 00	0
Radnor	110 7 30	0 53	5 30	4 00	0
Average of England and Wales, per quarter.					
	101 10 59	7 49	6 29	7 54	7
Average of Scotland, per quarter:					
	79 2 40	0 39	10 27	5 49	8

**Aggregate Average Prices of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain.**

**MARITIME COUNTIES.**

	Wheat	Rye	Barly	Oats	Beans
	s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d.				
Essex	98 8 50	0 46	6 34	0 30	0
Kent	99 6 52	0 47	0 14	3 30	6
Sussex	101 0 00	0 47	9 29	10 51	0
Suffolk	95 9 50	0 43	10 30	3 38	7
Cambridg.	99 5 52	0 39	10 23	5 44	0
Norfolk	90 11 51	10 36	9 29	4 39	8
Lincoln	89 11 57	4 42	4 22	1 48	10
York	88 0 51	2 41	6 25	0 58	8
Durham	88 5 00	0 48	9 27	1 00	0
Northum.	82 6 11	0 32	5 27	0 00	0
Cumberl.	99 10 51	4 50	6 18	9 00	0
Westmor.	102 5 62	5 31	4 28	0 00	0
Lancaster	102 9 30	0 33	4 31	6 03	0
Chester	95 10 00	0 38	4 30	0 00	0
Flint	118 4 00	0 59	2 00	0 00	0
Denbigh	111 5 00	0 37	3 27	2 64	0
Anglesea	00 0 00	0 44	0 23	0 00	0
Carnarvon	96 0 00	0 48	0 24	0 00	0
Merionet.	103 8 00	0 56	0 28	4 00	0
Cardigan	90 4 00	0 00	0 16	11 00	0
Pembroke	82 0 00	0 40	3 19	5 00	0
Caermarth.	97 6 00	0 47	4 18	9 00	0
Glamorg.	106 8 00	0 52	6 22	6 00	0
Gloucester	112 2 00	0 53	2 34	0 54	4
Somerset	117 7 00	0 34	5 00	0 00	0
Monino.	118 6 00	0 34	6 00	0 00	0
Devon	103 1 30	0 49	6 28	11 00	0
Cornwall	101 8 00	0 44	1 22	5 00	0
Dorset	109 10 00	0 18	1 00	0 00	0
Hants	103 6 00	0 48	9 32	8 00	0
	99 1 58	3 47	0 27	9 52	8

**\* PRICES OF FLOUR, January 22:**

Fine 90*s*. to 95*s*.—Seconds 85*s*. to 90*s*.—Bran 10*s*. to 12*s*.—Pollard 28*s*. to 32*s*.

**RETURN OF WHEAT**, in Mark-Lane, including only from January 8 to January 13:

Total 10,870 Quarters. Average 97*s*. 9*d*.  $\frac{1}{2}$ —0*s*. 8*d*.  $\frac{1}{2}$  higher than last Return.

**OATMEAL**, per Boll of 140*lb*s. Avoudupois, January 20, 51*s*. 5*d*.

**AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR**, January 24, 44*s*. 3*d*.  $\frac{1}{2}$  per Cwt.

**PRICE OF HOPE, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET**, January 20:

Kent Bags.....	4 <i>l</i> . 10 <i>s</i> . to 6 <i>l</i> . 15 <i>s</i> .	Kent Pockets.....	4 <i>l</i> . 10 <i>s</i> . to 6 <i>l</i> . 10 <i>s</i> .
Sussex Ditto.....	4 <i>l</i> . 4 <i>s</i> . to 5 <i>l</i> . 0 <i>s</i> .	Sussex Ditto.....	4 <i>l</i> . 0 <i>s</i> . to 5 <i>l</i> . 0 <i>s</i> .
Essex Ditto.....	4 <i>l</i> . 4 <i>s</i> . to 5 <i>l</i> . 15 <i>s</i> .	Farnham Ditto.....	6 <i>l</i> . 0 <i>s</i> . to 10 <i>l</i> . 0 <i>s</i> .

**AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, January 22:**

St. James's, Hay 5*l*. 6*s*. Straw 2*l*. 18*s*. 6*d*. — Whitechapel, Hay 5*l*. 15*s*. Clover 7*l*. 4*s*. Straw 2*l*. 15*s*. — Smithfield, Clover 6*l*. 18*s*. 6*d*. Hay 5*l*. 19*s*. 6*d*. Straw 2*l*. 5*s*. 6*d*.

**SMITHFIELD, January 22.** To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*lb*. :

Beef.....	4 <i>s</i> . 8 <i>d</i> . to 6 <i>s</i> . 4 <i>d</i> .	Lamb.....	0 <i>s</i> . 0 <i>d</i> . to 0 <i>s</i> . 0 <i>d</i> .
Mutton.....	5 <i>s</i> . 0 <i>d</i> . to 6 <i>s</i> . 6 <i>d</i> .	Head of Cattle at Market this Day:	
Veal.....	6 <i>s</i> . 0 <i>d</i> . to 8 <i>s</i> . 0 <i>d</i> .	Beasts about 2770.	Calves 110.
Pork.....	5 <i>s</i> . 4 <i>d</i> . to 7 <i>s</i> . 0 <i>d</i> .	Sheep and Lambs 15,770.	Pigs 350.

**COALS**, January 24: Newcastle 55*s*. to 65*s*. Sunderland 56*s*. to 57*s*. 9*d*.

**SOAP**, Yellow 98*s*. Mottled 108*s*. Curd 112*s*. **CANDLES**, 13*s*. 0*d*. per Doz. Moulds 14*s*. 0*d*.

**TALLOW**, per Stone, 8*lb*. St. James's 5*s*. 2*d*. Clare Market 5*s*. 2*d*. Whitechapel 5*s*. 0*d*.



# EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN JANUARY, 1810.

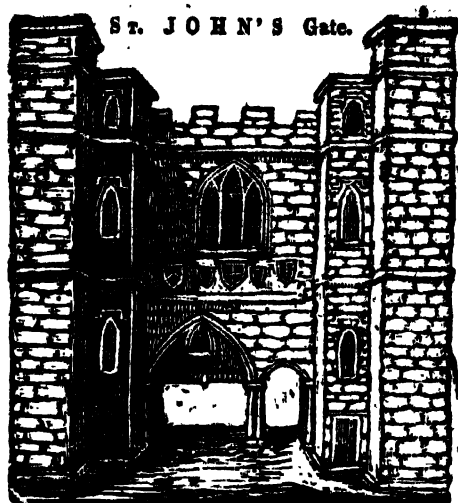
Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. B. Red.	5 per Ct. Cons.	4 per Ct. Navy	5 per Ct. 1797.	Long Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Excheq. Bills.	South Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Om- nium.	Irish 5 per Ct.	Imp. 5 per Ct.	Eng. Lod. Tickets.	English Prices.
51. Sunday	69½	70½	80½	shut	shut	shut	24 a 25 pr.	7 a 9 pr.	shut		shut	2½ pr.			22 15 0	Full Money
52. 1	69½	70½	84	shut	shut	shut	24 a 24 pr.	7 a 10 pr.	shut		shut	2½ pr.			22 15 0	Ditto.
53. 2	69½	70½	84½	102½	shut	shut	24 a 25 pr.	8 a 12 pr.	shut	69½	shut	2½ pr.		68½	22 15 0	Ditto.
54. 3	69½	70½	84½	shut	shut	shut	24 pr.	7 a 11 pr.	shut		shut				22 15 0	Ditto.
55. 4	69½	70½	84½	shut	shut	shut	24 pr.	8 a 10 pr.	shut		shut			68½	22 15 0	Ditto.
56. 5																
57. 6																
58. 7																
59. 8																
60. 9																
61. 10																
62. 11																
63. 12																
64. 13																
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77. 26																
78. 27																
79. 28																
80. 29																
81. 30																

Printed by Notess and Son, and Lion Passage, Fleet Street, London.]

BRANSCOMB and CO. Stock-Brokers, 11, Helbern, 37, Cornhill, 36, Maynard's, 989, Strand.

# THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE :

LOND. GAZETTE  
GENERAL EVEN.  
M. Post M. Herald  
Morning Chron.  
Times-M. Adver.  
P. Ledger-Oracle  
Brit. Press-Day  
St. James's Chron  
Star—Traveller  
Pilot—Statesman  
Sun—Even. Mail  
Lond. Chr. Packet  
Albion-C. Chron.  
Courier—Globe  
Eng. Chron.—Inq.  
Courd' Angleterre  
Cour. de Londres  
15 other Weekly P  
17 Sunday Papers  
Hue & Cry Police  
Lit. Adv. monthly  
Bath 3, Bedford  
Berwick—Boston  
Birmingham 3  
Blackb. Brighton  
Bristol 5, Bury  
Camb.—Chath.  
Carl. 2.—Chester  
ChelmsCambrisa.



St. JOHN'S Gate.

Corw.—Covent. 3  
Cumberland 2  
Doncaster—Derb.  
Dorchester.—Essex  
Exeter 2, Glouc. 2  
Halifax—Hants 2  
Hereford, Hull 2  
Ipswich, Kent 2  
Leam.—Leices.  
Leeds 2, Liverp. 6  
Maidst. Manch. 4  
Newc. 2—Notts. 2  
Northampton 2  
Norfolk Norwich  
N Wales Oxford  
Portsea—Pottery  
Preston—Plym. 2  
Reading—Salisb.  
Salop—Sheffield 2  
Sherborne, Suss.  
Shrewbury  
Staff.—Stamf. 2  
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and of TEVERAL CHURCH, Nottinghamshire; Ancient Monuments;  
Autograph of JOHN WESLEY; &c. &c.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by NICHOLS and SON, at CECIL'S HEAD, Red Lion Passage, Fleet-street, London,  
where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, POST-PAID. 1810.

# METEOROLOGICAL DIARY for January 1810. By Dr. POLE, Bristol.

Days Mo.	M. 8 h.	G. heat	Inches. 20ths.	WEATHER.
1	46	50	30-	mostly cloudy, with very light rain
2	46	47	50- 1	cloudy, some light rain
3	46	30	30- 1	cloudy, some very light rain
4	50	53	30- 2	cloudy, evening rainy
5	47	48	30- 4	cloudy
6	46	50	30- 3	cloudy
7	44	44	30- 2	cloudy
8	37	42	29-17	cloudy, some light rain
9	44	48	29-13	cloudy, afternoon light rain
10	43	46	29-16	cloudy, evening light drizzling rain
11	45	45	29-14	cloudy, evening rainy
12	45	46	29-15	cloudy, frequent rain, evening high wind
13	29	31	29-15	cloudy, windy
14	22	25	29-18	clear
15	19	22	29-16	clear
16	10	26	29-13	clear
17	20	32	29-17	light snow in the night, cloudy
18	18	32	30- 3	cloudy, evening clear
19	29	34	30- 3	light rain in the night, cloudy
20	26	33	30- 1	clear
21	15	28	30-	clear
22	25	32	29-18	cloudy, some very light snow
23	31	35	30-	some rain in the night, cloudy
24	31	36	30- 3	cloudy
25	30	34	30- 3	cloudy
26	27	29	30- 4	cloudy
27	28	28	30- 3	cloudy
28	25	28	30- 3	cloudy
29	26	29	30- 3	cloudy
30	28	38	30- 5	cloudy
31	39	46	30- 3	cloudy, drizzling rain.

Mornings and evenings mostly foggy, more or less, through the month.

The average degrees of Temperature, as noted at 8 o'clock in the morning, are 32 75-100ths; those of the corresponding month in the year 1809, were 33 17-100ths; in 1808, 33 47-100ths; in 1807, 51 33-100ths; in 1806, 37 7-100ths; in 1805, 33 16-100ths; and in 1804, 33 50-100ths.

The quantity of Rain fallen this month, is equal to 90-100ths of an inch; that of the corresponding month in the year 1809, was 4 inches 12-100ths; in 1808, 1 inch 5-100ths; in 1807, 2 inches 28-100ths; in 1806, 5 inches 97-100ths; in 1805, 2 inches 44-100ths; and in 1804, 4 inches 45-100ths.

## METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for February 1810. By W. CARY, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Feb. 1810.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Feb. 1810.
Jan.	°	°	°			Feb.	°	°	°		
27	32	32	31	30, 21	cloudy	10	47	50	44	29, 78	small rain
28	31	35	30	, 22	cloudy	11	44	44	40	, 81	small rain
29	30	35	32	, 28	cloudy	12	40	41	40	, 42	rain
30	33	33	30	, 46	cloudy	13	38	46	38	28, 95	showery
31	32	43	47	, 25	cloudy	14	36	59	36	29, 50	foggy
Fe. 1	47	47	46	, 02	rain	15	37	37	30	, 90	cloudy
2	46	47	44	29, 90	rain	16	26	38	27	30, 00	fair
3	45	47	46	, 70	rain	17	27	35	26	, 10	fair
4	45	45	36	, 52	fair	18	27	33	36	, 11	snow
5	33	45	44	30, 00	fair	19	28	36	28	29, 98	fair
6	46	47	44	29, 96	fair	20	27	30	24	30, 22	fair
7	47	47	46	, 94	cloudy	21	19	30	26	, 40	fair
8	46	47	45	, 90	rain	22	26	34	28	, 08	fair
9	44	47	46	, 70	small rain	23	33	45	40	29, 40	rain

# THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

## For FEBRUARY, 1810.

Mr. URBAN, 9, *St. George's Place,*  
*Walworth, Feb. 6.*

I DID not till very lately observe that, in the mention, vol. LXXIX. p. 832, of an intended publication of "A Selection from the Works of *George Wither*," is said "his Version of the Psalms, it is believed, was never printed, though he had a patent granted him from King James for composing them." I can affirm that *Wither's* Version was printed; having the only copy I ever saw or heard of in my possession. Unfortunately, though perfect in all other respects, it wants the title-page; of which a fragment only, with a border remain, proving that it had one: the date, therefore, cannot be ascertained; but it certainly was not published till after the death of King James, which was on March 27, 1625: it being dedicated to Elizabeth Princess of Great Brittain, Queene of Bohemia, Countesse of the Palatinate of the Rhine," &c. in which dedication *Wither* says, "I have ever since [her troubles] bene spiritually present with your Ma<sup>ty</sup> (and with God, for you, by my prayers, in all your afflictions and exaltations. And faine I would have effected something which might have witnessed that I had a *hart*, though not a *fortune*, to be serviceable in the best manner. My *Muse* was the hopefullist meanes I had of this ambition; and by her I awhile promised myself some healep. But (after I came to better understanding) I preceaved her over-early flights into the world had (in her prime growth) so spent those tymes of opportunity whereby she should have enabled herself for brave attempts, that shee could never be strong enough to make wing halfe so high as my desires. Yet, by your Ma<sup>ty</sup>'s Royall Father, of blessed memorie, (who, a litle before his death, was pleased to honour mee with his

gratious respect,) I was commanded to perfect a translation of the *Psalmes*, which he understood I had begun; and, by his encouragement, I finished the same about the tyme of his translation to a better kingdome. Wherein God soe enabled mee, that many have well approved thereof; and I latelié resolving to make it publike (wanting other testimonie of my thankfulness) conceived it would be no dishonour to your Ma<sup>ty</sup> if, before the same, I conveyed your beloved name to that nation who so dearlie affect you."

The book is a very small 8vo. the letter-press measuring only three inches and three-quarters, by two inches and three eighths. It contains 300 pages, including a table of the tunes, on the last page; exclusive of the Dedication, subscribed, "Your Ma<sup>ty</sup>'s most humble and long-proffered servant, *George Wither*," which occupiess eight pages; and "A Preface to the Reader," in a very small type, nearly filling six pages. Annexed to the *Psalmes*, and of the same size, is "*The Hymnes and Songs of the Church*." Divided into Two Parts," &c. "Translated and Composed by G. W. London: printed for G. W. 1623. *Cum Privilegio Regis Regali*," which contains 218 pages, including a short Preface on p. 1. At the bottom of the 218th page is, "Here endeth the Hymnes and Songs of the Church." A fragment of a following leaf remains, the first page of which has a flowered border at the top, and a capital T only, apparently the initial letter; the reverse has part of a Table remaining. The music is printed with many of the Songs. The volume, containing the *Psalmes* and the *Hymnes*, &c. appears to be in the original binding. The Prefaces, I think, are very good. I subjoin the first stanza from two translations

of the first *Psalm*, the 1st stanza of the fifth *Canticle*, and *The Lord's Prayer*, specimens:

The man is blest who neither straits  
Where Godles counsellors have gone,  
Nor standeth in the sinners waies,  
Nor sitteth on the scorners' throne.

For in Gods Love his pleasures be;  
Theron he day and night bestowes:  
And therefore shal be like a tree  
Which near unto the river growes.

Blest is he who neither straits  
Where the Godles man misguideth;  
Neither stands in sinners waies,  
Nor in scorners chaff abideth:  
But in Gods pure Laws delights,  
Theron muring daies and nights.

Like a tree sett near the springs,  
He doth alway freshe lie flourish, &c.

Oh, my Love, how comely now,  
And how beautifull art thou;  
Thou of dove-like eyes a paire  
Shining hast within thy haire;  
And thy lockes like kidlings bee,  
Which from Gilead hill we see.

Our Father, which in heaven art,  
We sanctifie thy name:  
Thy kingdom come: thy will be done  
In heaven and earth the same:  
Give us this day our daily bread:  
And us forgive thou so,  
As we on them that us offend  
Forgiveness doe bestow:  
Into temptation lead us not;  
But us from evil free.  
For thine the kingdom, power, and praise,  
Is, and shall ever be.

A short *Preface* is prefixed, and a *Meditation* appended, to every *Psalm*; and *Prefaces* to the *Hymnes* and *Songs*.

Fearing that I have too far trespasssed on your valuable pages; I will only add that, should the volume which I have described be thought likely to be serviceable in the intended publication of "A Selection from the Works of George Wither," the Editor, whom I have not the honour to know, may command the use of it; or any other of *Wither's* works in my possession.—*Qu.* Has he ever seen "*Divine Poems (by way of paraphrase) on the Ten Commandments*," Written by George Wither, esq." and published by his daughter 1688. It is a small 8vo. and contains 118 pages; besides a *Preface* by the daughter, and an *Epistle* "To the Reader" by *Wither*. "Illustrated with Twelve Copper Plates," &c.

Yours, &c. F. G. WALDROW.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 5.

I, as we are told from very good authority, "money is the root of all evil," we may, without breach of charity, conclude that it is the root of all those new projects and contrivances which, if not prevented by the strong arm of the law, threaten to overturn the established usages of trade, and to make one half of the trading world prey upon the other. Last year, public honesty and public property were assailed by certain schemers, who came forward with a multitude of proposals for *Joint-stock Companies*. Of these, a few were tolerably successful in *taking-in* subscribers, and the Attorney-General disposed of the rest: but the same restless spirit prevails, and this winter, we have reason to fear, will be notorious in the history of speculation, for the establishment of a New Lloyd's Coffee-house, a New Stock Exchange, and other New Institutions, set up by the most benevolent of all mankind.

Do you doubt their benevolence, Mr. Urban? Why, it is as plain as their logick can make it. They begin with telling the publick, that the Old Institution, be what it may, whether a Brewhouse, a Distillery, an Auction-room, or an Insurance-office, is *insufficient* for the *quantity* of business to be done, and that two are absolutely necessary. But no sooner is the *new one* established, than it labours with might and main, and by every artifice, to *ruin the old*—and all this, Sir, with the pure benevolent design of serving the publick!

By means of these schemes, as far as their influence goes, the accustomed business, industry, and profits of trade are *pretendedly* laid open to the publick at large, by means of subscriptions; so that a man or woman, however ignorant of the business in question, or of any business, is taught to believe that he or she may pocket the profits of a Banker, Brewer, Distiller, Insurer, &c. without the least trouble; and all this merely by subscribing fifty or an hundred pounds into the hands of a chosen committee of adventurers, who are men of such wonderful independence, public spirit, and disinterestedness, that they eagerly profess to take all the *trouble* upon themselves, while their subscribers enjoy all the *profits*! And, what is more remarkable, they actually

tually meet with dupes who greedily catch at such proffers, and, what is more to be regretted, they sometimes meet with associates, who ought to be ashamed to lend their names for such purposes.

How some of these schemes have ended is no secret; and how others are likely to end, requires not the talents of a prophet; but the loss incurred by the dupes of these impostures is not the only evil consequence. It is with pain we consider the facility with which the publick is deceived. It shews a most alarming spirit of avarice, one which catches at every the most improbable offer of advantage; and has a natural tendency to promote the worst of all kinds of speculation, that in which industry and integrity have no share. And if such a spirit as this be not checked by public indignation, or the force of law, it may, in the course of a few years, effect a woeful change in our national character. Our great enemy of France, who now calls us a "nation of shopkeepers," may then, with justice, term us a nation of sharpers, preying upon one another, and utterly forgetful of those principles which once gave dignity to the character of a British Merchant.

Yours, &c. AN OLD TRADER.

Mr. URBAN, *Old Town, Stratford-upon-Avon, Feb. 4.*

ADVERTING to an article in your vol. LXXIX. p. 1126, comparing the statement of the descent of New Place, and other Shakspearian property at Stratford, made by Mr. Malone, with that printed in my History of this Town, I must apprise your Correspondent, that I confirm my own account by referring to the original documents still remaining in my possession, copies of which I have already published. For his farther satisfaction, I thus inform "Shakspearianus," that fac-similes of the signatures and seals, and of other hitherto unpublished autographs, connected with the Poet, are much at his, or any Literary Gentleman's service, desirous of publishing them, upon the authenticity of which sufficient dependence may be placed.

Respecting my contradicting Theobald's assertion, that Sir Hugh Clopton demolished Shakspeare's residence, and erected a more modern

edifice upon the spot, my authority was the *visd voce* communication of an old Stratfordian, who perfectly recollected Sir Hugh making considerable alterations, and adding the modern front to New Place, when my informer was a boy. This man, Thomas Sambidge, was baptized here September 25, 1717, and was buried November 4, 1804; therefore Theobald was evidently mistaken in affirming that Sir Hugh Clopton pulled down Shakspeare's habitation, which was ultimately effected by the infuriate Gastrell. With this too agrees the generally-credited opinion of the neighbourhood; indeed, how otherwise can we account for the everlasting disgrace fixed upon Mr. Gastrell? Had Sir Hugh, with Gothic barbarity, reduced it to the ground, upon him a considerable share of contempt would have been deservedly bestowed.

As to the difference between the Engravings of New Place given by Mr. Malone and myself, I must explain to "Shakspearianus," that my Plate represents the house in its last state, previously to its demolition. Independently, therefore, of originality, I at that time doubted whether the Engraving introduced in Mr. Malone's work was a representation of New Place. The late John Jordan of Stratford, whose name appears at the corner of the plate, furnished, as he informed me, the Drawing; having copied it from the margin of an antient Survey, made by order of Sir George Carew (a contemporary of Shakspeare's), accidentally discovered by him at Clopton House in this parish, and which Sir George Carew, afterwards Earl of Totness and Baron of Clopton, married a co-heiress of William Clopton, esq. in 1580. This Survey, Jordan told me, was of the Clopton family estates; but, though New Place was originally built by a former Sir Hugh Clopton, *temp.* Hen. VII. and then called the "Great House," yet it had been sold out of that family a considerable number of years before even Shakspeare became the purchaser, and did not devolve to Sir John Clopton till towards the conclusion of the 17th century. How then came this "Great House," when actually, 17 years before Sir George's marriage, dismembered from the Clopton property, and consequently belonging to a different family,

mily, introduced upon a Survey of the Clopton Estates taken by Carew's order?

This identical Survey Jordan, upon various subsequent searches at Clopton House, never met with again; nor can I, after diligent enquiries, learn what became of it, or even, by any collateral evidence, that it ever was in existence. Allowing, however, the Survey to have been discovered, still I think the Drawing on its margin must be ascribed to some other house belonging to that family; and I should be inclined to fix upon the residence of Thomas Hunt, esq. opposite Guildhall in Church Street, which formerly belonged to, and was frequently inhabited by some branch of, the Clopton family; a house which, antecedently to an alteration made by the late William Hunt, esq. precisely corresponded with Mr. Malone's Plate in the number and exact shape of the windows, the three conical dormants, the chimnies, central projection in front, and its comparative dimensions. But, whatever house it was intended to represent, the portico or doorway, and arms of Shakspeare must be taken away, which Jordan confessed to have added in his Drawing transmitted to Mr. Malone; but which required little acknowledgment, for any one acquainted with Domestic Architecture and Heraldry would immediately observe them to be modern additions.

In the present daily increasing homage that is paid to our immortal Bard, and the avidity with which the most trifling circumstance to which his name can be attached is considered, let me not be censured for enmity to the deceased Jordan in saying, that no authoritative stamp was required to an original Drawing; and that he who, professing a reverence for Shakspeare, would thus unnecessarily add, it may be reasonably inferred, would invent.

Yours, &c. R. B. WHEELER.

MR. URBAN, Feb. 7. GLORIANUS (LXXIX. 1191) has taken time enough to convict NORMALIS of his mistake respecting the University of Glasgow, which undoubtedly has the privilege of bestowing degrees; but GLORIANUS ought to know, that the highest degrees are bestowed by the Scotch

Universities with less examination than the lowest in the English Universities, if we except the Medical Degree of Edinburgh, which is still preceded by a very strict course of examination.

As to NORMALIS's complaint of the assumed titles on the fronts of Boarding-schools, &c. it still remains in full force. There has of late been a great increase in the manufactory of *Doctors in Distin'ty*. Wonderful to say, that in the Conventicles; where *Bishop, Priest, and Deacon*, are words held in abhorrence, we now read and hear of the Rev. D. D.'s in abundance. I believe that Whitefield and Wesley would have spurned at a degree of this kind, either purchased or given. But among a certain class of the Dissenters, who profess, by-the-by, an extraordinary degree of purity, the word *Doctor* has lately become so delightfully charming; that one half of the Sermons and Lectures preached or printed, which decorate the blue covers of their Gazette (the Evangelical Magazine), are by *Doctors!* some of whom, are mere boys, forced into pulpits, as strawberries are forced on our tables in March.

As to Schoolmasters, the title of *Doctor* has long been a very necessary appendage. Go to any of those parts of the town where new streets are erected—view one of these new streets—and you will perceive at one corner an "Accoucheur and Surgeon," or an "Apothecary and Man-midwife;" at the other corner, a Public-house; and in the centre, a Boarding-school "for a select number of pupils;" and if you inquire, you will find that the publican took out his *licence* the same day that the Apothecary and the Schoolmaster paid hard cash for the M. D. and D. D.

Yours, &c. PLAIN MISTER.

P. S. By what right is every petty Meeting-house of Dissenters called a *Chapel?*

MR. URBAN, Feb. 19.

YOUR Correspondent S. L. S. (vol. LXXIX. p. 315.) observes, that "my conjecture respecting the name of the parish of Marybone does not go hand in hand with the evidence of antiquity, the name being constantly in old writings Sancta Maria de Oribus." In the Valor of Pope Nicholas (in the reign of Edward I.), the church

church of this parish is called Ecclesia de Tibourn; and in all ancient records which I have had an opportunity of examining both the church and the principal manor are so called. As a new edition of "The Environs of London" is now going through the press, I shall be much obliged to your Correspondent, if he will have the goodness to favour me with references to any public records, or other authentic documents, in which the church of Marybone is called Sancta Maria de Ossibus.

Yours, &c. DANIEL LYSONS.

MR. URBAN, *Herts, Feb. 10.*

THE most common observer of the ways of men, and of the several occurrences in life, must frequently remark how various are the motives actuating different persons, and how strongly impelled, either by difference of impression or from natural habit, one man may be to exert himself on a scheme or project which his neighbour, viewing with indifference, scarcely allows his mind to give, perhaps, a single thought upon.

I am led, Sir, to this reflection from what I see passing in a neighbouring County, ~~basily~~ exercised just at this time in the choice of a Representative in the "Imperial Parliament;" a season when the minds of so many are on the ferment, and their thoughts so unsteady, that, speak to them upon any other subject, however rational or interesting, and their replies will have some reference to the topick which is exclusively engaging their attention. "What is the state of the poll?" will very likely be an answer to the innocent and simple questions—"What is it o'clock?" or "How do you do?" And this would be all vastly well, and harmless enough, if that were all; but no: every man is expected, as it should seem, to declare himself to his neighbour: it will not serve a dissident or quiet person's turn to keep ribbands out of his hat; nor will the determination to say little or nothing upon the subject avail the *neutral* man a rush, he will be catechised or schooled by the first neighbour he meets; his oldest acquaintance, perhaps, in a testy tone, will question him—"Well, how do you mean to vote? your friends are much offended indeed you did not poll the very first moment for Mr. A.; and

they suspect, therefore, you are friendly to Mr. B." and so on. Now I will maintain, Sir, that such indiscreet zeal in the cause of any candidate does him a great deal of harm; since he may eventually be more affected in his interest by the improper eagerness of his own friends, than by the equally active, though more discreet, agents of an opponent. For it must be very clear that, of all election manœuvres, no single one is more to the purpose of either contending party, than carefully to keep all *neutrals* at least in the best possible humour, under a fair hope that they may be tempted, though silent now, to suffragate with one or the other candidate at some future opportunity: whereas if a freeholder, wishing— from whatever motive matters not—to reserve his franchise, finds he cannot at any rate keep himself "void of offence" by such forbearance, it is certainly more than possible he might be induced—and this too against his original intention—to side hereafter with the adverse party; and thus by compulsion, as it were, conciliate one friend at all hazards. Another disadvantage may also accrue to a candidate, worthy, perhaps, himself, and meriting every support and success, from the over-busy zeal of other ill-judging friends, actuated not unfrequently, as I am apt to think, by a dissembled wish to gain marked thanks and peculiar favour from the obliged principal, at the expence of such as are less meddling though equally well-wishers for his success in the attainment of his object, and who probably from quite as pure motives—say prudence, or some other substantial consideration of moment to themselves—have been desirous of taking no step whatever in the contest.

A farther detriment may likewise arise if a bad selection be made from friends and acquaintance to assist in the canvass, whilst the candidate is personally, and often of necessity, in a distant quarter. We know very well how techy and jealous many freeholders are when solicited by proxy, and that too when carefully and attentively entreated; we see also that a particular class of society requires much more homage when asked a favour than the better educated, who generally have unbiassed more liberal ideas: they, therefore, who undertake to assist in an election—



tionering canvass, should not treat any freeholder, whatever his rank, with the same ease or indifference that a Parish Officer will call for a Poor-gift or Church-rate; and it might be well that such "voluntary" agents should be men of rather more consequence or weight in their respective situations than they are frequently observed to be.

But, Sir, I will extend these remarks no farther at present, lest you or your readers should be tempted to exclaim, "Somewhat too much of this;" and, although I am far from wishing to see your impartial Repository become the decided vehicle either of political discussion or party question, yet I possibly may be pardoned these few plain and general observations, which doubtless may have occurred to the mind and experience of many a moderate man beside

Yours, &c. I. L.

MR. URBAN, *Wakefield, Feb. 8.*

YOU will probably record, in your Obituary for this month, the death of the Rev. Richard Munkhouse, D. D. Vicar of Wakefield, in Yorkshire. I do not mean to delineate his amiable and deserving character, but to draw the attention of your readers to the deplorable situation of the family he has left behind him. For more than twenty years, he had no other situation in the Church than that of a Curacy. He married an elegant and accomplished woman, by whom he had twelve children, out of which number seven, with their mother, survive him. Having so very slender a professional income, scarcely sufficient to pay the rent and taxes of his house, and his family increasing every year, and twice, I believe, there were two children at a birth, he was compelled to expend the whole of his private fortune in their maintenance. About four years ago, he was, through the interest of Lord Lonsdale, promoted to the Vicarage of Wakefield. As he had, necessarily, contracted many debts, he appropriated two-thirds of the Living to the payment of his creditors: he had no sooner taken possession of his preferment than he lost his sight, and the entire use of his limbs. These misfortunes caused fresh and heavy embarrassments. He was obliged to keep an additional curate; he was unable to perform

the office of Surrogate, which is a very valuable appendage to the Living, and which was a deduction from the pittance he allotted for himself; and he was under the necessity of hiring a person constantly to sit up with him during the night, which was attended with a very considerable expence. His friends, of whom he had many, are desirous of raising a sum of money for the present support of his family. One measure is, I believe, to publish by subscription two volumes of practical sermons; and I learn, with great satisfaction, that Mr. NAYLOR, a clergyman well known as a zealous and laborious supporter of the Establishment, has undertaken the superintendence of the publication. The purchasers will rejoice that the revision, &c. of the discourses have fallen into such hands. I trust that all delay will be avoided, and that proposals will be immediately issued and dispersed; and if, as one solicitous for the welfare of Mrs. Munkhouse and her children, I might presume to deliver an opinion, I would recommend that a copy of the Proposals be sent to each Member of both Houses of Parliament, soliciting their patronage and support.

Yours, &c.

HOMO SUM.

MR. URBAN,

*Feb. 12.*

OBSERVING in your volume LXXIX. p. 1148, the enquiry of your correspondent R. A. respecting the continuance of the publication of SKELTON'S Works, I will, with your permission, reply to it.

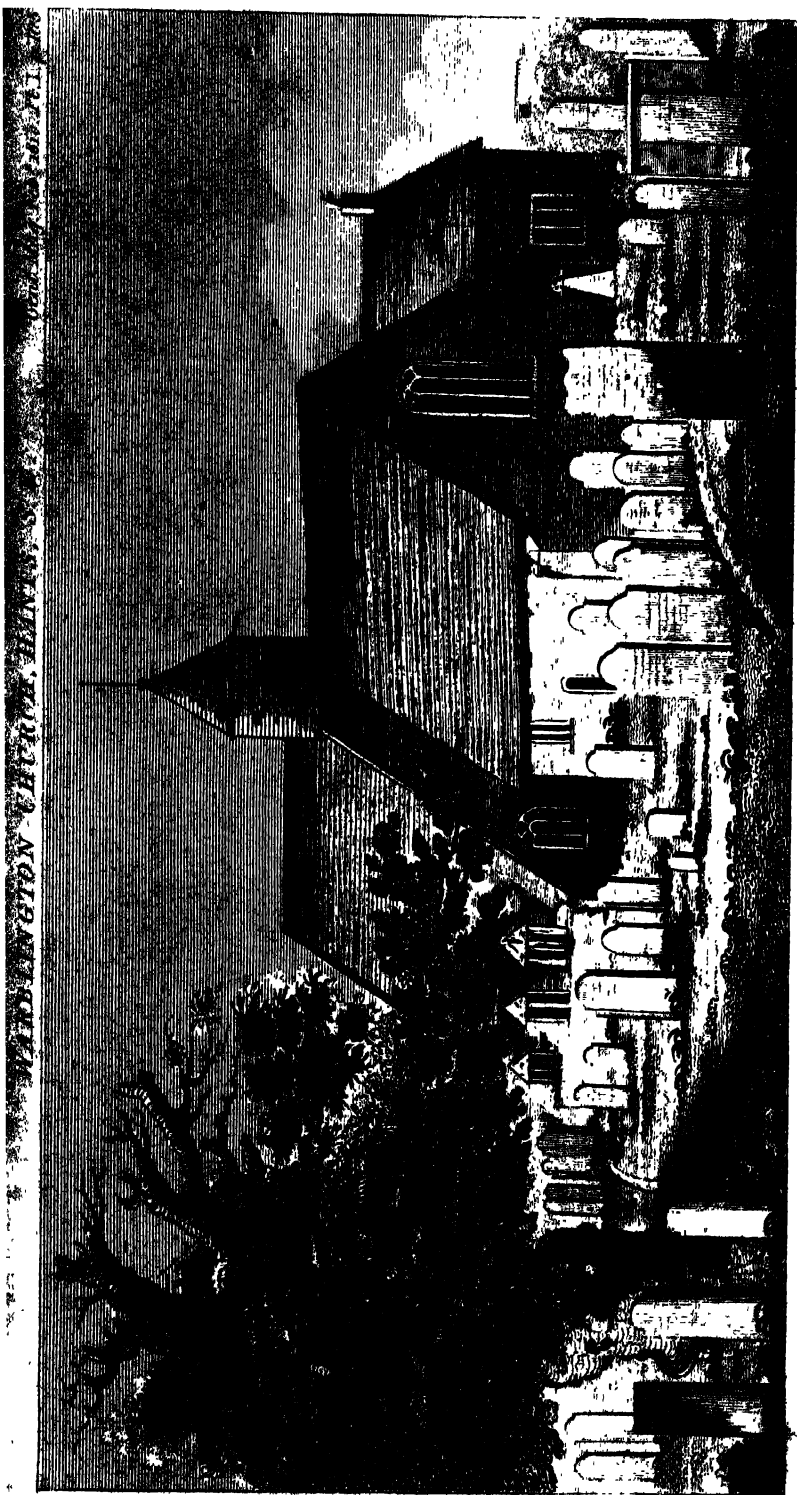
It was my intention, when I published the first volume, to have proceeded without delay with the second, not doubting but the circulation would have been such as to have encouraged me; but, to my great surprize, it meets with few purchasers. Notwithstanding the unaccountable slowness of the sale, Skelton, I am authorized to say, is, in the opinion of the Bishop of St. Asaph, one of the soundest Divines of which our Church can boast, not excelled by any preacher in the English language: should the Publick, and the Clergy in particular, so far coincide in opinion with the amiable and learned Prelate, as justly to appreciate the merits of Skelton, the promised volumes shall not be long withheld.

SAMUEL CLAPHAM.

*Vicarage, Christchurch, Hants.*

Mr





Mr. URBAN,  
*Warblington,*  
*Nov. 11, 1809.*

THE inclosed drawing of Warblington Church (*Plate 1.*) is much at your service. The outside appearance of this edifice promises but little; but the inside is very uniform, and handsome, and, having been lately new pewed and repaired, is inferior to few country parish churches in point of neatness and comfort.

An account of this Church was some years since drawn up by a friend of mine, and inserted in your vol. LXX. p. 639.

A farther account of it, drawn up by me, is published in the second volume of the "Hampshire Repository."

Yours, &c. W. NORRIS.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS in the  
Church of SUTTON, BEDFORD-  
SHIRE.

(Concluded from p. 36.)

AGAINST the East wall:

A sarcophagus of white marble, with two Cherubim upon it weeping, one with an hour-glass, the other holding a torch reversed, extinguished: Under it this inscription:

"Hic subitus requiescit

Rogerus Burgoyne, Miles et Baronettus,  
fil. Joh'is Burgoyne, Baronetti,  
ex Janâ conjuge,  
solâ herede Gul. Kempe de Spaines Hall,  
in com. Ess. arm.

Vir, intemeratæ religionis,  
singularis prudentiæ,  
animi in egenos munifici,  
in ceteros hospitalis,  
erga omnes comis et candidi,  
summæque quâ reliquis virtutes  
velabat, modestiæ.

Bis ad Magna Regni Comitâ  
lectis totius Comitatus Bedl. et Warw.  
suffragiis evocatus est.

Commune omnium vivus delictum,  
mortuus desiderium.

Primis nuptiis duxit Annam, fil. et  
heredem Caroli Snelling,  
Civis Londin. quæ decem illi peperit  
liberos: supersunt,

Jana, Joh'nes, Anna, Maria, et Juditha.  
Ex secundo conjugio, cum Annâ fil.  
Joh'nis Robinson

de Deighton in agro Ebor. arm. septem  
suscepit liberas:  
in vivis adhuc manent, Elizabetha, Anna,  
et Philadelphia.

Vidua, pro suâ in virum pietate, marmor  
hoc, tantis virtutibus  
et affectu pariter, cum lacrymis consecravit.  
Obiit Sept. 28. anno Dom. 1677, ætat. 59.  
GENT. MAG. *February*, 1810.

On a lofty monument of white marble, with a Cherub on each side weeping, is the following inscription:

"Hospes, hoc marmor respice,  
nec siccis oculis, nam flet et marmora.

Phe hoc memoria sacrum est

D'ni Johannis Burgoyne, Barti,

hujus olim pagi nunc cælorum incolæ.

Uxorem unicam duxit Constantiam,

Rich<sup>d</sup> Lucy de Charlecothe in com.

Warw. armigri filiam:

Ex eâ prolem numerosam suscepit.

Patri septem supersunt liberi,

qui mortuum lugeant, virtutes emulentur.

Vilge, fuit integer, scelerisque purus,

amans, indulgens, mitis, Maritus, Pater,

Dominus;

Amicus, qualem optes, cui parem vix

invenieris;

Officium prolixè professus, plus

semper re præstitit,

nec præsentis importunus amico, nec

absentis immemor.

Quàmque Deum (quod summum) sanctè

amaret,

amore in proximum (quo optimè probes)

testatus est,

humano generi benevolus, solis

infensus vitis.

Nec satis duxit voluisse bene;

meritis & ægentibus fecit bene:

Ipse, quod ficit, siliuit.

Ast bona, quæ multa fecit, opera

cum eloquuntur

Orborum fuisse Patrem, Pauperum

Patronum.

Veris hinc vivendi artibus

omnibus (ac merito) charus ætatem

exegit;

annumque vixdum quinquagesimum

octavum cænisus,

terras, cælum petiturus, reliquit.

Modicum, si annos computes, vixit,

Sed qui tam bene vixit, vixit diu,

Æternum vivet.

[Mori desit nono die Apr. an. Dom. 1709.]

Marmor hoc, exempti in virum affectus

indicem,

Virtutum æmula, conjux mœsta posuit."

On the tomb below:

"Abire ne properes, Viator:

Te secunda vocant funera,

Et, quos fidus amor ter decennium et

amplius junxerat,

Mors fida magis æternum conjunxit:

Hocce etenim cum marito marmore tegitur

Dominæ Constantiæ Burgoyne exanimè

depositum:

Ipse, ne queras hic, in cælum abiit,

Deo cui inseruit in omnium fructura.

Eximium fuit, dum vixit, exemplum

in parentis pietatis, in virum obsequii,

in mariti amoris,

in proximi charitatis, in Deum-

religionis.

Seu Virgo, seu Conjux, seu Vidua,

ornatè

orbatè a teo has vitæ vices sustinuit;  
ut quem tecum cunque occuparet, huic  
natam dixisset.

III<sup>os</sup> annos in terris commorata,  
XXII<sup>to</sup> die Apr. anno Salut. MDCCXI.

hinc migravit;

Morte, suis improvisa non sibi, occubuit.

Nam mortem semper tuenti, nulla,

mors inopina.

Lector, ne luges extinctam: mortem non  
vitam reliquit,

Christo enim viventibus mors vivendi est  
Initium, moriendi Fipis."

Upon a black marble stone, under  
the above monument, is part of an  
inscription:

"Here lyeth the bodie of Sir Robert  
Catlin, Knight, late Lord Chief Justice  
of —"

Over the entrance to the family  
vault is a black-marble stone, with a  
Calvary Cross mounted on three  
greezes, engraven on brass, with the  
following inscription:

"Of your charytic pray for the soules  
of Thomas Burgoyne and Elizabeth his  
wife, which Thomas deceased ye ix day of  
August, the year of our Lord God a thou-  
sand five hundred sixteen, on whose  
soules, and all Chrysten soules, Jesu  
have mercy. Amen."

In the South Aile is a monument  
with the following inscription:

"Here lieth buried the body of John  
Symcotts, gent. who died the 21st Octo-  
ber, 1649, aged 84 years, and of Eliza-  
beth his wife, who died the 16th of Ja-  
nuary, 1646, aged 88 years. They were  
married 55 years, and had five sonnes  
and two daughters, whereof three sonnes  
and one daughter survived them."

Arms, a chevron enrailed between  
three spear-heads.

On two neat tablets of white mar-  
ble are the following inscriptions:

In memoriam

Susannæ charissimæ uxoris

Thomæ Richardson Rayment (aliter

Raymond) feminae

pro pietate, morum suavitate,

et ergo egenos charitate,

spectabilis,

Obiit 13<sup>mo</sup> die Decembris, 1772,

ætatis 48;

et abitur

ubi præmium virtutibus debitum

recipiebit.

"Sacred to the memory of Thomas  
Richardson Rayment, gent. late of Pot-  
ton, in this county, who died the 30th  
day of September, 1784, aged 63 years."

In the Chancel:

"John Stevens, born Feb. the 11th,  
1670, buried Feb. the 11th, 1699."

"Lucy the daughter of Mr. William  
Steevens, Rector of this Parish, was born  
May 31, 1679, and buried Jan. 9, 1699."

"H. S. E.

Reverendus Matthias Heynes, A. M.

hujus Ecclesie Rector:

vir multis et eximiiis virtutibus

honestatus:

Fide, Pietate, Humilitate,

integrâ, priscâ, Evangelicâ,

suavitate morum amabili,

modestiâ prudenti

spectabilis.

Parens, maritus, pastor, laudatissimus;

uxorem, filiam,

(quam prolem unicam reliquit)

affectis comitate,

gregem vigilantia,

amicos amicitia,

egenos beneficentia,

omnes humanitate devinxit,

et merito memores sui fecit.

Multiplici literarum et artium

scientia

optimè instructus et eruditus emicuit:

præsertim

Theologia, Mathemate, et Musica.

Omnibus exemplum salutare,

suis luctus et desiderium.

Intravit in requiem Dei

Julii 5<sup>to</sup>, an<sup>o</sup> D<sup>ni</sup> 1731, ætatis suæ 59,

et auxit Chorum

canentium Halleluja.

A. Heynes, vidua supradicti M. Heynes,  
ob. Mar. 12, 1762, æt. æ. 82."

"Here lyes interred ye body of the late  
Rev. Mr. William Steevens, who departed  
this life ye 16th of September, 1721, in  
the 89th year of his age. He was Rector  
of this Parish 56 years. He married  
Mrs. Margaret Battie, daughter of John  
Battie, esq.: they lived together 56 years,  
and had four sons and three daughters."

"In memory of Edward Crane, D. D.  
LL. D. Prebendary of Westminster 29  
years, and 46 years Rector of Sutton,  
who departed this life the 15th of June,  
1777, aged 81 years."

The Living is a Rectory in the gift  
of St. John's College, Oxford. The  
late Rector was the Rev. Samuel  
Kettliby, D. D. \*

In the East window are the arms of  
Henry IV. M. RUGELEY.

Toddingham,  
Mr. URBAN, Dec. 20, 1809.

I SEND you an original Will of the  
late Rev. and celebrated JOHN  
WESLEY. It came into my possession  
in the following way: a lady of my  
acquaintance, whose husband was  
one of the executors of a gentleman  
with whom it was deposited, gave it

\* He died June 25, 1808. See vol.  
LXXVIII. p. 657. Edit.

to me, some years ago. We were amusing ourselves with looking over the letters and papers of her deceased brother, for the purpose of destroying the useless, &c. when we discovered Mr. Wesley's Will; and though I knew it was of no use as a testamentary instrument (having been superseded by one of a much later date) I protested against its destruction, and obtained it from my friend. It is true, it contains *nothing very extraordinary*: but being an original, *included*, last Will, &c. of an extraordinary person\*—the *venerable* (but I believe *unintentional*) founder of a numerous sect†, I consider it rather a curious and valuable relic. At the same time, I confess myself *most decidedly a member of the Church of England*. I subscribe her doctrines, and I love her pure and rational worship. Her prosperity and

glory are objects dear to my heart, and occupy some of my warmest wishes. While I sincerely lament that there should be *any just cause* of complaint against any of her Ministers and nominal Members, on occasion of whose INCONSISTENCE AND BAD CONDUCT, the Separatists (not to name the *self-styled Evangelical Preachers* and hearers) are too apt to triumph, and the *Infidels* to blaspheme! But this *confession* is somewhat *irrelevant* to the design of my *present note*.

Should you, Sir, on inspecting the Will in question, deem it sufficiently interesting to present a true copy of it to your Readers, it is much at your service for that purpose‡.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your occasional Correspondent,

ANNE CLARKE.

Mr.

\* Mr. Hutton, in his "History of Birmingham," p. 124, says, "A superb Meeting House was erected in Cherry-street 1782, at the expence of £.1200.; which was opened, July 7, by *John Wesley*, the chief priest; whose extensive knowledge and unblomished manners give us a tolerable picture of apostolic purity; who *believes*, as if he were to be saved by faith; and who *labours*, as if he were to be saved by works."

† Extract from a publication by Mr. Wesley, on the subject of "Separation from the Church," dated "April 1790," not quite twelve months prior to his dissolution:

"I never had any design of separating from the Church. I have no such design now. I do not believe the Methodists in general design it, when I am no more seen. I do, and will do, all that is in my power to prevent such an event. Nevertheless, in spite of all that I can do, many of them will separate from it; (although, I am apt to think, not one half, perhaps not a third of them.) These will be so bold and injudicious as to form a separate party, which consequently will dwindle away into a dry, dull, separate party. In flat opposition to these, I declare, once more; that I live and die a Member of the Church of England; and that none who regard my judgment or advice will ever separate from it. (Signed) JOHN WESLEY."

Should it be asked on what I found my belief that Mr. Wesley was *unintentionally* the founder of a numerous sect? I refer the enquirer to these, his almost dying words, for an answer. I could give many additional reasons for my opinion; but there is no need—the above extract is, I think, quite sufficient.—A. C.

‡ We shall extract from it the substance of what is in any way remarkable:

The Will is dated March 16, 1770; and, after directing his debts and funeral expences to be paid, he bequeaths all his books which were on sale in any part of Great Britain or Ireland, (except those specifically disposed of) with the copy-right, and all the books in his house at Kingswood, to the Rev. James Rouquet of Bristol, the Rev. William Ley of Tisbury, and Thomas Simpson, of Aberdeen, gent. in trust, that from the produce thereof they should pay an annuity of £.100. to his brother Charles Wesley for life; and after his death to his children or child; or, in default of issue, to such person as his brother Charles by his last will should appoint; and, in default of such appointment, to Thomas Lewis, glazier, and William Pine, printer, both of Bristol, and then stewards of the school at Kingswood, or to their successors. "I give and bequeath to my beloved wife Mary Wesley, as a token of my affection for her only, as my said wife is amply provided for, all my pictures, and pocket-pieces in my bureau, to and for her use and benefit. Also I give and bequeath to my daughter-in-law Jane Smith, a full set of books called *The Christian Library*, which are in my study." All the other English books in his studies, with all his household goods, &c. in London, Bristol, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne, he gives to the above-named Trustees; who are "to permit and suffer the several travelling Methodist Preachers, who shall from time to time preach in such several places, to have the full and free use of them." To his Executors, and to Edward Slater, and Thomas Tennant, his "Fellow Travellers;" and to "each of the Travelling Methodist Preachers who shall continue members of the Society

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 3.

THE neat view of Barnack Rectory in your last, reminds me of the noble Library possessed by the late worthy Rector, which I have more than once had the pleasure of seeing, both at Barnack and since at the house of his very learned Son, the Master of the Temple; and, by a concatenation of circumstances, I am induced to trouble you with the following particulars of a neighbouring Divine, communicated to Mr. Jones of Welwyn, in 1764, by the Rev. John Morgan, of Fotheringay:

"REV. AND DEAR SIR,

"IN compliance with your request, I took a ride last Thursday to Barnack. The account Mr. Rennell gave me of Mr. Parnham was (as far as I can recollect) that, some time before his death, he had the misfortune to have his shoulder put out, or his collar-bone broke (I cannot recollect which of the two), which he bore with a great deal of patience. After some time, a little scurf appeared upon one of his toes, and from that a mortification ensued, which was thought to be the cause of his death; though a few days before he departed, he complained of a pain in his breast. Mr. Rennell visited him very often in his illness, and, I believe, was at his house when he died. He laments the loss of so good a neighbour very much. He says, that as Mr. Parnham lived, so he died; viz. a good Christian, full of faith, fortitude, and resignation to the will of God. Mr. Rennell happened to be at Ufford one day, when there was some company visiting him, a pretty while before Mr. Parnham's mortification appeared. He took him into his study, and told him he did not expect to live long,

and therefore desired him to accept of his books, and told him, he might take them away when he pleased. Mr. Rennell was very much shocked at this prelude; but Mr. Parnham was not in the least discomposed, but joined his company again with all the cheerfulness imaginable: and a little before his death he nominated Mr. Rennell to bury him, and specified the persons who were to be his bearers, &c. with as much serenity and unconcern as if he had only been going to sleep: he himself was the only person unmoved in the room. Mr. Rennell says farther, that Mr. Parnham was a person of remarkable courage and resolution in his lifetime, and continued so to his death; talked of his own *exit*, as if he had only proposed going a short journey. This is the sum and substance of what I can recollect relating to this good man.

"Mr. Rennell was so obliging and courteous as to favour me with a sight of his Library, which is the completest private one I ever saw; being now much larger than when you saw it, by the addition of Mr. Parnham's books, &c. Mr. Parnham's Manuscripts and Papers were burnt by his orders.

Nov. 3, 1764.

J. MORGAN."

Mr. Jones adds, "I wish I could have had a fuller account of this most valuable man, whom I so greatly respected, and with whom I had been so long acquainted. When I was last at Cambridge, a worthy person gave me some short account of his last illness, as he had received it from Ufford, or the neighbourhood of that place. Amongst other particulars, he had been informed, that Mr. Parnham, having overheard the consultations of his Surgeons, or at least suspecting that

ciety called *The Methodists Society*, of which I am a member, for the term of six months after my decease, severally, a complete set of the "Notes on the Old Testament," or such other books as they shall approve of and accept in lieu thereof of equal value. To Christian Simpson, of Aberdeen, such books, or the produce of them, as might be in her hands at his death. To Thomas Simpson, his watch; to Anne Bolton, of Witney, his seal; and to Jane Pottinger, of Heyley, the mourning ring presented to him on the death of Mrs. Lefevre. To the Stewards of the Methodist Society in London, his chaise and all his horses, in trust, to sell the same for the benefit of the poor of the said Society. All the money in his bureaux in London, or in his pockets, to be given to the persons carrying him to his grave; requesting that no hearse, or coach, or other carriage, may be used. The residue of his estate he gives to his brother Charles; and appoints the before-named James Rouquet, John Horton, of Woodstreet, silk-dyer, and James Ward, of Old-street Road, winecooper, executors.—Witnessed by Thomas Eden and Alice Eden.—See Mr. Wesley's Autograph in Plate IV.

they

they judged him to be past their cure, bid them be very easy, and not at all concerned, for he himself was not. Then he sent for a friend in whom he confided (probably Mr. Rennell), directing him to send a messenger on purpose, immediately after his decease, to the Master and Society of St. John's in Cambridge, who were the Patrons of his Benefice, to acquaint them with his departure, &c. The friend, not apprehending such danger before, expressed his deep concern. Mr. Parnham, on the other hand, appeared quite calm and undisturbed, and his mind was steady and well prepared. And he went on accordingly, with great composure and prudence, to give his friend farther directions relating to several particulars, which he was desirous might be done soon after his decease, as well as before it. He died in 1764.

“He had long been an useful member of, and an honour to, his College, above-mentioned; and was one of the principal candidates for the Headship thereof at the last election, when Dr. Newcome was chosen.

“Sir ——— Heathcote, a lessee of the Church of Lincoln, relating to the Prebend of the late Dr. Cobden, wherein he was succeeded by Dr. Law (and wherein Mr. Parnham had some concern) being refused a renewal of his lease upon his terms, appointed the Prince of Wales, our present Sovereign, to be one of the lives included in the lease, when he consented to the terms proposed: saying, “I will nominate one for whom the dog shall be obliged to pray in the day-time, wishing him dead at night.”

Yours, &c. N. S.

MR. URBAN, Dec. 24, 1809.

SOME of your columns having been lately occupied by accounts of the *Sheffields, Dukes of Buckingham*, I have to request a place in it for a few communications and remarks, to correct an error that appears in the Letter addressed to you on this subject, by Mr. Price, of Lower Seymour-street, vol. LXXIX. p. 1207.

It is therein stated, that “*John Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham, the fourth Earl of Mulgrave, was born in 1649, and died in 1720,*” and that “*his Dutchess followed him in 1742,*”

and that “*Edmund, fifth Earl and second Duke, their only issue, who was born in 1716, died in 1735, the last male heir of the illustrious House of Sheffield; and that, in consequence of his death and the previous decease of Joseph Sheffield, esq. (which happened in Charles the Second's Reign) descended from the same ancestors, viz. the Earls of Mulgrave, the honours became extinct; and that “the said Joseph Sheffield left only one daughter, who married Stephen Cassan, esq. of Maryborough, in the Queen's county, Ireland, representative of a long line of ancestors;” and that the issue of this marriage (which took place in 1691) are the only legitimate descendants of the Earls of Mulgrave.”*

This last assertion, I beg leave to observe, is founded in mistake; for there are actually existing several other legitimate descendants of the noble house of Sheffield, who have sprung from the eldest branch of this illustrious family.

The following statement will, I trust, fully establish this assertion:

Magdalen Sheffield, daughter of the eldest son of the first Earl of Mulgrave, married Walter Walsh, of the Walsh Mountains, in the county of Kilkenny, Palatinate Baron of Shanacaher, who was maternal great-grandson of Sir Richard Butler, first Viscount Mount-Garrat, and great-grandson of the eighth Earl of Ormonde.

When Edmund, the last Duke of Buckingham, died in 1735, his heirs-at-law were found in two sisters, *viz.* Magdalen Walsh and Margaret Daly, alias Walsh, who, from the confiscations and forfeitures of the estates of the *Walshes of the Mountains*, both at the time of the usurpation of Cromwell, and of the Revolution under William III. had been reduced to comparative poverty; but, even so reduced, they were traced out, and satisfactorily proved before the highest tribunal, notwithstanding every opposition, to be coheirresses of the Duke of Buckingham, and as such entered into great wealth and affluence.

Magdalen Walsh died before her sister Margaret, and was buried in the Cloisters of Westminster-abbey, where a mural monument is erected to her memory, ornamented with the family



## 140 *Walshes, Descendants from Sheffield Duke of Bucks.* [Feb.

family-arms, and bearing the subjoined inscription :

"To the memory of Magdalen Walsh, one of the daughters of Robert Walsh, esq. of the Walsh Mountains, in the kingdom of Ireland. She, with her sister Margaret Daly, were the only coheirresses to the most noble Edmund Sheffield, late Duke of Buckinghamshire and Normandy. She was born in Ireland anno Domini 1684, and died in London, the 1st September, 1747. Her remains are interred near this place."

These sisters both died without issue; but, having full power over the property to which they had succeeded as heirs-at-law, they had sold it, and converted their inheritance into money, for the purpose of enabling the survivor to dispose of it by will, with greater facility.

Margaret survived, and by her will, made in 1754, left legacies to upwards of eighty persons. Her kinsman, Pierce Walsh, son of James Walsh, who lived near Besborough, in the county of Kilkenny, and father of the late Walsh Porter, esq. so much distinguished by the conviviality of his manners, and the elegance of his taste, was her principal legatee.

This Pierce Walsh married a Miss Porter; and their son, the late Walsh Porter, was required by the will of his uncle, Mr. Porter, who died without male issue, leaving him his estates at and about Battersea, to assume the name of Porter in addition to that of Walsh.

The Grace family, which was one of the most considerable in the county of Kilkenny, being descended from Raymond le Gros, intermarried repeatedly with the Walshes; and their close connexion can be ascertained as far back as the year 1267, when they conjointly founded the Abbey of Ross-Ibercan, in that county.

A daughter of Walter Walsh of the Mountains (Margaret) by his wife Magdalen Sheffield, daughter of the eldest son of the first Earl of Mulgrave, married Mr. Grace of Courtstown, and from that marriage are descended the Graces, of Sheffield, in the Queen's County. The old name of the family residence being an Irish one was changed to Sheffield, in compliment to the name, and the better to mark the descent from that noble family. The present Mrs. Kavanagh, relict of Morgan Kavanagh,

esq. nephew to the late Earl of Ormonde, is one of these Graces, and therefore a legitimate descendant from Magdalen Sheffield, as is also the Right Hon. Sir Hercules Langrishe, bart. whose grandmother was a Miss Grace, granddaughter of Walter Walsh and Magdalen Sheffield, and daughter of Sheffield Grace, esq. Sir Hercules having several descendants growing up around him, there can be little or no danger (should other lines which exist fail) of an extinction of legitimate descendants from the Sheffield Earls of Mulgrave.

I trust that I have satisfactorily established the fact, that the descendants of Magdalen Walsh, alias Sheffield, may safely claim a priority of descent to the descendants of Joseph Sheffield, esq. as Magdalen Walsh was granddaughter to the first Earl of Mulgrave, and the daughter of his eldest son, who would have succeeded to the Earldom had he not died before his father. W.

Mr. URBAN, *Newington, Surrey,*  
Sept. 14, 1809.

THE many dreadful conflagrations which have lately happened in different parts of the kingdom, induce me to request you will be so good as to insert in your valuable Magazine, the following hints relative to the introduction of *Spring-doors* in gentlemen's houses, public theatres, manufactories, &c. as I think such plan, if generally adopted, would tend in a great measure to impede the progress of that devouring element.

The plan I wish to recommend is, that Spring-doors be introduced as much as possible in all large buildings. Theatres in particular should have them lined with sheet-iron or tin; the additional expence of springs and linings would be very trifling, in comparison with the vast devastation occasioned (I am inclined to think) by the want of such precaution. Every door in a theatre, that has any communication either with the lobby, staircases, dressing-rooms, or wardrobe, should be governed by a spring. This spring of course would cause the door instantly to close after its being opened, without the aid of any person; which utility would instantly appear in case of fire. Suppose, for instance, a fire broke out in the wardrobe,

wardrobe, self-preservation would naturally impel the performer to seek safety by flight: he runs from the place in alarm, the door closes of itself, and the flames are confined solely to the room he has left—Recollection and Reason resume their reign in the breast of the person escaped, who instantly gives the alarm; proper assistance arrives, and, very probably, the remainder of the building may be preserved, by means of this Spring-door closing of itself; for, otherwise, the fright of the person in making his escape might have left it open, which would of course occasion expansion of flame.

Many of those immense Cotton Factories which have lately been burned to the ground might, *I am confident*, have been in a great measure preserved, had Spring-doors been affixed to the different rooms: for it has, and ever will happen in extensive manufactories, that boys, and other people frequently employed at those places, will at times be inattentive to shutting the door after them, notwithstanding they may have received positive orders so to do. In cases like this, a spring on the door, if a fire breaks out, will effectually preclude the admission of flame from one room to another.

Oil-mills, Varnish-makers, and other hazardous traders, should be particularly enjoined in the leases of their premises to have Spring-doors; and those doors, if not wholly made of iron, should at least be lined with sheet-iron or tin.

Printing-offices, where, from the nature and hurry of the business carried on in them, they cannot possibly attend to the minutiae of constantly opening and shutting a door, should nevertheless be prevailed on to have springs to the doors opening into all their different printing-rooms; it being so hazardous a trade, that any thing that has the appearance of a prevention from the spreading of fire, should be instantly adopted.

Gentlemen's houses, where a long suite of rooms are frequently on a floor, (and where the danger, should a fire happen to break out, must be very great,) might have springs so contrived as not in the least to detract the exterior of the fine painted doors; for, between the large pannels

in the middle of the door, springs, by an ingenious artificer, may be so contrived as not to be visible externally.

Charitable Institutions, such as the Philanthropic, Foundling, Magdalen, Asylum, &c. most of which have Chapels adjoining and communicating with the buildings belonging, might derive great benefit from spring-doors; for, in the winter season, fire is made in the vestry constantly on Sundays, and frequently in the Chapel. Now if, accidentally, after the Congregations have left these places, a fire should happen to break out, (though I am well aware the greatest precaution is always taken to avert such misfortune,) by an adoption of the above plan, the flames, in case of such accident, could not communicate with the adjoining buildings, without the inmates being apprized of the danger; which might possibly prevent the total destruction of the premises, and preserve the funds of the Charity from dilapidation.

To obviate the jarring noise which may be apprehended from the constant opening and shutting of doors with springs, nothing more is necessary than to take care, in covering the door with the coloured baize, or cloth, that it is brought neatly over the edges of the door, so that the same may close firmly, and yet without noise, which will be no very difficult contrivance, as the board-room doors of many public offices clearly evince.

In small houses, and particularly those of a subordinate rate, where every little claim on the pocket must be of consequence, I recommend, to save the expence of springs, great attention be paid to the shutting the door of every room in the house where a fire has been kept during the day; for it is astonishing, as experience has proved, how much a single plank will for a length of time repel flames.

Before I conclude this long letter, I must beg leave to offer a piece of advice to the fair sex. Many ladies, with regret do I mention it, have lost their lives in consequence of their dresses taking fire, and for want of presence of mind how to act in that distressing situation. I therefore recommend,

commend, as an auxiliary when the dress is on fire, an immediate use of a large cloak, made with a hood, something similar to a boat-cloak, which, for the sake of distinction, I will call a *fire-cloak*. This cloak should be made, deposited, and used, in the following manner: let it be made of thick baize, or other woollen stuff of sufficient texture to repel the blaze on the terrified person. Instantly throw the same over the head and shoulders, being careful to fix the hood on the head, and the lower part will nearly cover the body of itself; then wrap the cloak tight round, and it will act on the person in this distressing dilemma as an extinguisher does, when placed over a candle. It will entirely stop the progress of the flames; and, if the lady has presence of mind to ring, or call, for her friends' or servants' assistance, I have no doubt but many a valuable life may be preserved. This cloak should by *no means ever have two places*; but constantly kept, *unless when in use*, hung up in one particular spot, and that as nearly central as possible to the rooms the family reside in during the winter. In similar cases of distress, a carpet or blanket has been recommended; and, though both good things if they can be conveniently procured, yet are objectionable on that account, as the carpet must have the furniture removed before it can be of any use; and to procure blankets a similar difficulty may arise: but a *fire-cloak*, hung in a certain part of the house, and known by all the family, would in a little time be considered as a piece of useful furniture, and might readily be found, even *at midnight*, in the dark, without any trouble whatever.

If the different Fire Offices were to subjoin at the bottom of their Policies, a few brief rules something similar to the above, I apprehend much good might result from the same; for, though nine-tenths of mankind might not give themselves the trouble of reading those articles, yet, if only *one in a hundred did*, and that one preserved his life or any of the family by so doing, I should greatly exult in thus being instrumental in preserving the life of a fellow-creature.

Yours, &c.

J. T.

Mr. URBAN, 137, *St. Martin's-lane*,  
Jan. 23.

THE following Recipe for the Hydrophobia I found hung up in the parish church of Leyton, Essex:

"Take the leaves of rue, picked from the stalks and bruised, six ounces; garlic picked from the stalks and bruised, Venice treacle, or Mithridate, and the scrapings of pewter, of each four ounces. Boil all these over a slow fire in two quarts of strong ale, till one part is consumed; then keep it in bottles close stopped, and give of it nine spoonfuls to a man or woman, warm, seven mornings together, fasting. This, if given within nine days after the biting of the dog, will not fail to prevent the Hydrophobia. Apply some of the ingredients, from which the liquor was strained, to the bitten place."

This Receipt was, some years ago, taken out of Calthrop Church in Lincolnshire, the whole town being bitten by a mad dog; and all that took this medicine did well, while all the rest died mad. In a post-script it is added, "Many years experience have proved that this is an effectual cure;" and, this being the case, your giving it a place will oblige a number of your Readers, and among the rest,

Yours, &c. JAMES HALL.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 7.

I HAVE received a circular letter, addressed to the Clergy by Mr. Nares, Secretary of Briefs to the Lord Chancellor; in which I am desired to observe certain "Regulations" recommended in a former circular, dated March 1, 1804. As I had not received Ordination at that period, I am utterly ignorant of the nature of these "Regulations." I have, therefore, applied for information on the subject to several of my elder brethren: but I find that the *relentless hand of Time* has swept from their minds every trace of the Secretary's counsel. I was on the point of requesting information from Mr. Nares himself, when it occurred to me that, through Mr. Urban's good offices, a copy of the letter of 1804 could be inserted in his widely-circulated Magazine, a considerable service would be rendered to those of the Clergy, who have never before seen it, and to those also who have seen and forgotten it. A copy would certainly be furnished either by one  
of

of your numerous Correspondents, or by the Secretary himself.

In reading the extract from Dr. Burn's "Ecclesiastical Law" respecting the very large fees deducted from the contributions to Briefs, in vol. LXXXIX. p. 1123, I perceived that the usual fee of sixpence is not charged on certain Briefs, called "blanks." I shall feel greatly obliged to any of your Correspondents who will inform me whether this term is applied to those Briefs which have been issued, but have not obtained contributions; or to those which, being supernumerary, have not been issued at all.

Yours, &c. CORNUBIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Elysium*, Feb. 2.

NUMEROUS and various as are your Correspondents, you, perhaps, cannot reckon among them one who has addressed you from the world of spirits. That man, after their entrance into another state of existence, continue to feel an interest in those objects and pursuits which formerly occupied their attention, is an idea so consonant to the feelings of human nature, that it has been entertained by the wisest in all ages. That this idea has a solid foundation, will be evinced by the present communication; and it will readily be conceived that this interest must be felt in an exquisite degree by the Author, whose works descend to posterity, and are deemed of sufficient consequence to induce the most learned, in a period of increased civilization, to employ half a life in the laborious office of critics and commentators. *Weighty* as are my obligations to those great scholars who have illustrated the obscurities and supplied the deficiencies of my too hasty compositions, I trust that I may, without ingratitude, hint that they have sometimes given to trifling passages an importance never designed for them, and discovered meanings which never entered into my contemplation. But the interest taken by a departed Author in the success of his labours, is not confined to the writings to which they may give birth. How often have the most lively emotions been excited in me, when I have witnessed the ingenuity and penetration displayed by rival disputants in the investigation of a

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mysterious word: but my attention has been of late so frequently called to a passage which has divided the opinions of the most respectable authorities (though from parental partiality I cannot discover its imperfection) that I have determined to invite its discussion through the medium of your instructive and entertaining Magazine; without considering myself under the necessity of proving why I have abstained from a similar proceeding hitherto, or by what means I am enabled to make the present communication. The dispute arises on the speech of Brutus, Julius Caesar, A. 4. S. 3.

"O Cassius, you are yoked with a lamb That carries auger as the flint bears fire; Which, much enforced, shews a hasty spark,

And straight is cold again."

and the question is, Whether Brutus is typified by the figure of the lamb, or Cassius? in other words, does Brutus intend a description of his own character, or one of its qualities; or does he intend such description for that of Cassius?

I shall avoid saying any thing which might tend to influence the opinion of such of your readers as may incline to offer their sentiments on the subject; and will only recommend that they do not make up their minds until after an attentive consideration of the whole scene; perhaps I should say, of the whole play. When I shall be of opinion that the question is ripe for decision, you will again hear from

THE GHOST OF SHAKSPEARE.

OBSERVATIONS ON A PASSAGE IN SHAKSPEARE.

OTHELLO. Act I. Scene 2.

*Othello*, speaking to *Iago*.

"T is yet to know

(Which, when I know that boasting is an honour, [being I shall promulgate] I fetch my life and From men of royal siege; and my demerits May speak, UNBONNETTED, to as proud a fortune

As this that I have reached."

Mr. Theobald, with every subsequent Editor of our GREAT POET, and numerous auxiliary Critics, have indulged in conjectures on this passage. Much ingenuity and research have been exercised in the variety

of

of interpretations offered; and, frequently, the text violated, to favour the Annotator's construction.

Let it be kept in mind that *Othello*, in the opening of the preceding speech, protests against *BOASTING*; let it also be noted that, in strict accordance with this disposition of his mind, the participle "*UNBONNETTED*" is introduced: and will it not thence appear that the passage in dispute bears the following obvious and direct meaning:

— "And my demerits  
May speak, with submission, to as proud a  
fortune

As this that I have reached."

*Sloune-street, Feb. 4.* W. P.

#### ILLUSTRATIONS OF HORACE.

##### BOOK I. SATIRE IV.

**F**ROM the time of Lucilius, whose life extended through the former half of the seventh century of the Roman Republick, no one had ventured to engage in the field of Satire, wherein that writer had acquired so much renown, though the continually-increasing depravity of manners seemed to call more than ever for that sort of physic. The first attempts of our Poet in this department seem, therefore, to have excited much attention amongst that part of the Roman publick that took an interest in this species of literary compositions. They were astonished at the liberty he had taken in his first and second Satires, after the example of his predecessor, to mention living persons by their proper names; and they were the more awe-struck, as may easily be imagined, at the appearance of such a moral censor, as they had already perceived so much wit and salt in his former essays, and from the little hope they had of being spared by his satirical humour. As it is the property of fear always to imagine the danger greater than it is, such as were not well acquainted with Horace formed a worse opinion of him than he deserved. A certain class of people (and that the most numerous in society) are, from a faint sense of their weakness, ever inclined to attribute little good to persons who excel in wit and jocularity; and even the acquaintances, or, as they are called, the friends, of such a character, are, according as they more or less strictly

belong to that class, seldom entirely void of apprehension, and deem themselves the less safe, as in good sooth there is no want of intemperate wits in the world, who,

"To raise the laugh their glorious end,  
For that alone will sacrifice a friend."

Horace, therefore (notwithstanding he had already sufficiently discovered himself on that side by his third Satire) found it expedient to open his mind once for all to his readers, as well concerning the various judgments which his former attempts had drawn upon him, as touching his peculiar way of thinking, and with respect to what gave rise to his Satires.

This he does in the piece before us, with all that amiable frankness and *bonhomme*, which must gain him the affection of every liberal mind, and could not fail of communicating a better opinion of him to the publick in general: which, however, at the same time was extremely well calculated to shew his covinous and malicious revilers, particularly those of the numerous fraternity of versemakers, that he was not easily to be intimidated, and that they had better be advised and not provoke him.

One excellence peculiar to our Poet consists in his transitions, which are so fine and easy, that he constantly appears to have fallen incidentally on the subject which he has principally in view. I leave to the reader the pleasure of pursuing the train of his ideas in this piece, (which, in my apprehension, is one of his finest performances,) and of observing with what facility, elegance, and grace, he passes from one object to another, from the Poets of the old Grecian comedy to Lucilius, from him to the rapid Poets, and to the methods of acquiring a great reputation at little expence, from them to the reasons why he does not publicly read his writings, and thence imperceptibly to the apologetical explanation which was the peculiar object of the present composition.

It should seem that the people who thought themselves insulted by him, or for other reasons made it a point to depreciate his excellences, objected to him, amongst other things, "that nothing is easier than to make such verses as his." — To that objection he first indirectly replies,

plies, by immediately censuring the rapidity of old Lucilius in composing verses, and by acknowledging an extemporizing poet of his own time, whom he humourously makes to challenge him, without more ado as his master in that faculty, but thus calls the reader's attention (without appearing to have that in view) to the vast difference between his elaborately-polished lines and the slovenly work of those gentry, who take their heliconian diarrhoea for fluency of numbers. In order, however, to rid himself at once of all collision with the manufacturing poets, he positively declares that he raises no pretension whatever, on account of his Satires, to the honourable title of a Poet.

On this occasion he allows himself in a small digression upon the question: Whether comedy deserves the appellation of a poem? He presently dismisses it, however; saying nothing in behalf of the affirmative opinion, that he may proceed to the main point, and convince his reader, how little he merits the odious title of a snarling and spleenetic railer, and how little he is to be dreaded by such as know themselves honest.

The next transition he makes furnishes him with the most natural and favourable opportunity of deriding, by the way, the vanity of those poets who read their works in public; which presently leads him to the material difference between his Satires and the origin from whence they sprung, and the latent malice which urges the generality in common life to make no scruple of playing-off their fancied wit at the expence of others, or of judging harshly of those for whose friends they wish to pass, and frequently, under the insidious appearance of intending to speak well of them, or take their part, imperceptibly inflict on them the most envenomed wounds. He declares,

"Such rancour this, of such a poisonous vein,

As never, never shall my writings stain;  
Much less infect my heart, if I may dare  
For my own heart, in any thing, to swear."

and prays, with a true *naïve la Fontainian* simplicity (which was really a constituent principle in his character, and is perfectly compatible with genius and wit) that it might be candidly taken in good part, if he should

have inadvertently, in the innocence and gaiety of his heart, spoken at any time too freely. The liberal manner in which he had been brought up, by his good father, had made him habitually attentive to the sentiments and manners of mankind; not with a malignant eye in order to spy out faults as objects of ridicule, or to advance his private interest by taking advantage of them to their detriment: but in the view to self-reflection, in order, from the example of others, to become wiser and better. To this education it was owing that (a few venial failings excepted) he had always kept himself free from gross and odious vices; thence, too, it proceeded that, in his solitary hours, he was in the constant habit of dialogizing and moralizing with himself — and then, when he had nothing better to do, he made it his pastime to commit these mental conversations to paper. "This (adds he) is one of the pardonable faults of which I own myself guilty," and which he hopes may be kindly overlooked; if not, he should be obliged to put the whole corpus poetarum under arms, in order to bring such an uncivil, sullen, and refractory reader, by their superior force, to reason. — In fact, the Romans must have been uncommonly ill-natured not to take kindly the versifications of a poet of this character.

*Hinc omnis pendet Lucilius, &c.]*

The fragments of the Satires of Lucilius, which have been collected by Janus Ponsa from the ancient authors who here and there quote either single or several verses from him, are, notwithstanding their multitude, not sufficiently considerable to enable us to form an adequate judgment how far Horace had reason to accuse him of having taken too much merit from the little trouble which his verses cost him, that they frequently run thick and turbid, and are greatly deficient in terseness and ornament. Methinks, however, we may on this head safely rely upon the judgment of a man of so nice a taste as he, at least the harshness of which he accuses this ancient bard, and the defect of rotundity and polish, which is so exquisite a merit in his own performances, is what must be strikingly apparent to every one in the aforementioned fragments. What an easy task Lucilius had made of versifying, may

may be immediately seen from his every moment taking the liberty, in order to make quick work of his hexameters, to throw out an *s* frequently twice or thrice in a single line, as, for instance;

*Tuâ laterâ! dolor certissimûs nunciûs mortis;*

in such sort, that he so immoderately abuses the licence of ellision, without all mercy for his reader's ears, as to write,

*Huncine ego unquam Hyacintho hominem  
Cortinipilepis  
Delictis contentûs?*

Verily if, whenever we find it convenient, it is allowable to say *unq'* for *unus*, *spurcu'st* instead of *spurcus est*, *suppus* instead of *supinus*, *lymphorem* instead of *lympham*, and to adopt this method of turning an hexameter, as, for example,

*Verrucam, novum pictum, dentem eminulum unum,*

it may very well be an easy matter to dictate two hundred of them standing on one leg; especially if we are not squeamishly nice about decency; as, for instance, if, speaking of a woman giving suck, we may without scruple say *samen* [dug, udder] for *mamma*.—Seeing, then, that the judgment of Horace concerning Lucilius is confirmed even by the fragments that are still extant of that poet, it is difficult to conceive how a critic of such *acumen* as Quintilian† could write, “that he differs as widely from Horace, who thinks that Lucilius flows muddy, and that there is much to correct in his verses,” as from those who hesitate not to prefer him to all other poets:” and to me it is the more incomprehensible, as Quintilian adduces nothing in evidence of this ambiguous accusation of our Bard, or can commend nothing in Lucilius, except what Horace concedes to him with pleasure in more than one passage of his writings, namely, that he possesses much knowledge and extensive erudition, much ~~power~~ spirit, and point: though immediately afterwards he is obliged to own, that Horace is *multo tersior et purus magis*. It is, however, the

defect of these two qualities alone that the latter charges him with, and not a want of erudition, wit, and spirit.

From the circumstance that Lucilius, even in the time of Quintilian, that is, upwards of a hundred years posterior to our Poet, had still admirers, who preferred him not only to Horace, Persius, and Juvenal, but to every poet without exception, we may infer, how greatly admired he must have been by the public of his own and the next succeeding æra. Cicero himself, in whose epocha, however, the language, literature, and refinement of the Romans, had nearly reached their height, never speaks of Lucilius without praising his urbanity; although that poet, towards the period in which the great orator flourished, was just about what Dr. Donne is to us in our days; and (without taking the roughness of his versification and the faults of his diction into the account) merely by the obsolete words and phrases in which he abounds, must have differed extremely from what was then the elegant diction and the style of good conversation;—he who already, in comparison of the Mevandrian elegance of the language of Terence, his younger contemporary, seems to have been a century older! But what rendered him so agreeable to the Romans, and upheld his reputation so long, was partly that strain of wit and humour which was individually peculiar to him, partly the particular genius of the age in which he lived, the auspicious æra of Scipio, Lælius, Cato major, &c.—times which were ever dearer to the memory of the Romans the remoter they grew from their own. It was that *supor vernaculus*, that *antiqua et vernacula festivitas*, that *Romani veteres atque urbani sales*, which Cicero prefers even to the Attic, and on account of which he pays his amiable friend Pætus the compliment, *Te cum video, omnes mihi Granius\**, Lucilius, *vere ut dicam, Crassos quoque et Lælios videre videor: moriar, si, præter te,*

\* That is: “How? could I ever have compared such an one to Hyacinthus the darling of Apollo?”

† Instit. Orat. lib. x. cap. i. 94.

\* Cicero de Clar. Orator. cap. xlv. *Ego memini T. Tineam, hominem facetissimum, cum familiari nostro Q. Gratio, præcone, dicentiale certare. — Sed Tineam, non minus multa ridicula dicentem, Gratio quæbat necio quo sapore vernaculo, &c.*

*quemquam reliquum habeo, in quo possim imaginem antiquæ et vernaculæ festivitatis agnoscere* \*. — “At the sight of thee, methinks I behold all the Gracius, the Lucilios, nay, to say the truth, even the Crissos and Lælios, of a former age: let me die if, besides thee, I have any one remaining, in whom I am able to recognize the image of our true old Roman festivity †.” — In short, that which recommended Lucilius even to the later and infinitely more refined Romans, and wherefore some, who affected to have better noses than others, preferred him to Horace himself, was the same that to persons of taste still renders so agreeable the verse of Marot and the prose of Montaigne and Anyot; and wherefore many had rather read the *Plutarch* and the *Amours Pastorales* of the latter, than the modern translations. Hence it is conceivable why the judgment passed by our Bard upon Lucilius was taken so ill, that he thought it necessary in a particular piece to make an apology for it. In reality, Horace, who had refined his taste at Athens, and had even formed his style upon the Grecian models, was far less suited to the palate of the great multitude than old Lucilius, for nearly the same reasons that the frequently coarse and dull, but generally high-seasoned and merry pickle-herring jokes of Plautus were preferred to the finer raileries and the attic urbanity of Terence by the generality, even in the Augustan age — and would likewise have the suffrages of the majority in ours.

[*Beatus Fannius.*] The Fannii were a plebeian family, but distinguished by the most honourable posts, of which several branches are known. We know *Fannios Strabones*, *Cepioncs*, *Critonios*, &c. The one whom Horace personages in this passage is said to have bore the surname of *Quadratus*. We know nothing more of him than what our Author leaves us to conjecture from this passage,

and from the tenth Satire. For what the Scholiasts tell us is evidently nothing but the offspring of their own brain. Certain it is, from Horace himself, that this Fannius was an Author (probably a poet), a friend and convivial companion of Tigellius Hermogenes, with whom we are acquainted from the second and third Satires, and a malicious detractor of our Bard ‡. No less is it certainly to be hence inferred, that he must have been a bad poet, and a still worse man: for the excellent ones, a Varius, Virgil, Pollio, Tibullus, &c. were too much *amicæ candidæ*, not to be the friends of a Horace. In what manner, however, the words *ultra delatis capis et imagine* are to be understood, is a question which, on nearer examination, seems to be attended with indissoluble difficulties. That the subject is concerning the image and the writings of Fannius, which were put up in some public library, is clear enough. But were there then at that time public Bibliothecæ at Rome? Pliny, in the second chapter of the xxxvth book of his History of Nature and Art, expressly says, that Asinius Pollio was the first who instituted a public book-room in Rome, and introduced the custom of setting up therein the busts of persons, *quorum immortales animæ in visceribus locis loquuntur*. The Palatine Bibliotheca was not erected by Augustus till the year 726, (at least ten years after this Satire, probably, was written,) and the Bookroom at the theatre of Marcellus was still later §. Suppose, now, that the Bibliotheca of Pollio was in existence at that time: what probability is there, that such a man as this *vir consularis*, who was himself an eminent poet, and assuredly a good judge, should have conferred a similar distinction on the statue of a Fannius? Or, in that case, how could Horace, who in the tenth Satire styles Pollio one of his principal patrons, have despaired of receiving the like honour? We

\* Cic. ad Fam. lib. ix. ep. 15.

† This word does not entirely come up to the Latin *festivitas*. The French *enjouement* is somewhat like it, but not quite. It denotes at once all that we mean by good-humoured, gay, comical, jocular, pleasant, and exhilarating; I say this with confidence, being persuaded that no one will contradict me, who has learnt, from the study of the best authors, what use the Romans made of the terms *festus* and *festivitas*.

‡ Men' moveat — quod neptus Fannius Hermogenis lædat conviva Tigelli. Sat. X.

§ Vid. NARDINI *Roma Vetus*, lib. v. cap. 13. conf. Ovid. *Trist. lib. iii. Eleg. lib. v. 59—72.*



have no need, however, to put up with probabilities: we have the express testimony of Pliny [*lib. vii. cap. 30.*] that Tiberius Varro was the only one whose image was during his life-time placed in Pollio's library. At all events, to obviate this difficulty, we might assume that the matter is here not touching a public, but about private libraries, of which doubtless at that time there were many in Rome: and on that assumption Horace, by the *ultra delatis capsis et imagine*, would mean: "as a proof how beloved and popular the poet Fannius is, his image and his writings are found in every library." To me, however, it appears that this interpretation is some strain upon the words; and since the *ultra delatis*, without the slightest force, may be thus understood: "he himself, either directly, or by the hands of his friends, (which here amounts to the same thing) has made the present;" I apprehend the affair to be as follows: The public library of Pollio was at this time a perfectly novel institution; because the words of Pliny (*quæ prima in urbe ab Asinio Pollione ex manubiis publicata est*) admit of no other signification, than that he founded it on his Dalmatian triumph, which ensued one year after his Consulate, namely, in the year 715, by employing the share he had in the spoils as *imperator* to that public institution. It was (as is apparent from the words of Pliny) ornamented with the busts of famous men, whose works were deposited therein for the accommodation of the public; but Varro was the only still living author on whom Pollio conferred that honour; a distinction to which Varro, in preference to all others, was entitled, as an old man of four-score, who in that respect, no less than on account of his immense learning, and the prodigious quantity of writings with which he had enriched every department of literature, stood at the head of the Roman literati. Fannius, whoever he was, had (as may be gathered from the word *capsis*) written whole trunks full of prose and verse, had industriously read his performances to the public, and was, as it should seem, a popular and favourite poet; moreover (as is usual with people of his sort) vain, enamoured of his talents, and puffed up with the claps of

applause that attended the reading of his works; he, was also much older than Horace, who had only a little before begun to write, and could not as yet lay any claim to reputation and public applause. Hence we are enabled to conceive how a man such as Fannius might hit upon the conceit of honouring his works, together with his precious figure, with a place in the newly-instituted public library, without the concurrence either of the founder or the librarian appointed by him, otherwise than by connivance: and, if this be admitted, we think the irony in the words

—— *Deletis Fannius, ultra*

*Delatis capsis et imagine*, appears in a very beautiful point of view; and we instantly feel (what the learned Cruquius could neither feel nor see) that Horace diverts himself in the same breath with the ridiculous self-complacency of the poetaster, his busts and his boxes of books, and with the Romans, who (as well as others who are not Romans) in matters of taste might be practised upon at pleasure.

*Hunc capiti argenti splendor.*] By *argenti splendor* Horace unquestionably means silver utensils, and pieces of ornamental furniture of that metal, with which the sideboards were then heavily decorated at Rome, wrought by modern artists in the newest fashion; by *arc*, on the other hand, vessels of Corinthian brass, and molten images by the famous Grecian masters. In both, at that period (as I have elsewhere shown by examples) luxury was pushed to an enormous excess. That the unknown Albius, here mentioned, was the poet Albius Tibullus, is a groundless conceit of Baxter, who (to speak with Martial) every where affects to be *all nose*.

*Omnes hi metuunt versus, odere poetam.*] We need only to contrast this passage (which did not occur to me on concluding the introduction to the first Satire) with a little attention to the subject of the first and second Satires of this book, for being convinced, that Horace here adverts to those who took offence at his two first Satires; and that he therefore, very probably, composed them prior to this. It likewise thence results, that by the poet he meant himself, and Bentley is therefore in the right in reading *poetam* instead of the usual *poetas*:

*poëtas*; notwithstanding he presently afterwards, in his peculiar manner, between jest and earnest, observes that it is too great an honour for him to be ranked amongst the poets.

*Fenum habet in cornu.*] It was customary at Rome to tie a wisp of hay to the horns of butting oxen, to put the passengers in the streets on their guard against them. From this custom arose, it seems, a sort of proverb, which Plutarch also notices in his life of Crassus.

Great Ormond-street.

W. T.

Mr. URBAN, *St. Helen's Place,*  
Feb. 2.

I AM much pleased with finding the remarks in vol. LXXIX. p. 1191, on the migration of the Swallows at Mogadore. I have always been particularly desirous to obtain accounts of the different periods of the Swallows disappearance and return in different parts of the world, as a correct knowledge of this will tend greatly to the solution of the question, whether this bird actually migrates, or lays hid during the time of its brumal disappearance; and I shall be much obliged to any of your Correspondents, who are situated in different parts of the world, if they will communicate observations of this kind, through the channel of your Magazine. Your Correspondent does not mention of which *species* the Swallows were, that he alludes to; this ought to be particularly attended to. In my pamphlet lately published, intitled, "Observations on the Brumal Retreat of the Swallow, &c." I have taken particular pains to distinguish between the four distinct species which inhabit England. Since the publication of this tract, a great deal of matter relating to this subject has come to hand, which I was ignorant of at the time of its publication; and, should I ever publish another edition, authentic accounts of the times of departure and reappearance of the several species of this bird in different parts of Europe, &c. communicated to me through your useful and widely-circulated Miscellany, would be very thankfully received. I wish also that mariners, and others, who have occasionally seen these birds on their passage to distant countries, would communicate these facts, together with the

Latitudes and Longitudes of the places, and the times of year, in which they were seen.

Yours, &c. PHILOCEBIDON.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 1.

YOUR last Volume has kindly presented us with various remedies, which, if not all as effectual as reports promise, convey no drawback from your philanthropy. The ague-cure in page 408 is strangely confused by the word or instead of and: the brandy and beer with the drugs ordered make up only one medicine, and, if the bark is procured genuine (there's the rub) not without a full claim to your memento.

We are all of us, when in pain or sickness, looking round for speedy cures, and if the Doctor pleads in our own behalf for patience, and wishes to represent the danger in putting a sudden stop, when that is possible, to the evil of the hour, it seldom happens his arguments convince, however they may overrule.

This complaint, the ague, is honoured with pure and certain remedies, numerous at least as the centuries since the creation. After saying thus much, by the venture of two more, perhaps some few of the sufferers may be led to think a little for themselves, instead of flying from post to pillar after a conjuror, *alias* a quack.

At the London Hospital a woman was received some years past under a complaint that immediately claimed the attention of all the medical gentlemen. Mortification of the ends of her fingers and tip of the nose, had been the sudden consequence of her swallowing a liquid medicine given to her by a barber in that neighbourhood, to cure an ague. It was taken some little time before the fit was expected, and the woman reported herself as sensible of the morbid change presently afterwards. The man was sent for, and questioned—he seemed much alarmed, expressed great contrition, and at once gave up his nostrum. It was *tincture of myrrh* taken undiluted, I forget in what quantity, nor can I now state in what manner the cure terminated.

A Baronet lately deceased once laughing at the world's credulity upon this same topic, told me of his uncle's being cured without any drug

to swallow. Sir James D. was an officer in the States' service, and in garrison somewhere among the swamps of Holland: as a new comer, he soon became ague-sick. A jolly fat host at the tavern usually frequented by the officers made light of his complaint, and I proposed a remedy less nauseous than Pharmacy produced, and at all times in Sir James's own power—"do not be at home, Sir James, to the shaking visitant, next time." "Not at home! let me understand you." "Make your saddle a doctor, and try for once what an hour's hard riding will do—begin just so long before the return of the fit, and you may laugh and drink through the rest of the day."

Sir James followed the prescription: heated by passive exercise, the ague passed him by as an unfit subject, and the habit of disease was broken.

Upon this principle many country-people get cured under the direction of reputed wizards or witches; these order some ridiculous ceremonies, in a church-yard if at hand, and the parties return home terrified at their own obedience (for this is always night-work) and sweating under haste and fear. That perspiration, properly encouraged, is the groundwork of the cure.

The charm of a Magazine is variety: recollecting that, I pass to sufferers under a very different disease, to whom, during the fits of pain, a day of heavenly brightness shows nothing cheerful, nor can the most silent hour at night bring ease or quiet—I mean the stone. Although that ray of comfort in my power rests but on a single person's veracity, I shall give it with confidence, having myself the most perfect reliance and belief of the fact; besides, who would refuse to try an internal medicine, however disgusting, to escape the Surgeon's knife, &c. &c.?

• Mere chance took me into an Eng-  
-ginner's shop in Paternoster-row, and the Gentleman within immediately riveted attention. His person seemed wasted by sickness, and a very sallow countenance gave the same testimony; but, in direct opposition to this appearance, his eyes expressed a readiness and joy that was unaccountable. I had myself been just recovered from a fit of ill-

ness of many weary months. We presently began upon the topic of health. "Do you know (said he abruptly) I was condemned to be cut?" Not understanding his drift, I was silent. "Yes, the Doctor left me, saying that no medicine could be of service, that I must endure the operation. I lay musing on this sentence, when a thought struck like lightning; What a fool I am when I can cure myself! I called to my wife, who was crying in the room, and sent her into the market to buy for me any fruit she could get."

Here I begged to know what so pleasant a thought had occurred. "Why," said he, "how often have I seen the stone troughs renewed near Botolph-launc, when I was a school-boy!—My thought was that a stone in the body was no less easy to dissolve by the same agents."

"Well, my good Sir, your wife went to Newgate market." "Yes, and brought a pottle of mulberries; I eat them up, but did not stop there—soon some lemons were brought, and I began upon them, and"—

He stepped back into the shop to an high stool, and reached down a pill-box. In that he shewed me five or six smooth stones, of a voidable size, which had been the nuclei of those terrible inmates so near demolishing their unhappy breeder.

To my question afterwards, "How his stomach felt under these acid juices?" his answer was, "Always comfortable when full; at other times rather uneasy."

This Gentleman's name has disappeared for some years; yet I believe he still lives.

P.

Mr. URBAN, *Teversal Rectory,*  
Jan. 10.

IF the following notes and memorials relative to the Church of Teversal, in the county of Nottingham, with the annexed drawings, are sufficiently interesting to be inserted in the Gentleman's Magazine, they are much at your service.

Yours, &c. R. R. RAWLINS.

The Parish of Teversal is situated about four miles to the Westward of Mansfield, and is the property of Sir Francis Molyneux, knt. and bart. LL.D. and Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, in whose patronage is also the Rectory.

The



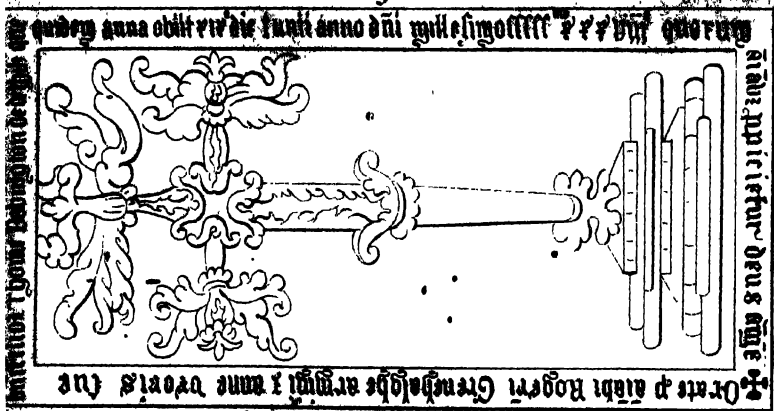
Fig. 1. S. View of TEVERAL CHURCH, NOTTS.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.



John Wesley

The Church (*Fig. 1.*) dedicated to St. Lawrence, is built of stone, and consists of two small side-aisles, with a nave and chancel, whose united length is about 75 feet; having its sides supported with Gothic and Saxon arches, surmounted on circular pillars, around whose capitals are a few rude ornaments. Its exterior affords no exact idea as to the precise period of its erection, but it is doubtless very antient: the South door being arched, and of Saxon Architecture, in very good preservation, with an indented moulding, and surrounded with very curious devices of birds, fish, and other figures, over whose surface the *zealous Parishioners* have cast an uncouth daubing of white-wash. The Tower seems of still older date than the Church, from the contracted construction of the different stories, and contains five musical bells, around which are several inscriptions.

The monuments which claim the greatest antiquity are of flat marble in the South part of the Church, in memory of Roger Grenchalge, who died in 1562, and Ann his wife, deceased in 1538 (*Figs. 1. and 2.*) who are interred beneath, and who were possessed of this Lordship.

The inscriptions on these slabs are in the old Church hand, in Latin, engraved around the two figures.

Orate pro animâ Rogeri Grenchalge, armigeri, domini quondam istius ville, qui quidem Rogerus obiit vicesimo tertio die mensis Januarii, anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo sexagesimo secundo; cujus anime propicietur Deus, Amen."

*Fig. 3.*

"Orate pro animabus Rogeri Grenchalge, armigeri, et Anne uxoris sue, unius filiarum Thome Babington de Dettik; que quidem Anna obiit nonagesimo die Junii, anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo tricesimo octavo; quorum animabus propicietur deus. Amen."

Over which the following is placed on the wall, in the same hand, on a scroll:

Memor esto, quoniam  
mors non tardat;  
quid superbie  
terra et cinis.

Near it are some armorial bearings of their family cut in white marble.

In the chancel are three mural monuments to the memory of the Baroness. *MAG. February 1810.*

nets of the Molyneux family. The first is of the second Baronet, who died in 1674; it is of white alabaster, having an elegant cornice, surmounted by his crest, and, in various parts, emblazoned with his own and five other coats of arms. His bust is in the centre between two black marble pillars of the Corinthian order; and under, on a white marble tablet, is the following memorial:

"Corpus hic requiescit  
D<sup>ni</sup> Francisci Molyneux, à Baronette  
Baronetti,  
qui patrimonio familiam,  
familie patrimonio,  
reliquit et adauxit.  
Fortunam omnem tulit,  
omnemque emendavit;  
quem Theodosia, Edwardi Heroni de  
Cressy Hall in agro Lincoln.  
Balnei militis filia, in uxorem ducta,  
numerosa prole ditavit:  
quatuor nempe filiis sexque filiabus.  
Ipse in manerio suo de Kueveton  
corpus deposuit,  
et in Domino obdormivit,  
12<sup>o</sup> Octob. anno D<sup>ni</sup> 1674, ætatis sue 72;  
Matrimonii verò cum præcharissimâ  
d<sup>ca</sup> conjugæ 54.  
In cujus memoriam Johannes Molyneux,  
Baronetus filius hæresque hoc meritò  
lucens posuit."

The second, which is somewhat like the other, has the same coat of arms emblazoned; is surmounted by a flaming urn and his crest; and two busts of Sir John and his Lady, in white alabaster, appear between black columns of the Ionic Order. Beneath is inscribed:

"Here lyes interred the body of Sir John Molyneux, son and heir of Sir Francis Molyneux, Baronett; and also the body of Dame Lucy his wife, by whom he had three sons and four daughters. Sir John departed this life in October 1691, and Dame Lucy in August 1688. Sir Francis, son and heir of Sir John Molyneux, erected this."

The third, which is built of white and black marble, displays the busts of Sir Francis and his Lady in white marble, and their joint arms emblazoned underneath, with this culogium:

"M. S.

In a vault in this church are deposited the remains of Sir Francis Molyneux, bart. of this place, and of Dame Diana his wife, the daughter of John Howe, esq. of Langer, in this county. She had by him

him seven sons and three daughters, and departed this life the 8th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1718, in the 60th year of her age : Sir Francis died the 12th day of March, 1741, aged 86 years.

Happy in the conjugal,  
not unhappy in the parental state,  
they ended their days in peace,  
and in full assurance of a blessed  
Resurrection.

"Sir Charles Molyneux, bart. fifth son and heir, put up this monument to the memory of the best of parents."

On flat stones before the altar, as follow :

"Here lieth interred y<sup>e</sup> body of the Rev. Mr. Henry Bugg, Rector of this Parish, who died Feb. y<sup>e</sup> 20th, 1773, in the 74th year of his age."

"Here lieth the body of Mrs. Elizabeth Bugg, relict of the late Rev. Mr. Bugg. Died Nov. 30, 1777, aged 71."

On the South side of the Nave are hung the achievements of several of the Baronets and their Ladies. The roof of the Church has a few years since been painted blue and white, which gives it a pleasing and light effect. It is regularly and well pewed with oak ; and there is also, of the same wood, a large and elegant seat of the Baronets, with double doors, ornamented at each corner with twisted columns of the Corinthian order, which support a large canopy, in the centre of which the Molyneux arms are carved : and beneath is a spacious vault, where are deposited the remains of the family. The Church-door appears to be very antique, and that of the Chancel has on it the initials J. M. (for John Molyneux) 1617.

The Communion Plate of silver is very handsome, consisting of a large flaggon, the gift of Sir Charles Molyneux, bart. 1749, with two silver cups, presented by the late Mrs. Diana Molyneux, and the whole adorned with their arms.

The Register is as early as the eleventh year of Queen Elizabeth, in which are recorded a list of Rectors from the year 1571.

Richard Morley, buried 1609, 33 years; James Mason, buried 1638, 29 years; William Smithson, about 17 years; Thomas Key, buried 1676, 21 years; Francis Chapman, buried 1715, 39 years; Edward Wilson, buried at Bath 1752, 37; Septimius Plumpton, resigned this Rectory 1761, 9 years; and Henry Bugg suc-

ceeded, and was buried February 25, 1773, 12 years; Thomas Hurt succeeded; and being inducted into the Living of Bishops Hitchingdon in the county of Warwick, Nov. 6, 1778, this then became void, 5 years; Charles Plumpton succeeded the Rev. Thomas Hurt, vacated the Living Oct. 10, 1792, 14 years; William Rawlins, M. A. (the present Rector) succeeded Charles Plumpton, M. A. on his removal to the Vicarage of Hartborne, in the county of Northumberland.

In the Church-yard, on a plain head-stone, is this inscription :

"Here lyeth the body of Mr. Richard Marriot, of Rowthorn, who departed this life Sept. 9, 1743, aged 84. He lived in the service of the Molyneux family\*, of this place, upwards of 70 years. Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

The Rectory House is excellent and commodious, with good gardens, and a lawn in front, surrounded with high and stately trees. The Parish contains nearly 2600 acres; of which about 100 are in Hardwicke Park, belonging to the Duke of Devonshire; the lofty and venerable turrets of whose princely mansion are seen from the Church-yard.

R. R. RAWLINS.

MR. URBAN, Feb. 12.

**W**ALKING up Sidford Hill, near Sidmouth, in the latter end of August last, I found a Caterpillar leisurely crossing the road. Knowing full well that this sort of insect never turn *vagrants* but immediately before their being confined in their work-house, I took it up, carried it home carefully, and set it under a glass to enjoy the pleasure of spinning. The poor creature soon began its business, but never made a proper web. Every day I expected that it would, by the regular course of nature, turn into the chrysalis shape : but no; it has remained a Caterpillar, alive, and without eating, to this moment. Had the metamorphosis taken place, the Aurelia would have passed the winter in its torpid state, and all would have been regular. We know, by experience, that the beautiful Caterpillar of the pear-

\* Viz. Sir Francis, Sir John, Sir Francis, and Sir Charles Molyneux, successively.

tree,

tree, known to French Entomologists by the name of *Chenille a tubercules*, after having passed the summer in its creeping form, turned into a larvæ *Aurelia* about September; and that again, after making a blank of the whole winter, by passing it in a state of apparent insensibility, turns, early in the spring, into one of the largest Butterflies that ever sip the nectar of European flowers: it is known also that the Grubs of the *Scarabeus*, or Beetle-kind, exist the winter through in the first shape of their transformation; but here a Caterpillar, a hungry, devouring worm, is kept alive for the space of six months, slightly spinning, and performing the most rigid abstinence from food of any kind. It is to me a phenomenon; and I should be much obliged to you, or to any of your Correspondents, to procure me, if you can, some instance of, or analogous to, this fact. The insect was about an inch and a half long, and is now shrunk to about an inch. How long it will remain in this curious life, it is impossible for me to guess; but I shall take the liberty of acquainting you with the circumstances which may follow.

Yours, &c. A. D. M. H. F. A. S.

MR. URBAN, Lambeth, Jan. 1.

ADVERSE as I am to literary contentions, I cannot, consistently with the ordinary dictates of truth, or of that respect which I consider due to my friends, permit such observations as those produced by Mr. Griffiths to pass without remark.

That Mr. Griffiths should be desirous to acquaint your readers that he is still living (if really true) is a rational conclusion, and this the more especially since, as that letter relates, he continues to derive no small proportion of his subsistence from the honest exertions of his talents; but this, observe me, is the only induce-

ment confessedly acknowledged by Mr. Griffiths for writing, and the only one under which the letter is addressed to you, or submitted to the publick.

Had this communication been confined to the abovementioned object, it would have deserved and obtained my thanks; but who, I would enquire, can Mr. Griffiths imagine so weak as not to perceive, by his immediate digressions from this material point, he comes forward with other and more latent views, and that under the plausible, and, I will say, disingenuous pretext, that it is incumbent to inform the world of his mortal state of being, he seeks only the convenient medium to indulge reflections which he conceives will gratify his patrons. Scarcely has he stated how extremely injurious it might be to himself and family, were it to be understood that he lay numbered with the dead, ere he glances from that topick to utter personal insinuations against my friends, as well as me, bestows abuse with a profuse and willing hand, and then seems anxious, by the language of menace, to display his zeal in an unworthy cause, if not provoke the revival of a contest which I cannot avoid presuming to believe has been already determined in the opinion of every impartial reader.

Under this latter impression, I shall, at least for the present, confine my remarks entirely to the facts stated in the letter of Mr. Griffiths, without adverting to its remote allusions. This letter, as appears in the sequel, was written with an ardent desire to befriend his patrons; yet, I feel persuaded, it can require little discrimination to perceive, that his assistance may rather prove injurious than beneficial to them; and that, however unintentionally, he has certainly furnished arguments against himself that are invincible.\*

I could

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\* The substance of this letter may be condensed to the following points: viz. 1st. The drawing of the "Trifurcated Hake" by Mr. Davies was on a large scale, and is the same with that of which a reduced copy is given in Plate 32. of British Zoology.—2nd. Mr. Pennant was much pleased with this drawing:—3rd. The drawing by Mr. Griffiths from the dried skin is also accurate:—4th. These drawings, with the specimens, are at Downing, and may be compared together by the goodness of their possessor.

With regard to the first of these observations, it becomes superfluous, because I have said the same before; unless it be the design of Mr. Griffiths to prove obliquely that I must have consulted the original drawing!



I could have readily commended the zeal of a faithful servant such as Mr. Griffiths professes himself to be, were I well assured that the step he has taken arose alone from the excess of his esteem for departed worth; and that, in the expression of his feelings, he had not entirely forgotten some degree of moderation was due to others, as well as to those whose memory he is induced to venerate. His zeal does not, however, emanate

from this source: I do not merely distrust the sincerity of his mind in this respect; I have indubitable reason for believing he is influenced by less worthy motives, and that his aspersions are but the echo of a clamour raised by interested men. To convince your readers that this suggestion may be correct, I shall relate one farther circumstance, and which, from sentiments of delicacy alone, has not been hitherto explained. The

As to the *second*, namely, that Mr. Pennant was much pleased with the drawing by Mr. Davies, I would merely ask Mr. Griffiths, if this be true, *why did Mr. Pennant order another drawing to be made of the same fish?*

I would inquire, likewise, admitting this drawing by Mr. Davies to be correct, and that by Mr. Griffiths also, in what manner are we to account for the following discordant circumstances:—the extreme difference between the two figures:—the palpable contradiction in the most material character of this supposed species:—the dissatisfaction expressed by Mr. Davies when he complains of the inaccuracy of Mr. Griffiths, and declares the *anterior part of his figure does not convey an idea of the fish!*

Furthermore, would Mr. Pennant be *much pleased* with the drawing, unless expressive and correct? Certainly not, according to the words of Mr. Griffiths: and it is also natural to presume that he was pleased with the description which accompanied Mr. Davies's drawing, for this he repeats almost verbatim. Now this affords an important result: neither the figure nor description so approved, exhibits, or makes mention of any such trifurcated ventral processes as Mr. Griffiths represents; and it is, therefore, reasonable to conclude, on the acknowledgement of this artist, that *he must be himself the author of those extraordinary appendages.*

The two last points of this letter are involved in the same explanation. How can Mr. Griffiths's claim to accuracy be received in positive contradiction to the assurances of one who saw the fish in a recent state, namely Mr. Davies, and who does confess the figure by Mr. Griffiths to be inaccurate? Mr. Davies, in apology, allows that the incorrectness of the latter figure arose from its being copied from the *dried skin*. Then, *this dried skin must exhibit appearances calculated to mislead!* Mr. Griffiths was so far misled by it as to give an imperfect drawing, and Mr. Pennant so far as to approve of such drawing. Neither of those gentlemen, we understand, could avoid the commission of this error, *because they had only seen the dried skin*; and yet, notwithstanding such confession, with a marked degree of inconsistency, we are now exultingly assured that this *dried* and mutilated skin may be inspected, in order to determine the actual appearance of the fish in a *recent* state!

Lastly, allowing, in the most distant manner, the accuracy of the drawing sent by Mr. Davies, (and this Mr. Griffiths does not seem disposed to deny,) it is utterly impossible to attribute the contradictions which prevail in the figure by Mr. Griffiths to any other cause than to accidental if not wilful error; and this is avowed with the greater confidence, since I am told the designer of that figure is still living, *and able to vindicate himself!* I sincerely wish, if the expression may be permitted, that the fish could do the same! Unfortunately it is dumb, though kindly furnished by "Nature," or by "Fancy," with the organ indispensable to the faculty of speech. But, however limited may be its powers, it will declare an important truth: it will confess with what degree of conscientious accuracy its appearance was delineated: it will betray an "evident want of concert between the artist and his patrons;" and finally, afford us an assurance even that Mr. Pennant might occasionally permit *improvements* in his drawings, at the expence of "fancy." It has been previously intimated that Mr. Griffiths might be the author of the trifurcated ventral processes. We may next enquire whether he be not really the inventor of the member to which we last alluded? In the figure designed by Mr. Griffiths, the *tongue* appears to occupy at least one-third of the mouth; while, on the contrary, in the very next page, which faces that delineation, Mr. Pennant, as well as Mr. Davies, expressly tells us that "*it has no tongue!*" These are facts of which every reader may be assured who will refer to the British Zoology.

In conclusion of my remarks, I would merely ask, what confidence can be reposed in the assurances of any individual, who, in the intemperance of his zeal, should overlook such glaring inconsistencies? What a lamentable proof does the defence of Mr. Griffiths afford of a bad cause, and the imbecility with which it is supported!

fact will serve; if I mistake not, to develop the true cause that has operated as the secret spring to those attacks which have of late appeared against me, and the explanation of which will perhaps accomplish that important result for which you seem desirous, a final close to that unpleasant controversy which still prevails between myself and the worst enemies to the reputation of the late Mr. Pennant, *his injudicious friends*.

An application was made to me some time ago respecting a new edition of the British Zoology of Mr. Pennant. The proprietors wished me to prepare an enlarged, improved, and corrected copy of that work for the press. This proposal was accompanied by professions and inducements sufficiently flattering; notwithstanding which, for various reasons, I did think proper to decline the offer. So far as my cooperation in any useful undertaking might be likely to prove acceptable to the public, I should never be inclined, without material grounds of objection, to withhold my assistance: the features of this proposal were, however, peculiar; and I certainly conceived it right, under every consideration, to decline the engagement. To the revival of the original work I made no kind of hesitation; that I would have freely undertaken: but when an unqualified opinion was desired, I could not scruple to observe that, as the British Zoology of Mr. Pennant does not contain above one twentieth portion of the zoological productions of the British Isles, I could not, after receiving such improvements as those intended, be considered any longer as the work of Mr. Pennant, but of his editor, or of those to whose industry that editor might be indebted for his information; neither could I think it liberal to ascribe such improvements to the merit of the original undertaking, or its author. So far as related individually to myself, one farther obstacle was acknowledged, and which I shall not now conceal, lest any undeserved reflection on that point should appear hereafter. For years before this conversation passed, it had been within my own intention to produce an extensive work on the same subject: this I avowed at the time of my refusal to undertake the enlarged edition of the British Zoo-

logy; and, as it since appears, that avowal was distinguished rather by its candour than discretion. The parties to whom the reply was given are individuals of indubitable respectability, integrity, and honour: their general conduct can leave no unfavourable impression on my mind against them; nor allow me for a moment to believe they would assume undue advantage from the concession; yet I must conclude those remarks were repeated; and, having hence transpired, it is as evident as the existence of light itself, that they have reached the knowledge of persons more directly interested in that concern, and who from that period have conceived it prudent, by every unworthy means, to asperse and discredit my labours, lest these should militate against their own, or that of their deceased friend. This will at once account for the glowing allusions against the Author of the "British Zoology in Twenty Volumes," the insinuations against that Author's "veracity," his "injustice," his "errors," and lastly, for the coarse and vulgar, not to say ill-timed invectives against the Plates of that Zoology by Mr. Griffiths. After this explanation, it is extremely probable I may not be again required to answer such insinuations: the friends of Mr. Pennant will perceive that the motives of their clamour are distinctly understood, and they may not continue to disgrace themselves by resorting to such means of expressing their interested animosity.

Before I dismiss this letter, allow me to say that it is with deep regret I observe your resolution not to admit the remarks of Mr. Griffiths on the "*Beaumaris Shark*," as this precludes me from entering on a subject which I feel persuaded would be esteemed important, not only by the naturalists of this country, but of Europe\*. Mr. Griffiths stands pledged by the boldness of his accusation to prove the "injustice" and "errors" of my remarks on that *supposed species* of the fish tribe; and this, observe me, *before he can know what proof I have to advance in support of my defence!* To this assurance I can only answer in terms as

\* *Vide Gmelin, Sonnini, Hist. des Poissons, &c.*

general as his own, it will not be in his power to prove me either unjust or erroneous! He is on this point himself in error; and, should I be hereafter permitted to discuss this subject, I rest persuaded it will appear in the sequel that, though Mr. Griffiths be "still living," he would have best consulted the interest of his employers by remaining "silent as the grave," for I candidly assure him I shall oppose him with evidence so incontrovertible, that though one from the "dead" should rise to confront me, he will not be able to disprove my assertions. "It is better quietly to yield to truth, than persist in error till truth compels assent \*."

Yours, &c. E. DONOVAN,

Mr. URBAN, Woodstock, Feb. 7.

A FEW months ago, you had the goodness to insert a notice, respecting some early editions of "Tusser's Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry;" and I am happy to inform you, that this has produced the desired effect. The work is now in great forwardness, and will speedily be put to press; but I am once more obliged to trouble your numerous and intelligent Readers for information, if there is any Portrait or Print of Tusser extant, and what was the year of his birth, as nearly as it can be ascertained? Warton, in his History of Poetry, says, he was born about 1523, and that he died at a very advanced age in 1580. In this there must be a mistake, as he would, in that case, have been only 57 years of age; and as it is evident, from the various incidents that marked his chequered life, that he reached senility, it must be inferred that he was born long before 1523. Perhaps 1503 might be nearer the truth. In his poetical life, written by himself, we find few data as to time: I have been at some trouble to clear up this doubt; but am far from thinking that my conclusions are indisputable, and therefore respectfully solicit hints on the subject.

Nicholas Udall was his master at Eton. In what year was he appointed Master of that Seminary? Udall is said to have flourished about 1532, when his "*Floures for Latine Spek-*

*yngs*," or Translations from Terence, were published; but I am anxious to ascertain, when he commenced Master of Eton School, and how long he continued in that situation? This seems to me to be connected with the facts which I wish to establish.

Yours, &c. W. MAYOR.

Mr. URBAN, Jun. 5.

THAT a more correct and poetical version of the Psalms of David has not yet been honoured with a "*cum privilegio*," and "*to be used in our Churches and Chapels*," has, I believe, been very long a subject of reproach, as well as complaint, among His Majesty's subjects in these realms—that part of them, I mean, whose taste for the Muses and polished language accompanies and adorns their religious zeal. The translation of the Psalms into verse by Sternhold and Hopkins is doubtless faulty to excess. The baldness of expression, the bad construction of the metre, are obvious enough; while the lamentable shifts and transpositions of words to lengthen out a stanza, and form a rhyme, are often truly ridiculous; not to mention the frequent recurrence of obsolete terms, by which even the sense of the passage is obscured. With these defects before us, we cannot but wish for another version, and that the execution of it were committed to one or more learned and poetical persons, who might easily succeed in improving upon even the latest attempts to versify the Psalms. Of these, if I recollect, Meyrick's was one. But, Sir, if there are many glaring vulgarisms and unpardonable negligences in both the Versions now used in our Church Service, allow me to say, that I should be very sorry to see the whole swept away at once with an unsparing, indiscriminating hand. I fancy I see in both of them beauties, which might not possibly find so good substitutes in a future one, and ought not, therefore, to be wantonly rejected. "*Beauties of Sternhold and Hopkins! beauties of Tate and Brady!*" I think I hear your Readers exclaim. Yes, Sir; and I shelter myself under the authority of the late much-regretted Henry Kirke White, a student at St. John's college, Cambridge; a young man whose premature fate every lover of genuine English Poetry will long deplore. He used

\* British Critic, September 1809; Annual Review, 1808, &c.

used to say (and I believe he was not the first who read and admired), that he would challenge the most elegant and accomplished Poet to produce a translation in verse of Psalm xviii. v. 10, ("He rode upon the Cherubims and did fly: He came flying upon the wings of the wind") which should possess half the animation, the description, the grandeur, and majesty, to be found in the following incomparable version of honest Sternhold and Hopkins:

"On Cherubs, and on Cherubims, full  
royally he rode;  
And, on the wings of mighty winds, came  
flying all abroad."

I fully agree with Mr. White, that the words in italicks (fastidious Criticks may smile) convey an idea of the majesty of Heaven, and His universal presence, beyond the power of almost any others in the English language\*. Only let the Reader compare this verse with the same as it stands in the New Version by Tate and Brady, and he will immediately perceive its superiority over the one intended to supersede it.

But, however vapid and inelegant the New Version is in this and many other Psalms, yet, in the greater part, it certainly far excels the Old; and possesses, in my opinion, many good qualities, which a cursory or prejudiced reader will probably overlook. Its style is simple, easy, and unaffected; its metre more various and harmonious than in the old; its rhymes less strained and unnatural. It is perhaps less literal, but certainly more pleasing to the ear. The 116th Psalm appears to me a very proper example of the several excellences of the one above the other. But, if I should select one Psalm in the New Version as particularly worthy of commendation, it would be the 137th. Our Prayer-book translation in prose "By the waters of Babylon we sat down and wept, when we remembered thee, O Sion!" is beyond expression beautiful†; and our honest ver-

sifiers Tate and Brady, have, I think, done it full justice, if not improved upon it. Let the occasion on which it was written, let the place, the scene of the transaction, be before us while we read; and I defy the most unfeeling mind to stand against the pathos and simplicity of expression so happily combined in this most excellent composition—they are irresistible:

*Psalm 137. New Version.*

"When we our weary limbs to rest  
Sat down by proud Euphrates' stream,  
We wept, with doleful thoughts oppress'd,  
And Sion was our mournful theme,  
Our harps, that when with joy we sung,  
Were wont their tuneful parts to bear,  
With silent strings neglected hung  
On willow trees that wither'd there," &c.

I have transcribed the two first verses only, lest I should fill your pages too much; and I have marked the words in Italicks for particular notice, as not to be found in our prose translation, but as being so happily introduced here by the Poet, and giving an effect to the whole piece, more easily felt than described. For instance: who sees not in the "*weary limbs to rest*," the inactive listlessness of the poor despairing captives? In the "*proud Euphrates*," the mighty insulting conqueror? What imagination but finds in the "*withered willow trees*" a picture at once so natural, so truly sympathizing with the dejected Israelites, so harmonizing with their silent looks of sorrow, as almost to be transported to the very scene of their distress, the shore of the Euphrates? One can hardly read without being moved even to tears the beginning of the fifth verse, where the heart-broken native of Judea, removed by force into a foreign land, an helpless prisoner, doomed never to return to his own country, breaks out into this pathetic exclamation, "O Salem, our once happy seat!"

I should never have done, were I, Mr. Urban, to attempt enumerating the several beauties which this inimitable Poem appears to me to possess. I will refrain, however, from pursuing this subject further at present, in the hope that your insertion of this Letter will encourage me to offer to your Readers, on some future day, a few other remarks on both these Versions.

J. C.  
Mr.

\* The mistake with regard to the plural *Cherubims* is not confined to Sternhold and Hopkins.

† If the translation has such beauty, what must the original be! I am almost tempted to envy the Hebrew Scholar, who can view them in their native dress.

Mr. URBAN, *Leicester, Feb. 11.*

A LATE assertion, relative to the publication of Banns, &c. having occasioned, a considerable degree of surprise amongst the Clergy, I trust they subject to which it more particularly refers, will experience that portion of attention which its magnitude imperiously demands.

The letter of "Senior" (vol. LXXIX. p. 1213) afforded me no small share of amusement; but, as several of our most eminent Ecclesiastical Lawyers have been divided in opinion upon the point in question, I am inclined to think that it is of more consequence than this respectable gentleman apprehends; and I therefore flatter myself, that your Legal Correspondents will favour us with some remarks upon it.

The questions which naturally present themselves, upon a review of the matter in dispute, are the following:

- I. Whether or no, the assertion is authorized by the Act of the 26th of Geo. II.?
- II. If it is not so authorized, whether or no it receives the sanction of any Constitution or Ecclesiastical Canon, which was made *prior* to the above-mentioned Statute, and not *abrogated* by it?

There is an Article in Archbishop Parker's "Table\*," which favours the assertion alluded to; but I rather think that the mandates issued by this Prelate have not the *force* of a Canon: they are described by Doctors Gibson, Grey, Burn, and other Ecclesiastical Writers, as being "set forth by authority," but I cannot find that they were ratified by virtue of the Great Seal, or agreed upon in Convocation. Some of your Readers will perhaps be able to satisfy me upon this point; as, if they have the force of a Canon they are binding upon the Clergy, although not upon the *Lalty*; if, on the contrary, they do not possess such a power, I should suppose that no Court of Judicature would choose to pronounce a sentence, which rested its validity upon them.

Indulging the hope of seeing the preceding Queries noticed, I remain,  
Yours, &c. J. S. HARDY.

\* This "Table" contains a list of the "Prohibited Degrees;" it was published in the year 1563, and part of it is confirmed by the 99th Canon.

Mr. URBAN,

*Feb. 9.*

ALLOW me to correct an error in p. 88. Dr. Kelly was in the possession of neither good health nor spirits at the period he was seized with the disease which destroyed him. His spirits had been very indifferent for a long time previous to this attack; and his health so indifferent as to cause him to visit the Metropolis for advice, and also frequently to apply for it nearer home.

In vol. LXXIX. p. 1234, you give some account of the late Sir Philip Stephens. I believe he was educated at the Free Grammar School in Harwich. I have heard my father speak of being a schoolfellow with him; and when I was at the same school, about the year 1760, the Rev. Mr. Creete, then Master, was wont to shew the boys a drawing of a well-rigged ship upon the wall of the school, which he said was done by Mr. Philip Stephens, who was then a Clerk in the Admiralty, and who was rising to be a great man. At the same time, three boys, of the names of Tyringham Howe, Philip Howe, and Stephens Howe, went to the same school. They were said to be nephews to Mr. Stephens, who was very kind to them; their father William Howe, being then in an humble situation. After the death of the father, Mr. Philip Stephens placed his sister and her children (boys and girls) in better situations, and provided for them all as they grew up.

It is, as my Lord Thurlow justly observed to a noble Duke in the House of Peers, "no disgrace to a man to be the founder of a noble house; the disgrace was, when men tarnished their hereditary honours!"

AN OLD INHABITANT OF HARWICH.

Mr. URBAN, *Pimlico, Feb. 5.*

AT length, from the little encouragement given to Clergymen of the Established Church, their number has become inadequate to the discharge of the various duties of the sacred function. To procure Curates in country parishes is a very difficult matter indeed. In the metropolis, where there were formerly a great many supernumeraries ready to supply the occasional absence of officiating ministers, very few are to be met with, and they of the less respectable class of the profession. Their demands

demands are also so high, compared with the stipends of fixed Curates, as to preclude the latter from employing them, except in cases of the utmost emergency.

What is to be done? Who, in the course of a few years, will be found to take upon them the useful and necessary, but laborious and unproductive offices of visiting the sick, burying the dead, &c. How totally unequal is a salary of £100. *per annum* to the support of an individual, in a genteel or decent style of life, to say nothing of the maintenance of a family! How few of the inferior Clergy have more! In the Church there is no proportion between exertion and recompence. They who do the least are often the greatest gainers. Large market-towns are often poorly endowed Vicarages—small villages considerable Rectories. There is also nothing like a succession to the superior emoluments of the clerical profession. A man of an unblemished character, who is diligent, punctual, and conscientious in the discharge of his duty, with good abilities, if not splendid parts, may be 30 or 40 years in orders, and no nearer preferment than when he was first ordained. Length of service is little or no recommendation. It is true, shining talents now and then force their way to advancement. Few, however, possess them. In other professions, moderate acquirements, attended with probity and industry, are usually crowned with success; and why should the Clergy be a solitary exception?

How can you expect parents will bestow a liberal and expensive education on their sons, to fit them for an office highly respectable in itself, but, without the possession of private patronage or Court interest, not yielding the income of the most ordinary tradesman. These are serious evils, Mr. Urban; and, if timely prevention be not applied, will produce the most disastrous consequences.

The poor Livings should be effectually improved, and not nominally only. No man, in strict propriety, should hold more than one Benefice. Residence should be absolutely required; or if, on any occasion, dispensed with, a very liberal stipend should be assigned the substitute. He that serves at the Altar, should

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live by the Altar. Men who have large private fortunes, should have more conscience than to possess rich Benefices, whilst they no way contribute by their exertions, to the diffusion of religious principles, and pay a trifling salary to some Brother Clergyman, whose indefatigable labours can scarcely procure himself and family bread. This is strong language, you will perhaps say, and no more suited to the sentiments of the present times, than Cato's lectures were to the dogs of Rome. I am sure it is language which Truth, Reason, and the precepts of our holy Religion dictate; and such no sincere and zealous Christian should be ashamed to use. T. B.

#### ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION, No. CXLII.

SO long as the "Amateur" does not impeach the due faith I owe my Country, or dispute the veneration which I profess for our Antiquities, he is welcome to entertain himself at my expence, right or wrong; he may affect to despise and hold me in derision; nay, he is at full liberty to sport on me, in his own way, all sorts of contumelious epithets, as thus: "My absurdity—muddy conceptions—such an Architect—our wise Architect—wretched caviller—stupid, unmeaning arrogance, with which Architect has thought fit to libel him (Mr. Whittington)—eternally cavilling, without adding one word to the purpose." Here "Amateur" forgets himself, as I have drawn him out a scribe; and such a scribe too, defends, by his learned arguments, the side of the question which he has adopted. "If Architect be capable of understanding a plain sentence in his mother tongue, of which I much doubt," &c.—"The common error, misstated" [by me.]—See my Remarks, p. 325, by which I will stand or fall. I shall here reply to two underhand charges advanced against me by "Amateur" in his last paper of "Defence," and then pursue my destined way in the wilds of Architectural Innovation, though surrounded by the wolves of spoil and havoc, or the apes devoted to the "superior advances" of *French Architectural skill*.

"Common error." "Amateur" has

has struck upon one himself, by informing us there is not an "undoubted Saxon building in our whole Island." He is not singular in this opinion; and many names might be adduced who stand with him on the same ground; but they are not worth the trouble of calling out, so let them pass. But I will tell "Amateur" that Waltham Abbey Church (the Nave in part still remaining) was built by Harold, for his grand sepulchre, before the *Norman Conquest*. Gloucester Cathedral, the greater portion, erected by the Confessor, though now on many of the lines are stuck subsequent erections, and partial decorations, of columns, screens, &c. The Crypts of Canterbury, Winchester, and York Cathedrals, are universally accredited as works done prior to the Conquest. Much of the Confessor's Church at Westminster still to be found on the South side of the present Church, in its curious and richly-finished Ailes, converted at present into store-vaults and thoroughfares. As for the Cathedrals of Durham and Norwich, I have no where said they were erected before the Conquest; but merely termed them Saxon works, as being designed after that manner; at least those particular parts of walls still bearing evident marks of such peculiarities. I call, for instance, the Chapel in the Keep of the Tower of London a Saxon piece of Architecture, by way of distinction, as presenting many of its strongest features, though we all know this Chapel was constructed by Bishop Gundulph in Henry the First's reign. Is it not a general observation, when a building is raised in our own time, to say it is either Grecian (example, East front of Covent Garden Theatre) or Roman (example, East front Covent Church), &c. &c.?

Notwithstanding Venerable Bede (for whose memory no man can pay greater homage than myself) tells us that, in a particular spot in the North, a certain Abbot (possibly possessed then, as well as "Amateur" and friends are now, with French infatuation) went over to France, to engage workmen, &c.; still this does not imply that all the clerical men of his rank in the kingdom took a trip for the like purpose; and it is fair to conclude, and just to hope, that the

Weremouth *Amateur* was the only Abbot weak enough to imagine that all Architectural science was alone to be met with on that land, where vain-boasting, and constant hostility to our envied shores, always did, and always will prevail.

But stay. We have also a Prior of Hexham noted as a follower in the tread of the above Abbot. Here, I trust, the list of such *Anti-nationalists* will cease, who in those early days sullied the pages of the History of our Arts.

Turning awhile from the theme of controversy, and that of dilapidation, it is well to hear that members of the Church (however few the number) have begun to feel an interest in attending to the serious and necessary repairs; and I may advance the position, that of truly restoring\* particular parts of those sacred edifices committed to their care; and in this last point none so commendable as bringing out to notice many a charming piece, either of Architecture or Sculpture, hitherto hid from view by modern pew or gallery-lumber, and so often lost in the accumulation of building materials, and other adventitious matter, usually heaped up within the walls. Christ Church, Hampshire, has to boast a zealous and indefatigable hand and heart in this most praiseworthy cause, and engaged at this very moment in setting aside certain obstructions at the East end of the Choir, in order that the splendid High Altar Screen, and Chapels adjoining, may be seen in their best effect. Also scraping off the several white-wash coverings daubed over, the work of late years, so that the small and delicate objects may the more fully meet the eye, and which operation has at the same time, in some degree, laid open those diversities of colourings and gildings embellishing every particular, giving a faint gleam of that splendour once rendering Christ Church the wonder of this part of the kingdom.

This undertaking in favour of our ancient works has come in grateful

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\* A word, in an Architectural sense, little understood, otherwise than by removing from the interior of Churches, &c. various decorations that have from time to time been attached to the walls. See Salisbury, Litchfield, &c.

tidings to me, who am so continually constrained to drag out to notice so much of that cruel propensity among men to obliterate and destroy them.

Having in my last given a description of the Westminster High Altar Screen previous to the Dissolution, I shall here attempt to convey an idea of the above grand object, designed for the like offices, as it now remains, after having passed through the ordeal of that eventful hour, an hour which decreed so vast a mass of our Fine Arts either to partial disfigurement or total destruction.

*High Altar Screen, CHRIST CHURCH, Hampshire. Surveyed 1789.*

The design is worked without any perforations (excepting the doorways right and left); it extends across the Choir, and rises to a proportionable height, which height is wrought in four stories, and in the width thereof are five divisions, occupied by small and large niches, with an exceeding large compartment in the centre, placed immediately over the site of the Altar Table. In the small niches, all the statues are preserved, while the large niches are deprived of such accompaniments. The large central compartment retains its sculpture complete. The lines of the elevation are minute and rich, and the whole is crowned by a very beautiful and delicate entablature. From the turn of the design, we see the great professional skill manifested in the fourteenth century, in an happy union and due distribution of every particular therein contained.

Among the small statues are Moses, Aaron, the twelve Apostles, with St. Nicholas, St. Catherine, St. Helena, St. George, &c. The large compartment contains, in basso relievo, these subjects. On the lower part is the figure of Jesse: from his loins rises the mystical vine, which passes from him to David, who is on his right-hand playing on the harp), and then, on his left-hand, to the royal moralist Solomon. These three characters are represented cross-legged. The stem then appears as introducing the scene of the offerings of the Magi (or the three kings from the East) to the infant Jesus, who is supported by his divine mother, she being in a recumbent posture. Joseph is

behind her. In the centre of the sculptures are those of the Shepherds and their flocks, and above them is the Angel pointing to the star. These several figures, excepting the Angels and Shepherds, which are carved small, to give an idea, it is presumed, of distance, are the size of life: they are well executed, and the vestments of the Kings and Shepherds give the exact costume of Edward the Third's reign.

AN ARCHITECT.

#### LETTER LXIII. ON PRISONS.

"Didicit animus serò quod didicit did.†."

SENECA.

*Sambrook Court, Jan. 21.*

IT is an axiom very universally admitted, that Habit is second Nature; hence the expressions of habits of industry, habits of idleness, &c. as confirmed by general experience. The former disposes to sobriety and morality, whilst the latter affords an inlet to every species of vice. How beneficial to the community would be the result, were the management of Prisoners conducted upon this experience! Contrary, however, to this principle is the system adopted in Northampton County Gaol, where labour is no longer encouraged, because the profit or product is not adequate to the expenditure; but what loss can be more detrimental than the loss of the habit of industry, or what acquisition more dangerous than that of idleness?

An idle prodigate thus nurtured, and duly habituated to idleness, let loose upon the publick from such a school of depravity, cannot become an useful member of society. What will be his next gradation of vice, may be answered without further induction from

J. C. LETTSON.

NORTHAMPTON. THE COUNTY GAOL AND BRIDEWELL. — Gaoler, *John Wright*. Salary, £170. for both Gaol and Bridewell; and out of this salary he pays the two turnkeys. Fees, felons, none; debtors pay as follow, viz. On discharge, 1s. 4d. which is accounted for by the Keeper to the County; and to the turnkey, 2s.; besides which, the Under-sheriff

\* This basso relievo is engraved on a large scale in Ancient Sculpture and Painting.

† The mind unlearns with difficulty what it has long learned.



demands 8s. 8d. for his *liberate*; total £1. 4s. Garnish is prohibited; but if the debtor has any money, 2s. 6d. is generally exacted by the other prisoners.—Chaplain, Rev. *John Watts*. Duty, prayers twice a week, and sermon on Sunday.—Salary, £50.—Surgeon, Mr. *Hardin*. Salary, £26. for debtors and felons.—Number of prisoners, July 29, 1808: debtors, 14; felons, &c. 25; August 17, 1809, debtors, 6; felons, &c. 24.—Allowance: to debtors, none whatever; to felons and criminal prisoners, each, three shillings and two pence half-penny: viz. three pence in bread daily; in meat, eight pence per week; and the remainder in soup, potatoes, &c.

REMARKS. This Gaol is also the County Bridewell. It adjoins to the Town-hall; the turnkey's lodge in front; the Grand Jury room on the first floor; three rooms, each about 23 feet by 14, for men debtors on the second floor; and a smaller one for the women debtors. To these the Keeper furnishes beds and bedding at two shillings per week, and two sleep together. If the debtor finds his own bed and bedding, he pays one shilling per week. Common-side debtors, if very poor, are sometimes allowed by the County a straw-bed, a sheet, and a rug, each.

Every prisoner who comes in ragged or dirty is put into one of the reception-rooms; his own apparel is then hung up, after being fumigated or purified in a most excellent stove, and the county clothing put on. They have clean linen once a week; all are directed to wash themselves before they receive their bread. Here is fine water in every court-yard; and mops, brooms, pails, and soap, are allowed to keep the Prison clean.

On the ground floor is a day-room for the debtors, about 28 feet by 20; and a work-room, 15 feet by 10. The court-yard for both men and women debtors is 51 feet by 42, well supplied with the water, carefully laid on.

Felons and debtors are constantly kept separate, to the honour of this Gaol, and the mutual benefit of all.

The Felons' Gaol and Bridewell is inclosed by a boundary wall, 15 feet distant from the court-yards.

The Keeper's house is in the middle

of the Prison; and has, on the first floor, the Chapel of 31 feet by 25, in which there is a gallery for the towns-people, and another for the Gaoler and his family. The debtors and felons sit on forms in the area below, opposite to each other, and frequently towns-people in the centre. The women have a small part pewed off, so high as to be entirely out of view of the Minister, but in sight of the Gaoler.

Over the Chapel are three small infirmary-rooms with iron bedsteads, screws to raise occasionally the head of the sick prisoner, and a fire-place in two of them. Here is a large tub for a bath; and an alarm bell in the centre of the building.

In this Gaol there is a spacious court-yard, with a cooking and wash-house, boilers, &c. A yard adjoining, to dry the clothes in, and nine others, for the due separation of the different classes of prisoners; the average size 25 feet by 16. Five day-rooms, of about 17 feet by 10 feet 6. Three work-rooms, each about 28 feet by 22; and 70 single sleeping-cells. Of these latter, male felons have 20 on the first floor, and the same number on the second story, divided by lobbies or passages near six feet wide.

The female felons have five cells on the first floor, and five on the second, which open into an iron-railed gallery, four feet wide. The other cells are for Bridewell prisoners, except 12 on the ground-floor, which are appropriated as reception-rooms, or separate confinement, and two dark cells for the refractory.

Each of the numerous cells before noticed is 10 feet by 7, and 8 feet 10 inches high; and they are fitted up with a plank bedstead, flock or straw bed, one blanket, and a rug, each; all well ventilated and lighted by an iron-grated window about two feet square, a semi-circular iron grating over each door, and a grated aperture in each door, about five inches square.

A very considerate attention is there paid to those unhappy persons who, being under sentence of death, are left for execution. Removed to a very retired part of the Prison, each has a small court-yard, 9 feet by 7 feet 6, with a sewer and a day-room the size of the cells above-described,

airy, and well ventilated, where the Minister visits him. When the prisoner is locked up for the night, he ascends by a ladder of 14 steps through a grated trap-door in the ceiling of his day-room to the sleeping-cell above, which is the same size.

I found that no employment was now provided in this COUNTY GAOL, either for debtors or felons. In some of the rooms, indeed, at my visit in 1801, I saw looms with their work half finished, like Penelope's web. It had an odd appearance; but the lesson was painfully instructive, and our Hogarth might have improved upon it.

The profits, it seems, were less than the expenditures on an infant manufactory! and, therefore, the County of Northampton were induced to discontinue the only visible means of checking idleness, and of adding comfort from diligence to the sad privations of imprisonment. In a case like this, how was it possible not to ask, "And have they in Northamptonshire no domestic, no public nurseries of infant human debility? and do they there look for profit only, whilst aiming at the attainment of health, at the security of life, and the consequent increase of vigour and of happiness?" My own ideas suggested an answer; but it might be deemed intrusive to proclaim it. Its meaning, however, has long since been summed up in one comprehensive line;

"Do good; and let Heaven answer for the rest."

For the beneficial effects of regular employment in prisons, let me again refer the Reader to DORCHESTER and GLOUCESTER, Gent. Mag. vol. LXXVII. pp. 409, 505, and various other prisons, noticed to their honour in the prosecution of this work.

The dungeons and condemned-room, sunk to the depth of 11 steps under ground, were not stopped up at some of my former visits, neither are they now; but Mr. Wright assured me they had never of late been made use of. This is no security, however, that, under some other administration, they may not be again applied, and aggravate the pains of incarceration.

I found very few of the prisoners ironed; and the iron was so used were

comparatively light. Convicts under sentence of transportation have the King's allowance of 2s. 6d. only for their support.

This Gaol is regularly visited by the Magistrates and the Surgeon, who enter their several remarks in books kept there for that very useful purpose.

The Prison is white-washed once a year.

No debtor in this Gaol ever received the benefit of the Lord's Act (or Sixpences) till lately, through the exertions of the Society for the Discharge and Relief of Persons imprisoned for Small Debts.

It would be an act of great humanity, and worthy of this respectable County, if a small sum were given to the penniless prisoner on his discharge, to carry him home, or to his friends, and prevent hunger from becoming imperious, and his committing some more predatory act, which soon consigns him to his late abode.

The Act for Preservation of Health, and Clauses against Spirituous Liquors, are painted on a board, and hung up.

The Prison I have always found very clean; and the Keeper civil and attentive.

NORTHAMPTON. THE TOWN GAOL AND BRIDEWELL.—Gaoler, *Robert Roberts*, Sheriff's Officer, and Bellman for the Town. Salary, £10. Fees, debtors, 10s. 6d. on commitment, and 13s. 4d. on discharge. But if the debtor is too poor to pay the fees, they are humanely discharged by the Corporation. Felons' fees, 13s. 4d. paid by the Corporation. No Table.—Chaplain, none. See Remarks.—Surgeon, Mr. *Blissard*; who makes a bill.—Number of Prisoners, July 29, 1809, debtor, 1; felons, 2; lunatick, 1. August 17, 1809, one lunatick only.—Allowance to debtors, none whatever; to felons and Bridewell prisoners, four pence a day each, in money.

REMARKS. This Prison is situated in Fish Lane; and was built in 1792. The Keeper is a tobacco-pipe maker. His house fronts the street, and his windows command a view of the two court-yards for criminal prisoners, which are both 21 feet by 18, with cisterns for pump-water, and a sewer in each,

Debtors

Debtors and criminals are here very properly kept separate. The former have no court-yard, but are indulged by the Keeper sometimes with the use of his small garden; and the debtor was walking in it when I came there; and only one room above stairs, 12 feet by 11, and 9 feet high, adjoining to the Bridewell part, having a fire-place, and two iron-grated windows, and the sewer in one corner. The Keeper furnishes beds at one shilling per week each. Poor debtors are by the Town allowed one blanket, with straw laid on a wooden bedstead.

The felons' two court-yards have each two cells attached to it, of 10 feet by 7, and 9 feet high; fitted up with wooden bedsteads, loose straw, and a blanket for each prisoner; lighted and ventilated by an iron-grated window over the doors, of 36 inches by 18, and a grated aperture in each door, 6 inches by 5.

The Bridewell prisoners have but one room, 15 feet by 7, to which the Keeper furnishes beds at one shilling per week each; two sleep together.

No water accessible to these two classes. No employment provided; but those who are of handicraft trades may procure work for themselves, if they can.

There is no sick, or infirmary-room, in this Gaol. It is white-washed once a year. The Keeper does not remember that any debtor here ever received the benefit of the Lord's Act, or *Stapences*, during the nine years he has been in office.

As no mops, brooms, or pails, are allowed to keep the Prison clean, it is no wonder that the cells are extremely offensive, for want of proper drains.

Debtors sent hither are by process issuing out of the Borough Court.

Divine Service heretofore was performed occasionally and gratuitously by the Rev. John Stoddart; but, that gentleman falling blind, no religious attentions have been paid to the pri-

soners for several years. Neither Act nor Clauses hung up.

JAMES NEILD.

To Doctor Lettsom, London.

Botanic Garden,

Mr. URBAN, *Sloane Street, Feb. 19.*

OBSERVING in p. 8, that one of your Correspondents is desirous of knowing what is the Irish Fiorin Grass, so highly recommended by the Rev. Dr. Richardson for agricultural purposes, and which, from the description given, is generally supposed to be the *Agrostis Stolonifera* of Linnaeus; I take this opportunity of stating, for the information of all who feel interested in this plant, that I have grown the Fiorin Grass last summer, as a specimen, among our collection of British Gramina, and find the two are very different from each other; but as all plants differ in cultivation from what they are in their wild state, and having never seen the Irish plant in its native place, I shall not at present pronounce if it is a different species or not, but certainly the *Agrostis stolonifera* is a smaller growing plant in all respects, and which is evident on comparing the foliage, flowers, and seeds; and although it is not generally known by the above Linnaean name, it will no doubt be recognized by many farmers under the appellation of *Common Couch*, *Scutch*, *Quitch*, or *Stitch-Grass*\*, who well know it does not possess the many good qualities ascribed to the Fiorin Grass.

Whether all the merits ascribed to the latter will be found on its culture in this country, I do not know, or pretend to predict; but I am desirous the publick should be convinced by actual experiment, and ocular demonstration, which they may have by applying here during the spring and summer, as I have now had planted a considerable quantity of the roots in different ways of each kind, and also sown seed of each; and which has been done in great measure, at the desire of the Board

\* I wish to observe, there are two kinds of Grass that are known by the names of Couch, &c.; which, although they are well known to the Botanist, are not so generally understood by the Farmer. The Grass in question may be distinguished by its shoots running on the surface of the soil, and rooting at every joint; from which circumstance there is great difficulty to extirpate it. The other kind of Couch, the *Triticum repens*, which forms its long roots below the soil, and is, in all respects, really noxious to the land.

of Agriculture, from whom I received the seeds and plants. To these will be given a fair and equal chance; and any person shall be at liberty to view

the same by obtaining an introduction from any Subscriber to this Institution.

WILLIAM SALISBURY.

### LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

*\*\* Communications for this ARTICLE will always be thankfully received.*

Cambridge, Feb. 2. The late Dr. SMITH's two Prizes of £25. each, for the best proficient in Mathematicks and Natural Philosophy, among the Commencing Bachelors of Arts, were yesterday adjudged to Messrs. WILLIAM-HENRY MAULE and THOMAS-SHAW BRANDRETH of Trinity college, the first and second Wranglers.

The subjects for Sir WILLIAM BROWNE's three Gold Medals for the present year are,

For the Greek Ode (*ad Regem*):

*Servus in cælum redeas diuque*

*Lætus intersis populo—*

Latin Ode: *Injuriarum Africarum finis.*

Greek Epigram: Βελιόμασιν.

Latin Epigram:

*Brevis esse laboro,*

*Obscurus fio.*

The subject of the SEATONIAN Prize for the present year is, *The Death of Abel.*

Lord GRENVILLE has intimated his intention of adding a third Prize to the two which were before given by the Chancellor of the University of Oxford. The prize, we understand, will be for the best composition in Latin Prose.

The Library of Mr. GOUGH, which will come under the hammer of Messrs. LEIGH and SOTHEBY in the course of the ensuing month, promises a rich treat to the Collector of curious Books. Independent of that very valuable portion of it bequeathed to the BODLEIAN LIBRARY (the whole class of BRITISH TOPOGRAPHY), this Library contains a rich assortment of Foreign Topography, Prints, and Missals; the best Editions of the Classics, and of their numerous Commentators, antient and modern; a large Collection of Voyages and Travels; Tracts on every interesting subject, religious, political, or ecclesiastical, for the last 50 years; an immense number of Sermons; and Catalogues of nearly every complete Library sold in the last century.

Mr. PARKES has still further improved his Chemical Catechism; the

numerous additions to which have occasioned its remaining so long out of print, and, in a few days, that interesting Work will be issued in a Fourth Edition.

It has long been matter of surprise to Foreign Naturalists, that, although in this country *Botany* has been cultivated with a zeal and success which leave nothing to desire, scarcely any attention has been hitherto paid to the sister science *Entomology*; so that while the vegetable productions of the British Isles are for the most part well known and accurately described, not a third of our numerous tribes of *Insects* have been noticed or enumerated. This neglect is doubtless principally to be attributed to the want of a popular and comprehensive elementary Work, adapted to the present improved state of the science. To supply this desideratum, and facilitate the study in Britain, of a department of Natural History singularly amusing and instructive, abounding in objects striking in their shape and structure, splendid in decoration, and in the highest degree interesting in habits, manners, and economy—the Rev. W. KIRBY, A.B. F.L.S. Author of “*Monographia Apium Angliæ*,” and Mr. W. SPENCE, F.L.S. are engaged in preparing an “Introduction to Entomology,” which is in a state of considerable forwardness. The plan of this Work is popular, but without overlooking Science; to the technical and anatomical departments of which, much new matter will be contributed. Its object, after obviating objections and removing prejudices, is to include every thing useful or interesting to the Entomological Student, except descriptions of genera and species, which are foreign to the nature of such a Work.

REV. CAYLEY ILLINGWORTH has completed his Topographical Account of Scampton, co. Lincoln; and of the Roman Antiquities discovered there; together with Anecdotes of the Boyle Family. Mr. I. intends to appropriate the profits of his Work to

to the Fund for Widows and Orphans of distressed Clergymen in the county of Lincoln.

Mr. CHARLES BLUNT is employed on "An Essay on Mechanical Drawing," comprising an elementary Course of Practice in that art; illustrated with plates and explanatory letterpress. His object is, to produce a course of Drawings, and a collection of Examples, calculated to enable the young Mechanical Artist to draw correctly in common practice, and to relieve him from the labour of a preparatory course of Mathematics.

Mr. SAMUEL PROUT will shortly publish the First Number of the Relicks of Antiquity, or Remains of Ancient Structures; with other Vestiges of Early Times in Great Britain. Etched from Drawings by himself, and accompanied with descriptive sketches.

Mr. J. A. DE LUC will shortly publish, Geological Travels in the North of Europe; containing Observations on some parts of the Coasts of the Baltic, and the North Sea; with a Map.

"The Prison, or Times of Terror," has been translated from the French by the Author of "The Letters of the Swedish Court," and will soon be published.

Mr. MARRAT of Boston has in the press, a Treatise on Mechanics; chiefly designed for the use of schools and public seminaries.

Mr. STEPHEN PASQUIER has issued Proposals for a volume in quarto, with copper-plates, engraved by means of the Author's new-invented Machines and Tools, of a new system, called Neography: by which the Publisher, with considerable cost and labour, has attempted to simplify, and bring to one universal and common standard, all the various modes of Writing and Printing used among the several Nations of the Earth. His chief object in this undertaking is, to assist Commerce, facilitate Correspondence, and open an easier intercourse to the diffusion of knowledge, fine arts, and civilization, in the four quarters of the Globe.

Mr. FREDERICK WILTON LITCHFIELD STOCKDALE will publish, in the course of the ensuing spring, a Series of Etchings, in imitation of the original sketches, from Picturesque Subjects in the County of Kent, with explanatory Descriptions.

A Society has been established at BRISTOL, and another in the Town of LEICESTER, under the sanction of Christians of every denomination, to co-operate with the Bible Society in London, in distributing Bibles and Testaments among the most distant nations of the known world.

A Literary and Philosophical Society, we are told, is forming, under the title of "The Literary and Philosophical Society of Hackney," including that village and its vicinity. It is to consist of three classes, none of which are limited: 1. Ordinary Members, who contribute to the funds, enjoy the use of the books, &c.; 2. Honorary, consisting of such gentlemen whose association may reflect honour on the Society, and whose opinion of the labours of its members may be such as to impress them with sentiments of regard for such a mark of our opinion; 3. To those whose attachment to Literature may entitle them to become members, but whose finances would hinder them from contributing to the support of the Society by subscriptions, the Library will be open *gratis*.

*Extraordinary Legacy.* A Gentleman of Aberdeen, recently deceased, has by his will directed his executors to offer a sum of not less than £1200. for the best treatise on "The evidence that there is a Being, all-powerful, wise, and good, by whom every thing exists; and, particularly, to obviate difficulties regarding the wisdom and goodness of the Deity: and this, in the first place, from considerations independent of written Revelation; and, in the second place, from Revelation; and, from the whole, to point out the inferences most necessary for and useful to mankind." The Ministers of the Established Church of Aberdeen, the Principals and Professors of King's and Marischal Colleges of Aberdeen, and the Trustees of the Testator, are appointed to nominate and make choice of *three Judges*, who are to decide, after the first of January 1814, upon the comparative excellences of such treatises as shall be laid before them. There is also left, by the same Testator, a further sum, not exceeding £400. for a Treatise on the same subjects, which shall be thought, pursuant to the same decision, next in merit to the first premium treatise.

22. *Beloe's Anecdotes of Literature*;  
concluded from p. 56.

**U**NDER the article of *Florus*, our intelligent Bibliographer gives the following concise but satisfactory Account of the Sorbonne Press:

"As the Edition of *Florus*, printed at Paris by Ulric Gering and his coadjutors, is not only presumed to be the Editio Princeps of that Author, but moreover one of the first books printed in France, it seems not impertinent to give a brief account of the first establishment of Typography in that country, which took place under the patronage and in the College of the Sorbonne.

"It is not to be imagined that the Art of Printing should so long have been established, and have made such progress in Germany and Italy, without the desire being excited, and due means employed, to remove it to France. It was in the reign of Louis XI. who discovered great zeal in the encouragement of Printing, in the year 1470, and in the College of the Sorbonne, that the first efforts were made to naturalize the art in that country. By the exertions of Guillaume Fichet and Jean de La Pierre, both better known by the names of Fichetus and Lapidanus, Ulric Gering, with his two associates Martin Cramiz and Michel Friburger, was induced to remove from Germany to Paris, and there for the first time set up a printing-press.

"Of Fichetus and Lapidanus the following brief account may be acceptable:

"Fichetus was a native of Savoy: and at a period when Literature was almost at its lowest ebb, when the barbarous tenets of a vain and foolish Philosophy had superseded, and indeed almost extinguished, the genuine purity of the Latin idiom, he determined to rouse the emulation of his countrymen, and to promote the revival of letters. He accordingly instituted Lectures in the Schools of the Sorbonne, and these he appears to have directed and continued for the space of eighteen years. Among the number of his scholars was the celebrated Gaguinus, to whose testimony we owe this record of his master's persevering diligence. With his friendship with Cardinal Bessarion, and his influence on the political measures of his time, we have nothing to do. He had composed three books on Rhetoric, formed on the model of, and commencing the precepts of, Plato, Aristotle, Isocrates, and Theophrastus: these had been circulated in manuscript; but on the arrival of Ulric Gering at Paris, he revised his work, and printed it under his direction. Among those to whom Fichetus communicated an ardour for learning was Jean Heyulin de

GENT. MAG. February, 1810.

La Pierre (Lapidanus), a German. His great distinction was a perfect acquaintance with the Latin tongue; and, with a view to the printing a number of books, which might facilitate the progress of a language in which he himself excelled, and in his opinion so important, he used the most strenuous exertions to establish the Printers abovementioned at Paris. Fichetus and Lapidanus, in conjunction, appear to have acted the same parts by the first Paris Printers that Andreas Bishop of Aleria did by Sweynheym and Pannartz, and Campanus by Ulric Han. They selected for them such manuscripts as appeared to be most valuable and important; they instigated others to assist them in the prosecution of this plan; and they superintended and corrected the works themselves in their progress through the press. Lapidanus was Rector of the University of Paris in 1468, Prior of the Sorbonne in 1467, and was again appointed to that honourable office in 1470.

"To these two illustrious persons the credit unquestionably is due of establishing the Art of Printing at Paris. Ulric Gering was a native of Constance; and it has been conjectured that Lapidanus was born in the same place and neighbourhood, and that this circumstance operated effectually with the first Paris Printers to establish themselves in that city. It must have been a powerful motive to have a patron and protector who spoke the same language, who undertook to revise and correct their labours, and who offered for their use and accommodation so eligible a place as the College of the Sorbonne.

"The books printed by Gering and his associates were in the Roman character, round but thick. Their ink was very good and black; their paper not remarkably white, but thick and good. Some of the letters, and even words, appear to have been broken, and afterwards filled up with a pen. They used no capital letters, but left initial spaces for the illumination. They had no signatures, numbered pages, or catchwords.

"Many of the books printed by them are without date, which can only be ascertained by the prefatory epistles, complimentary epigrams, and other incidental circumstances.

"In the year 1473 Fichetus left Paris for Rome, and Lapidanus meditated his return to Germany. On this account Gering and his associates left the precept of the Sorbonne. It appears, that on this event they destroyed their old types; at least, the books printed by them after the above date are in a different character. After 1477, Ulric Gering printed by himself, his two coadjutors having,

having; it is presumed, returned to their native country.

A letter prefixed to the volume which Gering and his partners first printed, and which is inscribed by Fichetus to Lapidarius, seems to give this latter the entire credit of establishing the Art of Typography at Paris. 'Misisti nuper ad me suavisimas Gasparini Pergamensis Epistolas, non à te modo diligenter emendatas, sed à tuis quoque Germanis impressoribus nitidè et tersè transcriptas.'

"The book abovementioned has at the end the following verses by the three Printers, addressed, as it should seem, to the City of Paris:

'Ut sol lumen, sic doctrinam fundis in or-  
Musarum nutrix regia Parisiis: [bena,  
Hinc prope divinam tu quam Germania  
novit,

Artem scribendi suscipe premerita: \*  
Primos ecce libros quos hæc industria  
finxit

Francorum in terris, adibus atque tuis  
Michael, Uldaricus, Martinusque magistri  
Hos impresserunt, et facient alios.'

"After a time it appears that Ulric Gering returned to the precincts of the Sorbonne, and connected himself with its members in ties of greater amity than ever. He carried with him his sign of the Golden Sun; hired a house of the Sorbonne in its vicinity, and took into partnership a German, of the name of Rembolt. The connexion was advantageous to both parties. Gering consulted the Doctors on his different publications, which, as they were printed, he presented to the Society, to whom, as they were in great poverty, this was no inconsiderable benefit. At this period the Society professed themselves poor. 'Ille liber est pauperum Magistrorum de Sorbonâ' was inscribed in their manuscripts; and they were stiled by their founder Robert de Sorbonne, 'Congregatio Pauperum Magistrorum Parisiis in Theologicâ Facultate Studentium.'

"Gering became afterwards their substantial benefactor, gave them a large sum to rebuild their Library, and was finally received among them, that is to say, he was permitted to board and lodge with them. At his death, which happened in 1510, he left a great part of his property to the Society."

We shall now advert to the "Miscellaneous Anecdotes and Remarks relating to the early History of Typography;" which Mr. Beloe has collected from articles "scattered up and down in Works of Bibliography;" and which cannot but prove "acceptable and amusing to the general Reader."

"INK. It must have been immediately obvious that common writing ink, from its want of substance and viscosity, could by no means answer the purpose. But it must excite surprise, and indeed admiration, to perceive how soon the greatest perfection was attained in this particular. So very soon indeed, and so effectually, that very nearly at the same period books were printed at Mentz, at Rome, and at Venice, which may almost defy the competition of succeeding Artists.—The Psalter of Fust and Guttenberg, at Mentz, the Lactantius of Sweynheym and Pannartz, at the Subiaco Monastery, and the Pliny of Jenson, at Venice, may be adduced as specimens of extraordinary beauty, with regard to the quality of the ink: not perhaps surpassed, or, if at all, in a very small degree, by the productions of Bodoni at Parma, or the most perfect examples of the London Presses. It is observable that this excellence of the ink is particularly apparent in all the early books printed upon vellum, and in Germany."

"PAPER. This presents a very fertile subject of discussion. Here, as in ink, two very distinct kinds occur, writing-paper and printing-paper, or rather did then; for the invention of paper made from rags did not precede that of printing more than half a century; and perhaps the first experiments were made on the paper in common use. But here it is worthy of remark, that in this particular fabric of paper the Italians far excelled the Germans; for it will appear that the paper used by Sweynheym and Pannartz in the Lactantius, printed at Subiaco, is greatly superior to that of the first Printers at Mentz. But it is also a matter of surprise in how very short a period, and to what a degree of excellence, the manufacture of paper was improved; never, perhaps, for the purposes of Printing, to be excelled. Many of the *EDITIONES PRINCIPES* exhibit specimens of beauty and splendour never surpassed in all the productions of modern times. The earliest specimens of Printing, however, were upon vellum; for which there were two reasons. The first was, that it was the object of the first Printers to make their books as much as possible to resemble manuscripts; and the anecdote of Fust, and his disposing of his Bibles at Paris, which were considered as Manuscripts, has before been related. The next motive of preferring vellum was, that the books were more durable: but from this circumstance it sometimes happens that early books on paper are more difficult of attainment than on vellum. Yet the Mazarine Bible, which is now usually allowed to be the edition brought to Paris by Fust, is usually on paper. The Durandus, how-  
ever,

ever, is never found but on vellum. It is observable that the first-printed books are distinguished by very ample margins. This, though considered by Collectors in modern times as a distinguishing feature of beauty and excellence, was, in the infancy of the art, merely intended for the convenience of writing notes and making observations. Another very copious subject of animadversion is involved in the marks of the paper used in the infancy of Printing. As the first Printers often omitted to put their names to their works, many have supposed that a careful examination of the paper and paper-marks would ascertain to what Printer such books might be ascribed. But this is very delusive."

"**ABBREVIATIONS.** These occur very frequently, and are often the occasion of perplexity to readers less familiarly acquainted with them, in the early-printed books. These also originated from the idea which the first Printers entertained of making their books as much as possible resemble manuscripts. That they should perpetually occur in manuscripts is natural enough; for the Librarii, or writers of manuscripts, necessarily had recourse to them to shorten their labours. These abbreviations, in the infancy of Printing, were perhaps to be excused; but it seems they multiplied to so preposterous an extent that it was found necessary to publish a book, both in the Gothic and Roman character, to explain their meaning."

"**INITIAL LETTERS.** In most of the early-printed books these were not printed, but spaces were left for them to be filled up by those to whose profession it immediately belonged, and who were termed Miniatores. The motive was still the same; namely, that the books might have the appearance of manuscripts. The initial letters in manuscripts were usually ornamented. Hence they were adopted in the first Psalter, but omitted in subsequent books by the same Printers, probably on account of the difficulty and inconvenience which attended the cutting them on blocks, and the subsequent insertion of them in the form. They were afterwards renewed in some few books; but they did not come into general use till the beginning of the sixteenth century. Those used by the early Paris Printers of that æra are very beautiful; and particularly those of the first H. Stephens, Colindus, &c. Great variety of taste and effect is to be distinguished in the performances of these Artists; but they sometimes carried the matter to excess. I have seen some books in which the ornaments of the initial letters have been made to cover a whole margin, and that too none of the smallest. They were of various colours, according to the taste of

the artist, or the directions received from the employers, gold, green, blue, red, &c."

"**SIGNATURES, CATCHWORDS, &c.** Few can require to be informed that the signature is the letter of the Alphabet which occurs at the bottom of the page. The first books, I believe, for I do not speak with decision, which appeared with signatures, were printed by John de Colonia, at Venice, in 1474. I do not find that they were used by Jenson. They were introduced by Antonius Zarotus at Milan, about the year 1478. He began judiciously enough, by placing the letter beneath the last line of the page; but afterwards, thinking perhaps that it deformed the page, he added it to the last word in the last line. The Catchword was called Custos, and properly enough, as the guardian of the leaf. The use and importance of this to the Printer was so exceedingly obvious, that the use of the Catchword commenced at a very early period. It first, however, appeared in the Tacitus, printed by John de Spira, at Venice, about 1468 or 1469. It is a little singular, that the use and convenience of the Catchword did not occur to the Paris Printers till a very late period."

It is, however, not less singular (such is the caprice of taste) that in all modern works of elegance *Catchwords* are universally discarded!

"**ERRATA.** Those of the early-printed books were never very numerous, which may perhaps be accounted for from the circumstance that the first presses were under the superintendence of the most accomplished scholars. Andreas Bishop of Aleria, Campanus also of Episcopal rank, Pomponius Lætus, Perottus, and many other great men, did not disdain this truly laborious but not dishonourable office. The antient mode of correcting the Errata was simply with the pen; and the possessors of the first-printed books will easily, though not often, distinguish such alterations. They are found also in some of the first Aldine Books, and particularly in the *Horti Adonis*. . . . "The book which is distinguished by the greatest number of Errata on record is that containing the Works of Pica Mirandula, printed at Strasburgh in 1507, by a printer of the name of *Knoblouch*. The Errata of this volume occupy no less than fifteen folio pages."

It is pleasing to observe, that, in proceeding to the accomplishment of his labours, much "new and important matter has presented itself to the respectable Collector of these useful and entertaining "Anecdotes." •

"A fa.



"A familiar acquaintance with Sir Gore Ouseley, too eminently distinguished for his accomplishments in Oriental Literature to require my praise, has introduced me to a knowledge of such and so valuable a Collection of Persian and Arabic Manuscripts as were perhaps never before possessed by an individual, at least in this country. The plan I was pursuing so assimilated with his own ideas, that he most kindly offered to contribute to its accomplishment, by communicating to me, at some future period of my work, an abstract of the most curious and important of his Literary Treasures. In the mean time, that the Reader may judge of the nature of the information and satisfaction to be derived from this source, I subjoin a brief description of a very few of these manuscripts."

For this description, and for much amusement and general information, we must refer to the volume from which we have so copiously extracted.

23. *A View of Spain; comprising a Descriptive Itinerary of each Province, and a general Statistical Account of the Country; including its Population, Agriculture, Manufactures, Commerce, and Finances; its Government, Civil and Ecclesiastical Establishments; the State of the Arts, Sciences, and Literature; its Manners, Customs, Natural History, &c. Translated from the French of Alexander De Laborde. In Five Volumes. 8vo. Longman and Co. and Dulau and Co. 1809.*

WE lament that a work so excellent and comprehensive should have originated from a source so polluted as that which produced it. It is altogether impossible to contemplate the progress of M. Laborde's Tour throughout Spain without feeling a mixture of indignation and abhorrence for the man who could write the following passages, and not execrate the villainous measures now practising in the very country where he received even fraternal kindness, and when he was conscious that the information he then gleaned from the unsuspecting Spaniard was calculated to facilitate the operations of usurpation and plunder, long in contemplation with his countrymen. "The Spaniard is distrustful and reserved; his wariness is of long continuance; but when once overcome, when he thinks that he discovers in his superiors, and even in his equals, the loyal and generous qualities which form the basis of his own character, he

passes to the opposite extreme, and his confidence, like his attachment, has no bounds. This is a tribute which gratitude as well as truth call upon me to pay."

"Good Spaniards! who have thus heaped kindnesses on me without even looking for my gratitude, who have rendered these unhappy times so easy to me, may you, in turn, find some asylum amidst the troubles which rend your country! *Alas! perhaps flames are about to consume those houses in which I have been received!* Perhaps cannon are already destroying those monuments of your religion and history of which you are so proud!"

Had these expressions of pity proceeded from the mind of a citizen of any other state than France, we could have most cordially added our own; as it is, we recoil from them with disgust; and, while we are deeply and truly affected by the miseries of Spain, we are fully persuaded those expressions of M. Laborde were far from sincere. To support this our assertion, we shall produce the words of the Translator: "In the translation few liberties have been taken with the original text; some compliments to the reigning Family of France, and particularly to Joseph Buonaparte, in our Author's estimation the destined if not the reigning Monarch of Spain, have been omitted, as too fulsome for an English ear."

We have freely indulged on this subject, but would be fully understood as not meaning the least censure on the work before us; upon any other point we perfectly agree with the sentiments of the Advertisement prefixed, and allow M. Laborde to be a well-known scholar, an erudite antiquary, and a gentleman possessing equal taste and information on philosophical and literary subjects; and it will be extremely easy to demonstrate that his "View of Spain" possesses the recommendations of minute investigation and ample detail.

The Advertisement alluded to remarks, with great truth, that the Author was in many respects eminently qualified for the pursuit of topographical knowledge in Spain, as he personally knew several families of

of rank and influence in that country, which enabled him to obtain the necessary introductions to those who alone were competent to forward his views, by giving him access to every object of interest to a philosophical and intelligent traveller. "His *Voyage Pittoresque de l'Espagne*," one of the most splendid works that has ever appeared, and the present publication," observes the Editor, "evinces how deserving he was of every patronage and assistance he received." The following paragraph, concluding a just eulogium on M. Laborde's merit, seems to confirm our suspicion that his "*Itinéraire descriptif de l'Espagne*," at least, originated from a higher source than the gratification of his own travelling propensities. We believe England to possess a most liberal and enlightened circle of Philosophers and Topographers; and we need not enlarge on the superior wealth of our Island; yet we doubt whether the most generous of them would think themselves justified in appropriating *twenty thousand pounds sterling* to literary occupations; particularly if their country had not long before emerged from the horrors of a Revolution unexampled in the destruction of public and private property. If M. Laborde has received no pecuniary assistance from his Government to procure it *useful intelligence*, we sincerely congratulate him on his peculiar good fortune in preserving a princely property from the general wreck which surrounded him. "It is supposed, and our information is derived from the most respectable authority, that our Author's travels in Spain, including the various expences incurred with a view to his two works on that country, have not cost him less, upon a moderate calculation, than 20,000*l.* sterling."

We shall now set aside any farther observations on the above particulars, and inform our Readers that the "*View of Spain*" passed through several editions in a very short period; and this circumstance alone evinces the general approbation of the Author's Countrymen; independent of the interest belonging inseparably to the subject, they immediately perceived that the work might "be considered as the most complete account we possess of any country in the world."

The Editor enters into the following explanations at the close of his Advertisement: "The Chapter on the Language of the Country, wherein the Author entered into an elaborate comparison of the Spanish with the French tongues, has been retrenched in such particulars as appeared of no value or interest to the English Reader. The Chapter on Natural History, in the fifth volume, has received some necessary corrections in the scientific classification of the subjects; in other respects it remains in its original state. All that it is deemed necessary to remark farther is, that a few short notes have been occasionally introduced, particularly in the fourth volume, where the text appeared to require illustration."

The Introduction extends to 127 pages; the first of which contains the remark that nations resemble the life of man in the particular that the concurrence of events sometimes produces *eras* in their history which imperiously call on the Historian to describe them. "Such," says M. Laborde, "is the present state of Spain, now terminating an important period of her history, and taking a new form. This noble Country, which has always been governed by some Foreign House, though *never conquered by any*, always swayed but never debased, seems to rise with greater vigour, and to derive fresh lustre from changes which usually cause the decline of Empires." M. L. is of opinion that previous accounts of the Spanish history are too much clogged with irrelevant matter, relating to the Milanese and the Netherlands; while the philosophical and political concerns of the Country itself have been neglected: though he professes his inability to supply this deficiency, through the pressure of other avocations, he flatters himself he has contributed to render the path easy to those who may wish to undertake a perfect statement on the subject.

He mentions that the three first volumes include a descriptive Itinerary, with statistical Accounts of each Province; and that the two last contain a general Sketch of the Country, in relation to the different branches of the Government and of Political Economy. This gentleman proceeds to make the candid acknowledgment that his delineations would have been more

more perfect had he less desired their immediate appearance. His apology is, however, perfectly satisfactory, as it appears the difference would have existed merely in the elegance of the language; a circumstance completely obviated to the English Reader by the present Translation. After some observations on particular points, he draws several inferences as to the general state of the country, an abstract of which succeeds. In the opinion of M. L. Spain is now more populous, flourishing, and better cultivated, than it has ever been before; that it has neither declined nor attained any eminent degree of prosperity; that the welfare of the State remained quite stationary during the boasted reigns of Ferdinand V. Charles V. and Philip II.; that the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, generally considered as the most brilliant eras in the History of Spain, were less so than the eighteenth; that the discovery of America, instead of injuring the population and industry of the inhabitants of the Mother Country, were advantageous to both; that, however atrocious and sanguinary the Inquisition was in the above-mentioned centuries, it did not then operate against the increase of population, "or the progress of knowledge; while its influence, which seemed to be null, has, for sixty years past, been prejudicial to every kind of improvement. And, lastly, that if Spain were governed by an enlightened Prince, it would, from its present state in the two worlds, be able, in a very short time, to rise to the highest degree of wealth and splendour, and rival the great Powers of Europe."

In treating upon the third epoch of the Spanish History, the Author enters into a feeling statement of the miseries attached to the Nation during its mad pretensions to universal empire, "for the transient glory of which they paid very dear. Torn from their families, and dispatched to fight, without reason, against distant Nations, or employed, without any advantage, in quelling rebellions, they were doomed to see the produce of their soil, the treasures of their colonies, and the flower of their population, sent far from their native land." Whatever Politicians may think of these and similar circumstances, we, as Reviewers, unconnected with party,

and wishing for the peace of mankind, cannot help thinking a salutary lesson might, without much exertion, be extracted from them. The Spaniards, for instance, of the present day, have less reason to complain of the ambitious cruelty of their neighbours when they recollect the acts of their ancestors in the Netherlands, than they would have had were the fact otherwise.

The extract we have just made is one of the strongest Philippicks which could have been pronounced against the conduct of France; we altogether despair of its producing the least effect upon its Ruler or his Subjects; but it is impossible not to perceive how correctly conscience compels us to speak, when policy and a sense of danger are forgotten in the closet.

There is one most singular trait in the Spanish character noticed in the fiftieth page of the Introduction. The haughty natives consider every description of occupation more degrading than absolute servitude. They say, "For the time being, Nobility sleeps, but in Commerce it becomes extinct." M. Laborde feels disposed to give them credit for the elevation of soul, the strong, nay invincible sense of hereditary honour, thus evinced; which, he conceives, gives a noble and generous air to their behaviour, their exterior, and even their slightest expressions, "that makes them prefer poverty in their native country to better living in a foreign land; which, in short, seems to be a combination of the patriarchal dignity of the Eastern Nations and of the austere virtues of the primitive Christians." We well know that, in expressing our dissent from this Spanish prejudice, we shall be supported by the whole Population of England; nor is our Author less disposed to condemn it, very justly reasoning and enquiring, "When the Dutch beat the Fleets of England and Spain, was it not at a time when they were the only vendors of pepper and indigo?" &c. which we will add, When the English have almost annihilated the French and every other Fleet in the world, are they not the most eminent traders in it? We are informed that those who exercise trades in Spain endeavour to obviate the imaginary disgrace by inflating the term of their profession: thus the

Bricklayer

Bricklayer becomes an Architect; the Farrier a Master Smith; all Workmen, Artists; and Dealers, Merchants; the Shops of the latter are Magazines: far from appearing in the Magazine, the wife of the dealer, although almost penniless, hires a servant as proud as herself, by this means preserved from working in the fields, an idea as shocking to her consequence as the Magazine to the mistress. "Count de Froberg," says M. Laborde, "with whom I travelled for some time in Spain, having occasion to hire a servant, was applied to by a man from the mountains of St. Andero, whom he told to go and bring his certificates, when he would determine if they were right. The man, not knowing what was meant, returned with the most authentic documents of Nobility from King Ordonius II."

The statements which follow will create no surprise after perusing the preceding paragraphs: Without calculating that one-fourth of the population is composed of persons who live on their possessions, 100,000 are supposed to exist as pirates, robbers, and assassins, escaped from garrisons or prisons, smugglers, and mule-shearers; from 30 to 40,000 armed men were appointed to apprehend them, but are said to be concerned in their operations. The enumeration of 1788 ascertained that there were 250,000 servants, 100,000 of whom are imagined to be without employment. 60,000 students formed another description of the inhabitants, and of those a great number were in the practice of begging at night for the ostensible purpose of purchasing books. "If to this list we add 100,000 beggars, whom 60,000 monks feed at the gates of their convents, we shall find in Spain nearly 600,000 persons who are of no use whatever in agriculture or the mechanical arts, and who are frequently dangerous to society."

We were rather surprised on perusing a note relating to the Spanish smugglers, after our recollection had reverted to the present system of commercial restraint acted upon by France, which at this moment has in employ more Custom-house officers than all the trading Countries of Europe previously maintained in a century, and which has converted half

the merchants of this quarter of the globe into the above desperate character. M. Laborde, when investigating the Roman ways through Estremadura, met with a band of 30 smugglers with a quantity of tobacco. As he had often travelled many leagues in Spain without seeing a house, it was natural he should endeavour to obtain information from them; and for this purpose he joined and passed three days of his progress in their company. "*I never met with better people!*" he exclaims; "they called one another *Cavalleros*, and paid me great attention. Their leader, who was a good-looking man, and excellent company, told me *all the abuses prevailing in the Custom-houses*, and the means he took to avoid the King's troops." Surely our Author overlooked the inferences the vassals of the Emperor may make from this passage.

Repeated instances convince us of the benevolent and charitable spirit of the Author. He wrote under very peculiar circumstances; and we receive with double interest sentiments in direct opposition to those of the Governors of France. We entreat our Readers to compare the following paragraph with many which have appeared in the *Moniteur*, and if they are not then convinced of the falsehoods asserted in the latter with respect to the Spanish Clergy, we despair of their conversion: "The influence of the High Clergy, and the use they make of their riches, have great effect in maintaining peace and good order. They act as stewards managing the property of the poor, and distributing it to them, without suffering them to make a bad use of it. A rigid economy, and an excellent management of their estates, enable those religious men to support a number of wretched beings, and at least to save them from despair. They do not, as is imagined, encourage idleness, but prevent crimes, and supply the place of institutions, till institutions shall supply the place of their ministry."

M. Laborde indulges in a long train of reflections on the relations of Spain with her Colonies; and enquires, where is the Country that can boast of similar wealth from a similar source? Not France, with a few islands, lost to her for the present at least,

least, nor Holland. "Nay," he proceeds, "is it England? Her Colonial power is entirely of a different nature, and is not embodied with her; it is not on the soil that it depends: counterparts of the Mother Country, combinations, like her, of industry, the English Settlements are rather counting-houses than Colonies; they are the means of *entrepôts* for a manufacturing and commercial people, whose only object in increase of dominion is increase of business; and who, possessed of capitals, and engaged in turning them to advantage, seek no better basis for their power." Whoever considers this extract in its proper light will find reason to applaud the just observations it contains, exclusive of the applause the Author deserves for his candour towards the Enemies of his Country; indeed, we think it may serve as a powerful recommendation to the "View of Spain," and that few sentences could be selected from any work, of equal brevity, sound judgment, and liberality.

His Sketch of the Inquisition offers a new estimate of its qualities as an Institution. It has ever been the custom, he observes, to view this Tribunal as one devised by fanatic Priests or suspicious Nobles to persecute the People, or to maintain an unjust authority over their vassals, or a weak Government to augment its power; forgetting that, at the period alluded to, priests were more enlightened, and consequently less fanatic, than the people. The Inquisition, established by the Pope alone, in 1205, was adopted by Spain in 1478; an act which must have displeased the whole of the Clergy, who were deprived of part of their functions, which were transferred to the Dominican Monks. As the Nobles held their vassals in absolute subjection, they had no occasion for indirect means of coercion; and the fact was, as M. Laborde declares, that they lost their seigniorial jurisdiction over them by it. The effect was equally subversive of Regal power. We must then refer the policy of this measure to another source, and that appears to have been the desire to expel or convert the Jews and Moors. Hence it will be perceived that the Inquisition had no jurisdiction or effect on the mass of the Spanish Nation; and

this is proved by the Records of the Order of St. Dominick, in which few Spanish names are to be found, and then "only (says M. L.) at the period when the doctrines of Luther and Calvin set all Europe into flames, and had also made proselytes in Spain. The Inquisition then included the Spaniards in the number of its victims. I do not mean to excuse its cruelties; they were atrocious, but not numerous, nor ever exercised without warning." Had we in England all remained good Catholics, and suppressed every light of Nature, this delence of the measures of the Inquisition must have been accepted as extremely satisfactory; but as Englishmen have very long indulged in speculative opinions respecting Religion, we are led to observe, that a slavish deference to dogmas, established by terror, in spiritual affairs, produces the same degree of slavery in temporal. Whether the advantages on the side of Spain or Great Britain are found to preponderate in favour of the latter, may be discovered from the whole tenour of the work before us; although M. Laborde is pleased to observe, in favour of the former, that "Spain seemed early to have foreseen all the evils that would spring from irresolute measures on so important a point; she adopted a fixed plan, which she declared openly, and which, far from injuring the progress of her population, was, on the contrary, favourable to it, by keeping her out of the religious wars which desolated Germany and France after the Reformation, and with which England is still afflicted." The Translator has introduced a note on this strange passage; and very justly adds, "The Author surely means wars of words, or he must be ignorant: one would be sorry to think that an ingenuous man should be guilty of such a paltry insincerity to deceive his countrymen into an idea of the peace of England being disturbed by any actual religious war. The Author's words are, 'En lui évitant les guerres de religion qui ont désolé l'Allemagne et la France depuis la réforme, et qui affligent encore aujourd'hui l'Angleterre.'" From the period when the Inquisition of Spain had expelled the Jews and Moors, and suppressed all opposition to the absolute sway of the

the Roman Faith, down to the present time, M. Laborde seems to leave the Tribunal in question to its merited obloquy.

The Author doth not scruple to date the late prosperity of Spain from the moment when Louis XIV. connected it with France. "Bound in interest with France, its eternal rival, it had no longer continual wars to fear, nor any thing that could retard the progress of its industry." This Gentleman appears to have overlooked the distresses that Country entailed upon itself by the continual wars of the Bourbons with England. Some involuntary eulogiums on the excellent system now nearly annihilated, and known by the term "Balance of Power," appear in the 107th page of the Introduction.

The Article on the Natural Geography of Spain is highly curious, and is illustrated by a no less curious Map of the Mountains of the Country. "From the inspection of this Map," says the Author, "it would appear that all the mountains of Spain are composed of one single mass; and in fact they are all ramifications from one another, which follow, correspond, and leave between them considerable intervals, yet all linked to the same stock." The Map alluded to, ingenious and satisfactory as it is, is accompanied by many others, bound in a separate small volume, all of which are very neatly engraved.

We shall next notice the account of Gironne, a place remarkable for its persevering patriotism and meritorious defence against the whole power of France, during many months of the last campaign. It will also serve as a specimen of the minute attention given by the Writer to every object worthy notice in each division of his labours. He describes this place as being situated on the side and at the base of a steep mountain; the Ter flows through it; and it is surrounded by strong walls, flanked with fortifications, and defended by two forts on the mountain. The town is very antient, and the history of it, which is concisely given, is equally honourable: the eminent men it has produced are also mentioned. M. L. proceeds with notices of the Extent and Population; the latter amounts

to 14,000; a fourth of which was composed of priests, monks, nuns, and students; the form is triangular; the houses are well built; the streets narrow; and the inhabitants are without amusement, the families being almost isolated. He then treats of the Ecclesiastical Administration; the Civil and Military, Industry, and the Public Edifices. The Cathedral and Collegiate Churches are the most magnificent structures in Gironne. "The former is built on the ridge of the mountain; it displays a majestic front at the top of three grand terraces, ornamented with granite balustrades. We ascend to it by a superb flight of steps, 86 in number, and of a breadth the whole extent of the church." The front is Grecian, and the nave is Gothic, as is the whole of the collegiate church, consisting "of a body and two aisles, divided by pillars, with a large and beautiful casement in the middle. There is a very high and very old tower in front of the façade." The Capuchin Convent contains "an Arabian bath, constructed in the most elegant style, consisting of columns standing on an octagon stylobate, or low base, encircling a reservoir to contain water." Under the division of Public Instruction, we are informed that Philip II. founded an University in 1521, which was suppressed in 1715, when the Jesuits had all public instruction in their hands. After their expulsion, it was concentrated in one college, and that contained 900 students, who were taught Latin, Rhetoric, Philosophy, and Theology. The Library remains; is open to the Publick, and very extensive.

We shall now take our leave of this most satisfactory and excellent work, declaring it one of the best we have met with on subjects of the nature it embraces.

24. *The History, Civil and Ecclesiastical, and Survey of the Antiquities of Winchester.* By the Rev. John Milner, D. D. F. S. A. 2 Volumes. 4to. Second Edition, corrected and enlarged: Cadell and Davies. 1809.

DR. MILNER's History of Winchester is so fully established as a topographical work of great merit, and has been so accurately and minutely examined, not only in the regular

Reviews, but in some controversial Tracts to which it gave rise, that it appears unnecessary for us to repeat the praises or censures that have been bestowed, or to enter on an analysis of its contents. Justice, however, requires that we should announce this highly-improved edition, and apprise the Publick of what they have to expect from it.

In executing this pleasing part of our task, for a pleasure it surely is to follow the Author of a standard work through the progress of improvement, it may not perhaps be unnecessary to apprise our Readers, in the first place, of what they are not to expect. Although this History excited a controversy of some length and asperity, they are not to expect that Dr. Milner has given way as to those peculiar tenets which provoked that controversy, or that he is one whit more near reconciliation with our Reformers and Martyrs, or with their Historian Fox. His prejudices on these subjects remain in full force; but candour induces us to acknowledge, at the same time, that where Dr. Milner dips in the purer sources of historical fact, he has presented new views of certain topics, which are well deserving the attention of Ecclesiastical and Civil Historians.

The additions to this edition consist of a copious Postscript, in which the several Strictures contained in the Reviews and other works that have been published on the subject of the History are detailed and discussed. These Writers and Reviews are, principally, Dr. Sturges, Dr. Hoadly Ashe, the Reviewer in the Hampshire Repository, and the Antijacobin, Monthly, Critical, and British Critick. Several considerable additions are interspersed throughout the work, and particularly amongst the notes; one of these contains observations upon a work, now become scarce, called "British Monachism." Another addition consists of a whole new chapter, being a survey of the most remarkable modern monuments in the cathedral. The greater part of this chapter was printed a considerable time after the work itself (first edition), on two loose sheets, under the title of a "Second Appendix to the History of Winchester." But, owing to its form and late appearance, it did not get into public no-

tice. It is also now unavoidably imperfect, as it omits the description of some lately-erected monuments, and other matters contained in the present edition. Besides these improvements, the style of the whole work has been carefully revised, and the plates have been re-touched, corrected, and improved; and three new ones are added, making the whole number fifteen.

From these additions we shall select what Dr. M. has advanced respecting Mr. Fosbrooke's "British Monachism," because it appears to us that he has here taken pretty strong ground, and because what he asserts respecting the misconceptions in that work seems to demand an immediate reply.

"The work itself," says Dr. Milner, "consists, first, of an incoherent mass of religious rules and customs, belonging to monasteries of different orders, different times, and different parts of the world, all jumbled together; which are, for the most part, highly edifying in themselves, but which the Writer has frequently misrepresented, partly from ignorance, and partly from malice. I shall select one amongst numerous other instances of his ignorance: where, stumbling as it were, over a straw, he calls for an *Œdipus*, to explain what every school-boy is acquainted with. He says, in his text, by way of charge against the Monks, 'The Sabbath was the general cleaning-day: oiling of shoes, washing of cloaths, &c.' He then adds, in the notes, 'The Sabbath seems to be used both for Saturday and Sunday. There is a Service for *Sabbato Sancto*, and another for *Die Sancto Pasche*. Yet I would not positively say that both these Services do not relate to the same day. *Solvat Œdipus*' vol. I. p. 36. The fact is, that *Sabbatum*, the Sabbath, is uniformly and exclusively used, in its original and proper sense, for the seventh day of the week, or the Saturday, in every antient Rule, Liturgy, and Calendar, whether monastic or clerical: whereas the first day of the week, or Sunday, is uniformly called *Dies Dominica*, or the Lord's Day; except that, out of respect to the two great festivals, Easter Day and Whit Sunday, the one is usually called *Dies Pasche*, the other *Dies Pentecostes*. Thus it appears, without the help of an *Œdipus*, that the Monks cleaned themselves, and oiled their shoes, not on the Sunday, but on the Saturday; and that they had distinct Services, *Pro Sabbato Sancto*, Easter Eve; and *Pro Die Sancto Pasche*, Easter Sunday. The Writer's ignorance is the more inexcusable, as the Church of England, in her Common Prayer Book and Canons,

Canons, follows the same rule, in calling the first day of the week Sunday, or the Lord's Day, never the Sabbath Day. Only vulgar and ignorant people use the latter name for Sunday."

In this passage Dr. M. appears to have corrected an error adopted by Mr. Fosbrooke, but of what importance we shall not decide. We are, however, less disposed to admit the inference which Dr. M. would draw from the following premisses. He accuses Mr. Fosbrooke of mixing up with this confused mass of monastic rules and customs a due proportion of the reports of those Commissioners who were employed by the last Vicar-general in Spirituals, Lord Cromwell, to visit the monasteries "for the express purpose of finding pretexts to dissolve them." Dr. Milner exclaims, "What vile arts and open injustice these mercenary and unprincipled agents were guilty of in the execution of their commission, Dugdale, Stevens, Heylin, Collier, and several other Protestant Authors of reputation, have informed us!" and he concludes, "All that I need say on the subject is, to ask whether it would be fair to judge of the Established Bishops, Clergy, and Universities of the reign of Charles I. from reports and speeches of the Commissioners, Visitors, and other Partizans of the Long Parliament, at a time when the latter was bent upon their destruction?" To this we readily answer, that it would not be fair to judge from such documents; but it does not follow that, because one set of Commissioners are not to be trusted, all Commissioners of this kind are to be discredited. The good or evil of Monasteries is not now a matter of historical evidence but of reasoning; and who does not see the absurdity, in the present state of society, as well as the danger, in any state of society, of locking-up a certain number of human beings in close confinement, under pretence of performing duties which might be more usefully performed and exhibited before the eyes of the world, that "their light might so shine," &c.? But Dr. Milner does not see matters in this view; and if there be one reason more potent than another for inducing us to detest Popery, it is because it has been found capable of warping the acute understanding and elegant taste of

such a writer as Dr. Milner. A more complete History and Description of any of our Cathedrals does not exist; and it is with much satisfaction we perceive that the Author has been encouraged to produce this improved and more perfect edition. The Cathedral of Winchester has long been a treat to the Artist and the Antiquary; and, with a Guide so distinguished for taste and science as the present, it may become a school of information and instruction.

25. *On Hydrophobia, its Prevention and Cure. With a Dissertation on Canine Madness, illustrated with Cases. The Fifth Edition; with Appendices, containing new Cases. By Benjamin Moseley, M.D. Physician to His Majesty's Royal Hospital at Chelsea, &c. &c. 8vo. pp. 74. Cuthell and Martiu, Ridgway, Callow, &c.*

AS we have noticed this important work on former occasions, we shall now observe, that the successful Doctrine of treating the Bites of Rabid Animals with *Lapis Infernalis* and other Causticks, and the use of Mercury, as specifically directed under various circumstances, discovered by Dr. Moseley, and related in the work before us, was first published by him in 1787, in his celebrated *Treatise on Tropical Diseases, Military Operations, and Climate of the West Indies*.

This doctrine is now universally known and followed; and there has not been a single instance of its failure. In Warwickshire, where Canine Madness has raged for a considerable time, and now exists there and in some of the neighbouring counties to an alarming degree, we are informed that our Author's practice has been employed, through the recommendation of the truly-benevolent Marquis of Hertford, to the full satisfaction of his humane intentions, by saving the lives of all those persons who have been bitten by Mad Dogs in that part of the kingdom.

From the present edition we lay before our Readers, in support of the doctrine, one of the best-stated facts in Medical Science. This case alone we consider as an incontrovertible proof of the efficacy of our Author's practice, and of the great importance of his discovery; which, in our opinion, is worthy the notice of the Legislature.



"Case XXVI. Mr. William Lucas, aged thirty-one years, a very respectable farmer at Stroud-green, in the parish of Hornsey, Middlesex, came to me at Chelsea Hospital, on Saturday the 17th of December, 1808. He had been bitten two days before, on Thursday, by his own guard-dog, when offering it food; a strong fiery animal, of the Newfoundland and Bull-dog breed. Two deep wounds were made: one on the inside, the other on the outside, of the wrist of his left arm. There was also a small puncture of a tooth on the back of the hand; which, though insignificant to appearance, was very painful. The dog grasped the wrist so strongly in his mouth that Mr. Lucas had no use of his arm for the whole day after the accident. The two principal wounds, made by the large teeth, nearly met, penetrating through the wrist, between the bones. The inside wound was the deepest, and, being among the flexor tendons, was consequently the most dangerous. There was great pain and inflammation about the wounds. The dog was chained up, and two days after he bit his master, his madness increasing, and being a desperate animal, he was shot. He foamed at the mouth excessively; his eyes were as red as blood, and he was outrageously mad, in that sort of frenzy which is peculiar to some rabid dogs; differing from the other species of Canine Madness, of the moping, stupid, melancholy kind. In his fury he ate his own excrement, tore the ground with his teeth, bit an old brick, as hard as a stone, into pieces, and dashed his head against the ground, and sides of his kennel. He became mad from having been bitten on the 25th of November, the preceding month, by a mad terrier, that came into Mr. Lucas's farm-yard. This terrier, while running about the premises, bit another terrier-dog, that bit several cats belonging to the farm; all of which Mr. Lucas had destroyed. I proceeded in my usual way, with the application of *Lapis Infernalis*, and excited salivation as speedily as possible, with Calomel exhibited night and morning. He left his lodgings, No. 122, Sloane-street, and returned home perfectly well, in less than a month from the time of his applying to me."

The following remarks, with which our Author concludes his Dissertation, are highly interesting;

"In giving an additional Appendix of Cases to this Edition I am not influenced by any apprehension that my treatment of the Bites of Rabid Animals, and of their consequence, Hydrophobia, stands in need of new facts for its support; because I am certain that it has already, among the enlightened part of the Profes-

sion, subverted the old, barbarous, and frequently ineffectual practice of excision by the knife, and extinguished all dependence on fallacious Quackery, unmeaning Remedies, and useless Sen-bathing; means no longer resorted to by Physiologists, whose minds have the arrangement of medical science, and the light of philosophy.

"I must here repeat what I said in a former Edition, that I have selected the Cases now given out of a multitude I have lately had under my care, from a conviction that the dogs, in the respective instances, were actually rabid; and that they all died, or were killed, in an extreme state of madness.

"When I mention a multitude of Cases I mean, for the most part, such as have arisen from the Bites of Dogs supposed to be mad, but without proper means having been used to restrain the pet; and others, considered by the populace as mad, running about the streets in London. From these descriptions of accidents I am seldom without subjects, where I direct the treatment; many of which, without cure, would probably have perished.

"But I wish to record only Cases where, from my own knowledge, or from what I consider equivalent, the rabid disease of the animal has been fully proved. The rest might lead to deceptive speculation.

"Mr. Innes's Case (XXVI.) put my practice to a strong trial. Mr. Charles Alderman, surgeon and apothecary, of Battersea, furnished the medicines, and witnessed the whole process of treatment. Mr. Tegar, of Pall Mall, and several other eminent men of the Faculty, also saw the progress of cure.

"This would have been a lamentable Case indeed for Mr. Lucas, a very worthy man, if my method of treatment had never been known; as nothing could have saved his life but amputating his arm, for extirpating the wounds by the knife was impracticable, being in the midst of those dangerous neighbours, tendons and arteries.

"I applied the *Lapis Infernalis* severely the three first days. This produced large sloughs and deep openings, with great inflammation, pain, and swelling of the whole arm, which were removed by fomentations and poultices.

"He was completely salivated on the sixth day. On the eighth day I was much alarmed by a darting pain, at intervals, up his arm; with head-ache, glassy eyes, lowness of spirits, and deep-coloured urine.

"Mrs. Lucas had that morning, before I visited her husband, discovered a small scratch in the skin, above the other wounds, on his wrist, made by one of the dog's

dog's teeth. It was beginning to fester, and was very painful. To this scratch, not observed before, which shewed great activity of venom, I attributed the ill-boding symptoms I have mentioned.

"It is certain that the three great wounds were in a good state, and discharged freely; but they would not have secured the patient if the slightest particle of Rabid poison had lodged in any other place. I destroyed this festering rasure immediately; proceeded to increase the spitting, and gave my patient the Camphorated Valerian volatile mixture. The next day my mind was at ease. All was safe.

"This should be a lesson to people who are called to patients bitten by Rabid animals. No puncture, or rasure of the skin, however trivial, is to be neglected.

"Mr. Nicholls (Case XVIII.) will long remember the severe pain I gave him by tracing, with the *Lapis Infernalis*, a destroying path, on a multitude of scratches, besides the principal wounds on his leg. I considered the whole might as well have been left untouched as any one which had penetrated the skin.

"This sort of omission was fatally experienced last year at Nottingham; where a man was bitten by a furious mad dog, belonging to Messrs. Dale and Co, in a shocking manner. He was seized with Hydrophobia on the 6th of December, about six weeks after the accident; and died on the fourth day of the disease.

"I was informed that all the principal wounds had been extirpated, or cauterized properly; but, two days previous to his death, there was a festered and inflamed scratch perceived on one of his hands, which had before escaped notice. This scratch demonstrated the residence of Rabid poison; and, without supposing that the knife or caustic were not effectually employed, was sufficient to produce the mischief which occasioned the man's death."

26. *MIDAS; or, a Serious Enquiry concerning Taste and Genius; including a Proposal for the certain Advancement of the Elegant Arts. To which is added, by Way of Illustration, a Fragment of Ancient History.* By Anthony Fiskegrave, LL.D. 12mo. pp. 208. Murray.

ALTHOUGH the Author intitles this a *serious Enquiry*, we have much reason to doubt whether the epithet be justly applied. It begins with an "Epistle Prefatory and Dedicatory to a Great Connoisseur," which the Author evidently meant for wit; and although, in the "*Serious Enquiry*," he offers some *serious* remarks on the advancement of the *Elegant Arts*, yet

when he comes to illustrate these, he relapses again into a sort of humour which, we fear, will be mistaken for *serious* only because it is insufferably dull.

After some observations on the evils of patronage, which, although just, are very trite, and spun out for nearly twenty closely-printed pages, we come to what we conceive to be the drift of the work, namely, a "Proposal for the certain Advancement of the *Elegant Arts*." This is expressed in the following extract:

"It has long been my sober and well-weighed opinion, that the only efficacious mode of improving the Arts of our Country, and extensively diffusing a correct taste for the refined pleasures they produce, would be to give them something like a regular government, placed under that controul which Nature itself has evidently appointed: I mean under the authority of Taste. I say this is my opinion, which (being persuaded of its truth, conscious of no sinister views, and free from all external influence) I feel it my duty firmly to declare and maintain. It is my proposal then, that the Arts dependent upon Genius shall in future be placed under the immediate protection and superintendence of an authority regularly and legally constituted. That this conservative power shall be vested in a Supreme Council, or High Court of Criticism, possessing full powers to examine and determine all cases respecting the productions and performances of Genius; to enforce obedience, to punish contumacy; and from whose decrees there shall be no appeal.

"That all Works of Art, recently executed, shall, before they are presented to the Publick, be regularly submitted to the inspection of this Court, or to its Sub-committees (responsible to the same), to be duly examined and valued, whereof proper testimonials will be given; that all other works of a more antient date shall in like manner be caused to pass before this Tribunal, there to receive such stamps or marks as will enable the possessors, vendors, or purchasers thereof, to know at once their precise value, so that the traffick in such precious wares may be completely protected from fraud.

"And as the faculty of Taste extends its cognizance to whatever comes within the province of Genius, to all the ramifications of Art, all its productions, of every species, shall be placed under the superintendence of this Court; a regulation intended expressly to guard against the insidious introduction of bad taste by avenues remote and unguarded. Accordingly, all Poets, Painters, Musicians, &c. divided

divided into classes, agreeable to their respective merits, shall receive certain honorary degrees, together with their licence of practice, from the same source; and whoever shall presume to act without this high sanction shall be deemed Empiricks, and treated as unauthorized and irregular practitioners.

"The Members of this Supreme Court, as I have before intimated, should consist of a competent number of Gentlemen, distinguished for their superior taste, or the exquisite state of that faculty where-with such persons are enabled to ascertain the merit and quality of ingenious works with the utmost precision. No other than persons so qualified shall, on any account, either of rank, fortune, or high situation, be deemed eligible to a seat. They shall be perfectly independent; and, holding their office for life, upon the demise of members, all vacancies shall be filled by the Court from the most worthy of their own order; by which means the purity of the body will be preserved, and the good effects of the Establishment cease only with the dissolution of the social system, whereof it is a part.

"I will leave it to those who are conversant with Arts, and with Artists, and who can appreciate the value of such an arrangement, to contemplate the good that would necessarily result from this simple Institution; an Institution which, I cannot but persuade myself, on the severest examination, would be no less efficacious than practicable. I am sufficiently aware that this is an age of Projectors in every department of Art and Science, in Trade, Commerce, Politicks, and even in Religion. The schemes that daily pour upon us are, however, seldom more than the incorporeal progeny of Want; they are without stamina; and therefore, like the ephemeris, perish on the day of their birth. But the Establishment which I propose is equally dignified in its object, rational in its construction, and, moreover, so easy in execution, that it is actually a thing which the Publick will receive with open arms; besides, its component parts being already prepared for action, it needs only the nod of supreme Power to acquire an immediate existence, possessing in its very cradle almost a maturity of perfection."

In all this, whatever may be thought of the Plan, there is an air of seriousness; but surely the Author cannot be very serious in the two cases he brings to prove its utility; which are no other than this; he tells us that this Tribunal, first, will be useful in teaching ladies how to paint their faces in a better manner than at present; and, secondly, should the

Publick be divided in their opinion between two great beauties, one with a Grecian nose, and the other with a nose of another shape, in such a perplexing matter peace and satisfaction may be restored by a reference to our Author's Tribunal of Taste! If the Reader can endure this kind of wit for nearly two hundred pages, occasionally relieved by commonplace remarks on men of genius and connoisseurs, &c. we can promise him ample amusement in this volume.

27. *The Substance of a Speech which ought to have been spoken, in a certain Assembly, upon the Motion made by the Right Honourable Henry Grattan, on the 25th of May 1808, "That the Petition from the Roman Catholics of Ireland should be referred to a Committee of the whole House."* With Supplementary Notes on the Idolatry of the Romish Church; the Proceedings in Parliament respecting the Royal Popish College at Maynooth; and the reported Speech of the Right Reverend the Bishop of Norwich, in the House of Lords, in the Year 1808, in Support of the Petition of the Irish Roman Catholics. 8vo. pp. 95. Stockdale.

WE agree with the Author of this Speech, that it "ought to have been spoken." It takes a comprehensive, candid, and perspicuous view of the Question of Catholic Emancipation, as it is called; and, although the arguments, *pro* and *con*, are somewhat stale, yet, as the subject is again to be brought forward, we may recommend this Speech to those who wish to refresh their memories, and invigorate their zeal. To which may be added,

28. *Six Letters on the Subject of Dr. Milner's Explanation relating to the Proposal made in the last Session of Parliament for admitting the King's Veto in the Election of Roman Catholic Bishops. Addressed to the Editor of "The Morning Post," and first published in that Paper. By A. B. 8vo. pp. 117. Hatchard. 1809.*

EVERY other topick relating to Catholic Emancipation being exhausted, it is now supposed that the only question for discussion is, Whether the Catholics, as the premium of Emancipation, are to allow his Majesty a *Veto* in the appointment of their Bishops? And this question, which some appear to think of inferior importance, bids fair, if we are not much mistaken, to give the controversy

troversy an entire new direction, and ultimately frustrate the hopes of the Catholics. Indeed, the documents in the pamphlet before us are nearly equal to prove that the Catholics and their Political Friends are at present too much divided in sentiment to enter unanimously into any engagements with Government. It is certain that their Friends in Parliament made a tender of a *Veto* in the Election of Bishops, and thought themselves encouraged to do so by some leading Characters among the Roman Catholics; but no sooner was this tender made, than the Catholics began to disclaim the *Veto*, as a concession which they would rather die than grant. The object of these Six Letters seems to be, to fix the blame of disingenuity either on the Parliamentary Friends of the Catholics, or on those leading Men among the Catholics who deceived them. That the Advocates of the cause, in the Houses both of Lords and Commons, were deceived, cannot admit of a doubt; for, if we may credit the Resolutions of Public Bodies among the Catholics, they had not the shadow of a permission to tender the *Veto*. Where all this will end, it is not difficult to conjecture. In the mean time, if our Readers have any doubts as to the practice of disingenuity on one side or other, they may have those doubts effectually removed by a perusal of this pamphlet, the contents of which we are glad to see reprinted in this permanent and commodious form. But although it becomes very evident that a trick of some sort was intended, and that the Parliamentary Advocates were to be persuaded that the Catholics would consent to a *Veto*, when no such consent was intended, we are at a loss to know what principle, good or bad, could be answered by all this. The projectors of the deception could never expect that the Legislature would fall into a snare so poorly concealed; still less could they hope that the Catholics would conceal their abhorrence of the *Veto*, during the discussion of their affairs in Parliament; so that, while we agree with the able Writer of these Letters that much disingenuity has been practised in this affair, we cannot so readily see that the main Question of Emancipation is retarded or promoted by this

business, unless as far as their present conduct must have a natural tendency to bring their other proceedings into ridicule, and to put the Publick on their guard; and such a consequence, in a certain degree, we think unavoidable.

29. *A Sermon, preached before the Reverend the Archdeacon and Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Berks, at the Visitation holden at St. Helen's Church, Abingdon, on Wednesday the Third of May, 1809. By the Rev. Edward Barry, M.D. Rector of St. Mary's, Wallingford. Published at the Request of the Clergy.* Reading, Cowslade and Co.; Rivingtons, London.

AFTER a short Introduction, explanatory of the occasion on which the words of his text (St. Matthew, chap. xviii. ver. 7) were spoken, Dr. Barry proceeds, in this Discourse, to censure the conduct of those persons who, while they profess a warm attachment to the Established Church, will not worship within her walls, under the pretence that the Gospel is not preached by the regular Clergy. He animadverts with just severity on persons of this description, who, "through a proud or turbulent spirit, or worldly motives, oppose themselves to the orderly worship of Almighty God, and by various arts and mean devices, which even moral integrity must disdain, would put 'a stumbling-block' in the way of the ignorant, would frighten the timid, and usurp authority over the dependent, to withdraw from their duly-appointed Pastors, to crowd the unhallowed Conventicle."

"Against people such as these—against offences grievous as these—against scandals such as these to the Cross of Christ, a tremendous woe is indeed pronounced! . . . To those who, from a sense of imperious duty, cannot accord with the Liturgy and Principles of our Church, the door of ample and generous Toleration is thrown open by the wisdom and piety of the excellent Constitution under which we live; and to all those who, by consistent manners and deportment, come within the fair meaning of conscientious Dissenters, the utmost regard of Christian benevolence and good-will is due; for from such characters no offence is intended, nor should any be felt by the most zealous Advocate of our Establishment. . . . Not from persons of this peaceable description, who decently use and not abuse this wholesome and necessary concession of the Legislature in their behalf;—the offences principally come from some

some of our *own* *professing* Household;—*here* the stab is; meditated, and *here* it is received!"

We entirely concur with Dr. B. in this opinion, and admire the manner in which his sentiments are expressed. It is too true that the Advocates of our Establishment have not now to combat with those only who avow themselves hostile to her cause, but with those more artful enemies who attack her under the mask of friends. Many there are who will loudly assert that they are warmly attached to our Established Church, and yet traduce the public labours of the most orthodox of her Preachers, constantly frequent the Meeting-houses of Dissenters, and use every endeavour to induce others to follow their example. If the reason of this inconsistent conduct be asked, they will perhaps say that "the Gospel is not preached in their Parish-church." To enforce the plain doctrines and precepts of the Gospel; to preach man a lost sinner, and Jesus Christ the willing Saviour of all who apply to him for life; to offer the pardon of sin to all the race of Adam through his blood; and to urge the necessity of unreserved obedience to his will, is not, according to the language of these Professors, preaching the Gospel. No; they cannot be satisfied with the Religion of our adorable Redeemer, as it is clearly revealed in his word; but, to please them, the erroneous tenets of frail men must be added to it.

The orthodoxy of Dr. Barry's sentiments are as well known as his superior abilities; and we think his appointment to the living of St. Mary's, Wallingford, reflects no small honour on the noble Lord who is the patron of it. We only regret that the value of it is by far too small to recompense his zeal and arduous exertions in a situation that is by no means desirable, and in which we are assured no ordinary talent and firmness of principle were requisite to overpower the systematic opposition which he has experienced.

The present Discourse has all the excellences of Dr. Barry's other publications. He thinks strongly, and expresses original thoughts in nervous and often in elegant language; but we must add, that this Sermon bears many marks of a Writer who

considers words of very inferior importance to things. It is also disfigured by several typographical errors. Z.X.Y.

30. *Observations on Matters of Prize; and the Practice of the Admiralty Prize Courts, in Defence of the Rights and Interests of His Majesty's Navy.* By John-Frederick Pott, Proctor, Doctors Commons. 8vo. pp. 103. Cadell and Davies.

THE subject of this publication is of considerable national importance; "to explain the Proceedings in the Prize Courts relative to the Navy of Great Britain." And we are glad to see it discussed by a professional Gentleman of considerable ability.

"Nearly the whole of the facts detailed," Mr. Pott tells us, "have fallen within the Author's practice; he has in no instance treated of transactions, or stated circumstances, which he is not capable of proving; and it would form a melancholy supplement, were every Proctor to lay before the Publick a History of many of the Prize Causes in which he has been engaged."

For the accomplishment of the immediate purposes of this publication, Mr. Pott, after entering into the merits of one particular case, proceeds,

"First, to consider generally the duty imposed on the Navy to make captures, and bring captured ships in for adjudication; then, to consider if his Majesty's Order in Council, the Royal Proclamation, and the Prize Act, give any and what interests to Captors, and when such interests commence; under what authority ships and goods captured can be released without being brought to adjudication; how far the Officers of his Majesty's Navy are, or ought to be, entitled to bring to adjudication, in their own names, prizes so taken; whether it is from necessity that all prizes captured by the Navy are proceeded against in the King's name, and the condemnations made to the Crown; and if any and what advantage be derived, or inconvenience sustained, from captures effected by his Majesty's ships not being condemned to the Commanders of the ships who made the captures."

The language in some parts of this work may appear strong; but

"It is obvious that this work has not been dictated by a spirit of opposition to any persons in office; the objections are to the existing restrictions, not to the officers of the Court. The Legislature regards the power of committing evil more than the instrument of wrong; and in a well-regulated country, the prevention of crime is justly considered wiser than the punishment of offence."

31. *A Few Words on the Increase of Methodism, occasioned by "Hints" of a Barrister, and the Observations in the Edinburgh Review.* 8vo, pp. 23. Miles and Hunter.

WITH an affectation of candour, this tract breathes a spirit of malignant enmity to the Church; as the following quotations will evince:

"Religion is *not* merely a political institution...it has a much higher claim on our attention: and acting as if it *were* merely a political institution, has been the real cause that the Established Church already totters to its foundation; and if similar conduct is pursued, must eventually fall. The people never long brook an open display of priestcraft. To deceive them, it must be concealed, at least, under an affectation of zeal. But when neither the reality nor the appearance is present, contempt and radical reform must soon be the result. When the priest is only distinguished by exacting his tithes, or by riding over his neighbour's corn, in 'a fine sporting county,' in pursuit of a fox, how can popular reverence be expected! and, in such a situation, is it not a cause for much real satisfaction, that the people, instead of being disgusted with religion entirely, have had the moderation and good sense to turn their attention towards other religious teachers, who at least seem to display more zeal and sincerity?" (pp. 10, 11.)

"I believe, there have been as many ghosts laid in the Red Sea, by speaking Latin, as difficult texts of Scripture explained, in the present era of our establishment, by a reference to the Hebrew text." (p. 15.)

"To enter the majority of the churches in this Metropolis, and hear the preachers reading over, with monotonous drone, their stolen sermons, and then express surprise that the Methodists are increasing, certainly shews no great acuteness of the reasoning faculty. It is not, however, in the pulpit wholly that the Clergy display their inferiority. The Methodist Preacher is meek in manners, the Clergyman generally proud and haughty." (p. 16.)

"Nor, perhaps, would the fall of the Establishment be productive of much evil, for the beneficial effects of such establishments are not very evident. Our present one, in a weak state, is, however, certainly preferable to one in full vigour; and were a few more of its teeth drawn, it might, perhaps, languish on for another century, and be productive of some advantage."... "But, it is to be hoped, when once the present establishment terminates its career, such will be the improved state of popular intellect, that a similar institu-

tion will never again meet with support." (p. 13.)

This is certainly plain speaking; it is tearing up Religion by the roots.

32. *Cursor's Remarks on Corpulence.* By a Member of the College of Surgeons; 8vo, pp. 44. Callow.

WE were agreeably disappointed in the perusal of this pamphlet. The title-page gave us an idea that the contents were jocular; but it is in reality a work of much scientific research. The Author was led to the investigation of the subject by the fears of a friend, who had a tendency to corpulency, "lest his pursuits, which were sedentary, should increase what he already felt a growing inconvenience;" and "has employed a few leisure hours in bringing together the opinions of different writers on what appears to him not only an interesting subject, but one which has been much neglected, when from circumstances it most required attention."

"If the increase of wealth, and the refinement of modern times, have tended to banish plague and pestilence from our cities, they have probably introduced to us the whole train of nervous disorders, and increased the frequency of corpulence. Holinshed, who lived in Queen Elizabeth's reign, speaking of the increase of luxury in those days, notices 'the multitude of chimneys lately erected; whereas in the sound remembrance of some old men, there were not above two or three, if so many, in most uplandish towns of the realm.' How far corpulence has kept pace with the number of chimneys, I pretend not to determine; certain it is that Holinshed and his contemporaries furnish no account of the front of a house, or the windows, being taken away, to let out, to an untimely grave, some unfortunate victim, too ponderous to be brought down the staircase. The English nation has at all times been as famous for beef, as her sons have been celebrated for bravery; and that they understood good living, even in the earliest ages, we may learn from Cæsar, who, speaking of the diet of the Britons, says, 'Lacte et carne vivunt.' It has been conjectured by some, that for one fat person in France or Spain, there are an hundred in England. I shall leave to others to determine the fairness of such a calculation. That we may, however, approach, or even exceed it, no one will doubt who reflects on the increasing improvement in the art of grazing, and the condescension of some modern physicians, who have added the culinary department to the

the practice of physick. And it ought not to be omitted, amongst the great events of the present æra, that the combined efforts of Art and Nature produced, in the Jubilee year, 1809, the fattest ox and the most corpulent man ever heard of in the history of the world."

Our Author, after giving a short but scientific detail of the nature of the disease and the means of cure, very candidly observes,

"These, I believe, are the principal articles that have been resorted to in the medical treatment of this disease; and the person who depends solely on the benefit to be derived from the use of any of them will, I fear, find himself grievously disappointed."

Speaking of Mr. Lambert, he says,

"From the detail of his life it does not appear that any decided attempt was made to arrest the progress of a disease, which, from an early period, seemed rapidly to increase. Whether this arose from his ignorance of the fatality of it, or from the common prejudice, that the complaint is so connected and interwoven with the constitution as to be irremediable, is matter of conjecture; and we are only left to wonder that this prodigy of clogged machinery should continue to move so many years." . . . "From the account given of Mr. Lambert it appears, that at the age of twenty-three he weighed thirty-two stone. At this period it is related that he walked from Woolwich to the Metropolis with much less apparent fatigue than several middle-sized men who accompanied him. It is clear, therefore, that he was a strong active man long after the disease had made great progress; and I think it may fairly be inferred that he would not have fallen a sacrifice so early in life if he had, encouraged by the success of former cases, had fortitude enough to have met the evil, and to have opposed it with determined perseverance.—In private life I know several persons who are living testimonies of the good effects of an entire and systematic change in the mode of living; and that it may be accomplished with safety, and compatibly with the enjoyment of good health, at any period of life, we have numerous public examples."

The result is, that Temperance, Air, and regular Exercise, are, in these cases, the best Physicians.

33. *Illustrations of the Four Gospels, founded on Circumstances peculiar to our Lord and the Evangelists.* By John Jones. One Volume, 8vo. Longman and Co. 1808.

MR. JONES informs us, in his Introduction, "that he had, some years past, paid much attention to the Jew-

ish and Christian Scriptures, from which he derived many new views of them, that, he hopes, may be in some degree instrumental in promoting the knowledge and the influence of the Gospel, by placing its records in the beautiful, simple, and impressive point of light, in which they originally appeared. At the time these ideas were entertained by our Author, the feelings of the Publick seemed by no means congenial, and he laid aside the enquiry: not, however, without entertaining a full determination to resume the subject at a future period, when his own advancement in age and experience should render his labours more perfect, and when the fashionable levity and scepticism of the times should, in some degree, subside; and the spirit of party give way to rational enquiry and zeal for the truth." This resolution was frustrated much sooner than Mr. Jones had anticipated, through an accidental conversation which occurred between him and an amiable and learned man, who expressed considerable desire to see the observations in print, then made by Mr. Jones on some parts of the Gospel. Thus originated the present performance; and the Writer soon became convinced of the necessity of committing to press those thoughts which time was imperceptibly though successfully stealing from his memory. This gentleman seems to think himself entitled to public attention, on the ground of saying something new on the subject he has chosen to dilate upon, which will be confirmed by its approbation, provided what he says should be found to be just in proportion. He confesses he has deviated widely from the opinions even of the learned; and this fact makes it necessary to explain the process by which he arrived at the conclusion peculiar to him.

The authority consequent on great acquirements, and the prejudices of education, are frequently useful to the interests of truth; but Mr. Jones is of opinion that, in many cases, they entail error: the man, therefore, who finds himself unable to reject the reveries and deductions of others in examining ancient records, cannot expect to add much to the stock of biblical knowledge. For his own part, he possessed that vigour of mind which enabled him to read and reflect,

reflect, and afterwards to compare his own inferences with those drawn by preceding Writers. By these means he was "able to supersede many difficulties which perplexed, and to avoid many idle pursuits which divided, his predecessors. He has, however, seldom dismissed any difficult passage without perusing the Works of others; and, in general, his pains have been well rewarded. On some occasions he has copied the sentiments of other Critics in their proper language, as preferable to his own; and such observations as appeared important and instructive he scrupled not to copy for the edification of his Readers."

It has always been a leading principle with Mr. Jones to remember that it was not his intention to discuss learned questions in the present work, which is addressed to persons of plain sense, who wish for religious improvement. After this information afforded to his Readers, he hopes they will not expect "classical quotations, learned references, or verbal criticisms, but an analytical detail of the sayings and works of Jesus Christ, together with the explanations of obscure passages, founded on facts, as far as they could be collected from historical investigation, or deduced from the circumstances of the case, by an active but regulated imagination." Mr. Jones views the Founder of Christianity as a Being uttering a series of doctrines and observations dictated by the Almighty on particular occasions, unfettered by the speculations and rules of human learning. "Hence the doctrine of the Association of Ideas, which, in the absence of artificial order, is the only law that regulates the human mind, becomes a principle of high importance in the examination of the four Gospels; since the Critick, who, by the help of History, and a well-governed imagination, can place himself in the circumstances of our Lord, will be able, on most occasions, to perceive a close connexion between the language and the objects by which he was surrounded, and thus to discover propriety, beauty, and order, in passages which before appeared irrelevant, obscure, and incoherent." The Readers of this Illustration will, consequently, find these sentiments the distinguishing feature of its pages; and, to quote Mr. Jones's own

words, "It may not be too presumptuous to say, that the great law of Association, when properly attended to, and skilfully applied, as it tends, while it elucidates the meaning, to confirm the truth of the Evangelical Records, will form a new era in the History of Christianity." One profession of our Author fully meets our approbation; which is, his having avoided all *controversial points* throughout his labours. Nor is his declaration, of wishing to write for the benefit of all classes of Christians, less acceptable to our feelings. Endeavouring to supply useful observations for the Universal Church, without opposing the tenets of any part of it, he certainly deserves the praise he claims. As far as his powers will permit, Mr. Jones has followed the example of Christ and his Evangelists, explaining what he conceives to be the truth, and leaving error to expire, in due time, with the prejudice or ignorance on which it is founded.

A statement, the substance of which we shall give from the Introduction, is said to be worthy of attention. Some Swedish Professor asserts, that a sect of Jews still exists, founded by John the Baptist, who ascribed to him an authority superior to that of his Divine Master. Michaelis, the translator of this account, supposes that John the Evangelist wrote to repel the errors of the Gnostics and Sabians, the names of the disciples of the former; and by this means he thinks all the obscurity of St. John's Gospel may be dissipated. The new light thus afforded, in the opinion of Michaelis, does not, however, appear very brilliant to Mr. Jones, who says, if "he had perused the Works of Irenæus, and the *Recognitions* ascribed to Clement, with proper attention, he would have come at the truth in a direct road, and probably would have met with complete success. Irenæus, lib. III. c. 3, asserts, that John published his Gospel to exterminate the errors of the Gnostics. This writer was a disciple of Polycarp, who had been personally acquainted with John. He had, therefore, the best means of information; and it appears not an improbable conjecture, that the assurance of the object which the Evangelist had in view, thus impressed on his mind, first suggested the idea of writing an account of the Gnostic hereticks." Some have considered the

Recog-



Recognitions and Homilies ascribed to "Clement of Rome" rather as the composition of an Ebionite of the second century. Mr. J. is inclined to suppose them to have been written much earlier. The subject generally is a statement of the dispute between St. Peter and Simon the Magician, during an interview referred to in the seventh chapter of the Acts of the Apostles, the object of which was the refutation of the system opposed to the Gospel by Simon; and, as that system did not long survive its author, "it follows, as a natural consequence, that the Work, the end of which was to overthrow it, was extant while it yet flourished. The Recognitions and Homilies are written with great elegance of language; and a few passages, which may be interpolations, being excepted, with a purity of sentiment that might justly claim Apostolic authority." (*To be continued.*)

*Affection's Gift; or Religious Conversations.* Harris. 12mo.

THESE conversations are between a Mother and a very young Daughter; and, with some occasional hints on benevolence, contain a concise, unsophisticated account of several parts of Scripture.

*English Bards, and Scotch Reviewers; a Satire.* By Lord Byron. Second Edition, with considerable Additions and Alterations. 8vo pp. 85.

AFTER the ample share of praise bestowed on this publication when it was anonymous (vol. LXXIX. p. 247); we shall not suffer ourselves to be so far dazzled by the glitter of a Patrician title, as to exclaim:

"How the wit brightens, how the style  
refines!"

Nor, after the unqualified commendations bestowed on the Noble Bard (vol. LXXVII. p. 1217, LXXVIII. p. 231), shall we be suspected of wishing to detract from the fair fame he so justly acquired by his juvenile productions. We cannot, however, conceal our regret at the lives with which this new Edition opens. The wanton attack on Mr. Fitzgerald is as ungenerous as it is unmerited; and the wholesale reflections on the members of a respectable body of men, associated for the most benevolent purposes, savours more of a disappointed Grubstreet Writer, than the dignified sentiments of a Peer of the Realm. We know not what particular provoca-

tions Lord Byron may have received; but he has been evidently hurt:

"All my friends," he says, "learned and unlearned, have urged me not to publish this Satire with my name. If I were to be 'turn'd from the career of my humour by quibbles quick, and paper bullets of the brain,' I should have complied with their counsel. But I am not to be terrified by abuse, or bullied by Reviewers, with or without arms. I can safely say, that I have attacked none *personally* who did not commence on the offensive."

In a P. S. the Noble Lord observes: "It may be said, that I quit England because I have censured there 'persons of honour and wit about town;' but I am coming back again, and their vengeance will keep hot till my return."

Not coveting the terrors of a rencontre with a Bard so daring, we presume not to advance further into the tented field; but, in the words of Swift, adopted by his Lordship, wish him

"—— a fair good night,  
And rosy dicams and slumbers light."

#### INDEX INDICATORIUS.

The Question of H. W. W. respecting "that beautiful part of the Liturgy, the Post Communion," we refer to the Right Rev. the Fathers of the Church. It is not a fit object for discussion in a Magazine.

If A. GINILLMAN (who dates from *St. Benet's Hill*) is really serious, he has "our good wishes." We thought his former Letter had been merely jocular.

GEORGIUS begs to suggest either to Dr. DRAKE or Mr. CHALMERS, that they would infinitely oblige the admirers of the British Essayists, and what a great service they would render to Polite Literature in general, by editing a Selection of the most interesting and most deserving of those Essays which are to be found in the Periodical Publications which were written from the close of the Spectator to the commencement of the Rambler, and which are overwhelmed amid inferior materials. If either of the above-named gentlemen would adopt the plan of Sir Richard Blackmore's "Lay Monastery," or any other which their eminent critical abilities may discover, it would give additional value and interest to the publication; and if, in an appendix, the several publications in which they had belonged were stated, no injustice would be committed, but great advantage gained.

Mr. JOSHUA GRANT is referred to Col. LINCOLN's "History of Somersetshire."

We like the wit of ANTIPHONUS; but the subject is too serious for jocularity.

Mr. PARKER'S Favour is received.

Mr. CHURTON'S Letter; A DETECTOR OF FAINE PRETENCES; and the VERBS of our young Friend at *Holkham*, all came too late; but shall certainly appear in our next.

HOFFLA'S

HOPPER'S ADDRESS TO HIS COUNTRYMEN.

**B**RENNAW, couch thy mountain spear;  
Genius of the Tyrol hear;  
Freedom from her radiant sphere  
Calls your hardy progeny.

Fam'd for faith and valour's praise,  
Chronicle'd in ancient days,  
Russia's eagle fam'd the blaze  
Of your gen'rous loyalty.

Long by rule paternal sway'd,  
By the worthies ye obey'd,  
By Theresa's holy shade,  
Scorn to serve her Nemey.

At Napoleon's impious word  
Inspruck's homage is transferr'd,  
Barter'd like the bestial herd,  
Pay of foul confederacy.

Where your harvests us'd to smile  
Munich leads her armed file,  
Drunk with slaughter, gorg'd with spoil,  
Idiot tools of Tyranny.

For your King, your laws, your farms,  
For chaste Beauty's menac'd charms,  
For your Altars rush to arms,  
To your mountains stately flee.

There in strenuous labour join,  
Cleave the marble, delve the mine,  
Bid the oak and mountain pine  
Hang in dreadful jeopardy.

Morning dawns with banners blest;  
Friends embrac'd, and sins contest,  
Make to Heav'n your last request;  
Ask for Death or Victory.

Entering now the close defile,  
Franks and recreant Germans toil,  
Ploughing deep the stony soil,  
Heck their huge artillery.

Let them enter, Death is near,  
Couching on the summits dear,  
Till your hills inclose the fear,  
Look in mute hostility.

Now for vengeance shout amain;  
Loose the oaks, the pines unchain,  
Let the marble masses rain,  
Whelm the hordes of Slavery.

Bid the thundering ruin rush,  
Men and steeds and cannon crush,  
Drink, O Earth, the sanguine gush,  
Drink the life-blood copiously.

Wild the tumult, dire the cry,  
Soon shall thousands silent lie;  
While freemen from their ramparts high  
Laud their God with psalmody.

Vassals of a scepter'd Slave  
Wail o'er your stupendous grave:  
'Tis the pledge which Gallia gave,  
Token of her amity.

Munich, bid thy widows weep,  
While o'er Brennaw's ramparts steep,  
Soaring with imperial sweep,  
Austria's crested eagles fly.

Dec, 30, 1809.

J. W. L. B.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 1.

**H**AVING usually commemorated my Son's Birth-day by some little poetical effusions of paternal regard, the last of which that I presented to you was written at Westerham, in 1805, when he was eighteen years of age; I am persuaded it will give pleasure to many of your readers to hear of him again on the present occasion of his promotion and success; and, though the commendations I give him will unquestionably be attributed in a great measure to parental partiality, that is a weakness for which, I trust, I should not be very severely censured, even though I did not possess so fully the happiness to know that they are strictly just. The following lines were written on his Birth-day, the 25th of January 1810, upon receiving on that day the intelligence of his promotion to the appointment of Commercial Resident at Muscat, eight years after his departure to India.

IN quick succession pass'd thine early days,  
The School-boy's sweet vacations o'er thy head;  
Till life's pursuits and serious cares arose,  
To show how soon its transient morn was fled.

When on the billows of the stormy sea  
To India's distant coast I saw thee borne,  
Oh! what paternal anguish fill'd my breast,  
From thy lov'd form and fond endearments torn!

Forbade by Fate the rapture to behold,  
The light and active frame of playful Youth

Assume the firm exterior of the Man.  
Adorn'd with innate dignity and truth:  
But far superior blessings meet my view:  
The estimable virtues of the heart,  
Confirm'd by principles correct and pure,  
Decide for thee an honourable part.

'Midst Asia's hostile, depredating scenes,  
'Tis thine to stem Extortion's rapid course,  
To fix firm Commerce on her surest base,  
On British faith and pow'r, her best resource.

And when these arduous duties are fulfill'd,  
Mayst thou on conscious rectitude rely,  
Then, e'en Detraction cannot wound thy peace,  
Should its envenom'd darts around thee fly.

With just distinction and by fortune grac'd,  
Mayst thou return to this thy native shore,  
Bid thy lov'd parents' cares and sorrows cease,  
And all their former joys, with thee, But,

But, should we not these ardent wishes  
gain,  
Still let the rising murmur be repress'd,  
The Pow'r Supreme in all events ador'd,  
Through time and to eternity be bless'd!  
Canterbury, Jan. 25. W. B.

UPON MYSELF, AND TO MY GOD.  
(From Mr. THOMAS LAKER'S MSS.)  
MY God, and what am I?—a thing of  
nought, [thought.  
Had from myself, and yet compos'd of  
How vain these thoughts! how oft without  
effect!

And yet I please myself that I reflect;  
Proud of a phantom that can only show  
That I more surely think than surely know.  
Ruffled with passions, with affections  
blind,

Involv'd in clouds, nor rest nor light I find,  
Till he, that breath'd the spark does re-  
spire my mind.

Thou that breath'st life into th' unthinking  
clod, [God.

Be Thou my light, as Thou hast been my  
Thou took'st me from the womb, since me  
upheld, [my shield.

Be Thou my strength, as Thou hast been  
As surely so Thou art, from death, from  
tears, [my years,

Thou oft preserv'dst me, oft renew'dst  
Dispell'd my sorrows, banish'd all my  
fears.

To dangers oft expos'd, thy help implor'd,  
By follies lost, as oft I've been restor'd.

When duty call'd me forth to risk my all,  
Just was my lot, but easy was my fall.

The griefs and sufferings that mean souls  
annoy, [Joy.

Thou makest light to me, and turn'st to  
So light, that, if in aught I bear thy cross,

I grieve that nought I merit by the loss:  
My sins more justly scourges might de-  
mand, [hand.

Should Justice strike as Mercy holds the  
In that my refuge, there I place my rest,

Not hurt by frowns, in spite of Fortune  
blest.

For all these Mercies just returns from  
me [to Thee.

Are due: and yet my best returns I owe  
My prayers, my vows, and all that should  
be mine, [thine.

Even these are due to Thee, and truly  
O! were I thine myself! the offering made,

Were it as worthy Thee, as freely paid:  
But worth (forbid the word!) my sins  
forbid:

Pardon my plea and sins by mercy hid.  
Fix'd here I stand in hope of crimes for-  
giv'n,

I trample earth, and antedate my Heav'n.  
In brighter mansions may I have my  
share, [there,

And follow thoughts that are already  
But low therein, for lowly is my pray'r.

July 7. Die meo natali.

## ON THE INCARNATION.

SUNK in the deepest shades of night.  
A world of sinners lay,  
When Christ, the promised Sun, arose,  
And chas'd the gloom away.

Serene and mild, his radiant beams  
Diffuse their light around;

Judaea's Cliffs their influence hail,  
Its coasts with joy resound.

Behold, the Regal Shepherd comes,  
To rule his flock in peace,

Calm ev'ry throbbing care to rest,  
Bid guilty passions cease.

Submissive to the Heav'nly call,  
Glad Man! his empire owns

In docile and obedient hearts,  
Erect his glorious throne.

But chief let Israel's House attend  
The mandates of their King;

And, with loud songs of grateful thanks,  
United homage bring.

Kind and beneficent! to all  
The lowly saviour's mien;

When were such gracious accents heard,  
Such flowing bounty seen?

Salvation to the human race,  
Delights the list'ning ear;

Good-will to Man from Heav'n proclaim'd  
Dispels each rising fear,

Disease, and ills of ev'ry name  
That rack the lab'ring breast,

Exchang'd for blooming health and  
strength,

His Godlike pow'r attest.

Ev'n Death his old dominion flies,  
Resigns his destin'd prey;

And Life's warm current flows afresh,  
And drinks th' ethereal ray.

What Prophet from the birth of Time  
Could signs like these display,

To show reluctant minds the truth,  
And bend them to her sway?

But, deeper than the foaming surge  
On Joppa's stormy strand,

Were now the stubborn hearts which rul'd  
In that once favour'd land.

Far from their lips the cup of life  
They dash with sullen pride;

Their Great Deliverer's aid reject,  
And all his gifts deride.

Assail'd by envy, spite, and rage,  
He calmly yields his breath;

And, while his cruel foes exult,  
Triumphant sleeps in Death.

But O the depth of Heaven's decrees,  
In ev'ry crime ador'd;

By these foul, dark, atrocious deeds  
Was fallen Man restor'd!

The Mighty Conqueror climbs the skies,  
Ascended from the tomb;

And Death and Hell, at his command,  
Shall meet their final doom.

Enshroued by angelic throngs  
The Judge shall soon appear;  
Earth's mould'ring myriads spring to life,  
And each his sentence hear.

Then how shall Guilt endure the frown  
Of that indignant face,  
At which the solid globe shall reel,  
And fly its wonted place!

What tongue can paint the bliss that then  
Shall Righteous Men reward?  
Ponder it deeply, O my soul;  
It claims thy first regard.

Let Truth and Virtue guide the helm,  
And steer thy arduous way;  
So shalt thou shun each fatal rock,  
And gain the realms of day.

H. D. B.

DEPARTED Year, now dearly past,  
(Preceding, blest with one most dear),  
With scorn, contempt, and broken heart,  
You left me, victim of Despair.

Fond Recollection, stay awhile;  
And muse on days, ah! long since fled;  
Recall each fond, endearing smile  
Of her for whom my heart has bled!

Recall my Fanny's plaintive song;  
As Time flew light and swift away;  
When, would she but the strain prolong,  
I scarcely felt the close of day.

Her notes were soft, and would impart  
A magic influence o'er the mind;  
Entwine most sweetly round my heart,  
Like musick floating on the wind.

Let me recall each happy talk,  
With dearest Fanny by my side;  
As oft upon our fav'rite walk,  
I've pac'd with her my blooming Bride!

Ah, no! past scenes of bliss, farewell!  
Yet still, ere fleets another year,  
With dearest Fanny I may dwell,  
No longer victim of Despair.

Gloucester Lodge. LUTHER.

#### LINES

Written in a Grotto or Cave at the LEASOWES,  
By J. S. HYLTON, Esq.

APPROACH not here with foot pro-  
phane;

Let no unhallow'd eye  
In this lone lower, this holy fane,  
With bold intrusion pry.

Here in the Spring each bird of song  
His feather'd partner woe;  
And in these groves that spread along  
Their mates the turtles choose.

To constant Love and constant Truth  
This Grotto sacred stands;  
To the connubial fair, and youth,  
Its friendly door expands.

For you the groves breathe vernal airs;  
For you the wild flow'rs bloom;  
The moss its velvet couch prepares,  
And violets shed perfume.

The rock shall here record your vow;  
The turtle's voice shall tell  
The joy from constant love, that flows,  
The transports of this cell.  
June, 1740. J. S. H.

#### IMITATION OF

ADRIAN'S ADDRESS TO HIS SOUL.

LITTLE spark of living flame,  
Who know'st not whence thy being  
came;

Who, ever distant, ever near,  
Art wand'ring still, and still art here;  
Through what strange regions wilt thou  
roam

Of shapeless worlds beyond the tomb?  
When, leaving this thy mortal vest  
In sad corruption here to rest,  
On untried wings thou fly'st away,  
Condemn'd to joyless liberty?  
No longer thro' the laughing eye  
Peeping out in ecstasy;  
No longer dwelling on the smile,  
Rais'd by many a wanton wile;  
Alas! what pleasures wilt thou find  
To change for these you leave behind?  
O stay! nor tempt the boundless sea  
Of comfortless Eternity. A. B.

#### WALCHEREN.

AH! wretched spot, by Nature's hand  
unblest, [crest,  
Where fell Disease high-rears her spotted  
Where horrid fogs eternally prevail,  
And fatal damps from poisonous floods  
exhale, [air,  
Where blasts pestiferous taint the sullen  
And spread around contagion and despair.

There, where the sun of Heav'n no  
pleasure yields,  
No joy the summer, no delight the fields,  
Where seasons, hail'd in other climes with  
bliss,  
Fill the sad Natives with dismay in this;  
Where blooming Spring and glowing Au-  
tumn's breath  
Bring in their roar inevitable death,  
Where festive Summer lays her myriads  
low,  
And bids the yawning sepulchre o'erflow.

Inhospitable land!—unkind to all,  
In heaps thy children on thy bosom fall,  
Nor young, nor old, nor art, nor care, can  
save: [soon a grave;  
Thou giv'st them birth, and giv'st them  
Born but to perish where they first drew  
breath,

Call'd into life to hasten unto death.  
But, if perchance, amid the wretched  
throng, [along—  
Some few may crawl to lengthen'd life  
Phantoms deform'd they seem, a ghastly  
train,

And mourning, till eternal rest they gain.  
Here Death is King, and here he holds  
his court,  
And here his sad and grisly troop resort;  
Tow'ring

Towering he stalks, supreme in high command,  
His lifted sceptre ever in his hand!

And is it you, Heroes of mighty name,  
Heroes of Albion of transcendent fame!  
Ah! is it you, from hardy Britain sent,  
With thoughts on deeds of noblest valour bent—

With hearts that fondest energy inspir'd,  
Young hope and wild enthusiasm fir'd,  
Of victory certain, to all danger blind,  
And nerving body by the force of mind!  
Is it to you my mournful tears belong!  
For you the Muse must chaunt her funeral song!

And sadly cast those flowers o'er your tomb  
[glory home!  
Which should have strew'd your path of

Ah! little thought ye, while in graceful pride,  
[side;  
Your numerous fleets appear'd on ev'ry  
Ah! little thought ye, as ye skinn'd  
the main, [again.

Ye ne'er were doom'd to see that home  
A grove of ships, majestically grand,  
A moving grove of ships ye seem'd, from  
land: [did train—

But vain your numbers—vain your splendour  
Vain your high hopes—your burning ardour vain;

Soon as, alas! upon that fatal ground,  
Inspiring life and sparkling joy ye bound,

Rank Pestilence bursts forth, an ambush'd foe;  
[know;  
Too soon its deadly dower ye feel, and  
From oozy rivers noisome mists arise,  
Curling in clouds of vapour to the skies,  
Cold chilly damps unbrace the frame of man,

His vigour fails, and life becomes a span;  
Ye droop, ye die, by swift Disease ye fall,  
And gaunt Destruction hovers over all.

His comrade gone, not long the Soldier grieves,  
Another soon his own sad breath receives;  
The brother o'er his brother's early bier  
In anguish hangs, and drops the bitter tear;  
With his sad sigh contagion foul inhales,  
And dies, while he another's death bewails!

Wide ruin spreads the fearful sacrifice,  
And beacons of heroes swiftly rise!  
So rapid, ruthless Death augments his heap,  
[host to weep!  
Soon shall no wretch remain, a perish'd  
Oh! God! what horror and what grief to tell  
[well,

The dreadful fate of those we lov'd so  
Of Fathers, Brothers, Sons, our Country's boast!

Unnumber'd, dying on a foreign coast.  
Here, while some object dear each breast might mourn,  
Their lifeless forms, by drooping friends were borne—

Borne to the grave, in mingled crowds along,  
And buried in an undistinguish'd throng!

Yet ah! ye heroes of untimely doom!  
E'en o'er your vast immeasurable tomb,  
Wide spreading laurels to the skies shall bloom!  
[grave,  
What, though ye perish'd in a common  
Shall monuments be wanting to the brave?  
Your COUNTRY'S HEART immortal shakes  
your fame, [name!  
And there inscrib'd, shall ever live your  
Their GRATITUDE your monument shall raise,

And ages, yet unborn, record your praise,  
Nor earthly honours shall be yours alone;  
[for its own;

High Heaven approves, and takes you  
Though not with sword in hand your blood has flow'd,  
[bestow'd!

Your lives were in your Country's cause  
In youthful prime, ye perish'd for her good,  
[blood;

And wish'd for life, for her to shed your  
For this, the hero's soul sublime shall rise,  
And find a crown of Glory in the skies!

#### BUONAPARTE'S EYES.

*The Hint taken from a Paragraph in a Newspaper.*

SOME say the infernal Monster's eyes  
turn blue,

Predictive of the miseries which ensue;  
When struck with jealousy and dread surprise,  
[eyes;

He, like Grimalkin, stares with gooseb'ry  
But, when enrag'd, they flash with fiery red,  
[with dread;

They threaten death—the Nations chill  
If they look black, dire plans he has in view:

Thus ev'ry passion takes its proper hue.  
So the Camoleon fleeting colours stain,  
And the celestial arch which deluges the plain.

Long should he live, no pow'r on earth  
can stand, [mand;  
All must obey the Monster's dread command.  
But, when in death the fatal tints decay,  
Britain, rejoice, to peace it points the way;  
Then on his people Providence will smile,  
And from destruction save this happy Isle.

Author of Good! to Thee our hopes  
we'll raise,

And sing with gratitude the song of praise;  
Sweet, thrilling harmony shall float around,  
The just and good rejoice to hear the sound.

*Close, Sarum.*

#### TO A TEDIOUS DECLAIMER.

WITH such a lab'ring voice and heavy  
tongue,

You drag your tardy sentences along;  
We wonder thus to see you toil and sweat  
In carrying matter of such little weight.

*Proceeding.*

PROCEEDINGS IN THE FOURTH SESSION OF THE FOURTH PARLIAMENT OF THE  
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, 1810.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *January 26.*

The Earl of *Liverpool*, in pursuance of the notice he had given, moved the Thanks of that House to Lord Wellington, and the Army under his command, for the bravery and valour by which they obtained a victory over the Enemy at Talavera.

Viscount *Mountjoy* gave the motion his cordial support.

Lords *Grosvenor*, *Grey*, and *Grenville* opposed it; the latter declared he would vote for any expression of approbation to the troops, and all the officers commanding in the action, except Lord Wellington.

The motion was then carried.

In the Commons, the same day, Sir *J. Newport* brought in his Bill for preventing the public money being embezzled.

Mr. *Perceval*, on the subject of Private Bills, moved "That the House should receive no Petitions upon Private Bills after the 9th of February; that it should receive no Private Bills after the 19th of March; and no Report on such after the 7th of May."

Lord *Cochrane* observed, that understanding it to be the intention of Ministers to move for a Vote of Thanks to Lord Gambier, he should move that the minutes of the Court Martial should be laid before the House on Monday next.

On the Lords Commissioners' Speech being read, Mr. *Perceval* moved the House to grant the Supply to his Majesty.

Mr. *Creevey* observed, that the commerce of the country was conducted upon a system which must be ruinous in the end—he alluded to the system of licences.

Mr. *Rose* replied.

Mr. *Tierney* animadverted upon the Orders in Council as being injurious; and hinted that Ministers, in granting licences, were influenced by party and political considerations.

Messrs. *Perceval* and *Stevens* rebutted this assertion.

After which, Messrs. *Wilberforce*, *Baring*, and Sir *J. Newport* shortly spoke; when the motion was agreed to.

Lord *Porchester* then rose, pursuant to notice; and in a lengthened and able speech, having reviewed the progress of the Expedition to the Scheldt, from the day of its sailing to the evacuation of Walcheren—commented upon its total failure, and the misfortunes and national disgrace which it had entailed

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upon the country, observed, as inquiry had been refused by Ministers, he should conclude by moving, "That a Committee of the whole House should be appointed to inquire into the conduct and policy of the late Expedition to the Scheldt."

Mr. *Croker* opposed the motion, not because he thought inquiry was not necessary, but because he thought that the House should wait for the production of papers, in order that they might know the grounds on which they voted it. The Hon. Gentleman concluded by deprecating the mode of inquiry proposed, as the most injurious to public business, and the most subversive of public justice, and moved the previous question.

A long discussion then ensued; in which Messrs. *Panoulis*, *Tierney*, *Wendham*, *H. Smith*, *Wilberforce*, *H. Smith*, *Bathurst*, *Combe*, Sir *S. Romilly*, Sir *W. Curtis*, &c. supported Lord *Porchester's* motion; and Messrs. *Perceval*, *Canning*, *Stevens*, *Eyre*, *Gooch*, *Foster*, &c. opposed it, on the same grounds as Mr. *Croker*, and supported the previous question; on which the House having divided, there appeared for it 186, against it 195—majority against Minister, 9. Lord *Porchester's* Resolution was of course carried.

A motion made by Mr. *Patterson* for adjourning the debate on the motion of the previous question till Monday se'nnight, was, on the suggestion of the Chancellor, withdrawn.

The House afterwards came to a determination that they would, on Friday next, form themselves into a Committee, for the purpose of making the proposed inquiry.

*January 29.*

His Majesty's Answer to the Address was presented at the Bar; as was the 10th Report of the Commissioners of Military Inquiry.

On Mr. *Perceval* moving that the House should go into a Committee of Supply, Lord *Mahon* observed, that he had been much struck, by observing in the Finance Accounts of the last year, the very small proportion which Scotland contributed to the revenues of the country; though Mr. *Pitt*, when he imposed the Income Tax, had estimated the taxable revenue of Scotland to be one-eighth of that of England. Instead of which, the produce of the permanent and annual Taxes in England amounted to more than 39 millions, while the amount of them in Scotland was little more

more than three millions. In the War Taxes, the disproportion was equally apparent; for they amounted in England to 20 millions; while in Scotland they were only one million. The total was in England above \$9 millions, and in Scotland very little more than four millions. The Property Tax in Scotland produced only about three hundred thousand pounds, while in England it produced eleven millions. If the produce of the Property Tax be taken as a criterion of the income of the country, the income of Scotland would appear to be about three millions; which was less than the sum paid by that country in taxes. This was also a ground for supposing that there was a deficiency in the collection of taxes from that part of the country.

Mr. Perceval did not think that the circumstance adverted to arose from any neglect in the collection of the taxes in Scotland. The difference between the estimated proportions might with propriety be attributed to the increased prosperity of England, from which the taxes produced much more than was expected. The inhabitants of Scotland did not, he was sure, think themselves favoured in the collection.

The House then went into the Committee.

Mr. W. Wynne then moved for some Papers connected with Lord Gambier's trial, on the ground that the Lords of the Admiralty had committed a breach of privilege, by having issued directions to Lord Cochrane to state the grounds on which he meant to oppose the intended Vote of Thanks to Lord Gambier.—Agreed to.

Lord Cochrane moved for the Minutes of the Court Martial on Lord Gambier, in order that the House might be enabled to judge how far the Vote of Thanks was deserved. His Lordship observed, that the charge against Lord Gambier was neglect; and a delay of four hours was admitted to have taken place, before the position was taken for sending in ships and watching the Enemy. Next, after the fleet weighed, there was a farther delay of four hours before the movement for attacking the Enemy. His Lordship then entered into a technical description of the different ships at different periods—the state of the tides, and the nature of the anchorage. He contended, that nothing could be more partial, than the conduct of the Court Martial; and this he pledged himself to shew, by every thing that was dear to man, if the Minutes should be granted. If our ships had been sent forward in sufficient time, he insisted that five

more of the Enemy's vessels might have been destroyed. The Chart on which the Court Martial proceeded, had been fabricated for the purposes of the evidence.

Capt. Beresford observed, that the conduct of Lord Gambier had been sanctioned by the approval of Naval Officers of the highest experience. If Lord Gambier had acted as the Noble Lord proposed, he was convinced that our ships would have been lost, and our poor sailors now prisoners in France. He defended the Court Martial, and vindicated his own evidence; and adverted to the alterations in Lord Cochrane's log-book, said it appeared to have been made for the purpose of supporting the charge.

Sir J. Ord, Gen. Loftus, Lord New-ark, Messrs. Perceval, York, Wilberforce, Croker, and Rose, opposed the motion; and Sir F. Burdett, Messrs. Whitbread, Tierney, Littleton, &c. supported it.

Mr. Ponsonby was against the motion, first, because it was in direct violation of the sacred and fundamental rules of English jurisprudence—that a man once tried before a competent tribunal for an offence, and acquitted, can never be again tried for the same crime; and secondly, because it would tend to subvert the order of our Naval and Military system, to undervalue the sentences of Courts Martial. He could not, however, support the Vote of Thanks.

Sir C. Hammond arraigned the conduct of Lord Cochrane.

The House then divided on Lord C's motion, Ayes 19, Noes 171.

Mr. Perceval's Amendment for the production of the Sentence, instead of the Minutes of the Court Martial, was then put and agreed to.

The Vote of Thanks to Lord Gambier was then moved by Mr. Perceval, and opposed by Lord Cochrane, Sir F. Burdett, Mr. Hindham, and others. On a division there appeared for it 161, against it 39—majority 122.

January 31.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the subject of Private Bills, observed, there were three points which it was desirable for the House to consider, for the purpose of making the necessary regulations; the first related to the original introduction of a Bill, the second as to the appointment of a Committee, and the third to the examination of it previous to its being engrossed. To prevent Bills being introduced in a crude irregular form, he should propose, that three of the Clerks of the House should

be appointed to revise them; also that a notice should be served on the Clerk to the adverse party, stating the day of the Committee sitting. The Hon. Gentleman then moved for the appointment of a Committee to draw up a Bill to the above effect.—Agreed to.

Mr. Ward then rose to move the Navy Estimates, the total of which the Hon. Gentleman stated at 10,897,387*l.*; being less by 1,091,613*l.* than the estimate of the last year. This reduction he accounted for upon two grounds: first, from a new regulation for keeping the public accounts; and secondly, from an actual diminution of expence. The first would consist in the transfer to the Army Estimates of that part of the charge for victualling garrisons upon foreign stations, and troops in transports, which had heretofore been included in the account for victualling the Navy; and the second, in the total reduction of the Sea Fencibles. From this corps, an expence had arisen to the country of about 200,000*l.* per annum; but, as the Officers would be placed on half-pay, the saving would be little more than half that sum. The Hon. Gentleman then submitted his other motion, as follows:—For the pay of 130,000 men at 1*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* per man per month, 2,999,750*l.* For victualling at 2*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.* per man per month, 3,992,625*l.* For wear and tear of the Navy, 3,295,500*l.* For Ordnance, 591,500*l.*

Mr. Bankes, in a neat speech, then made his promised motion on the subject of Reversionary Grants, and concluded with moving, "That leave be given to bring in a Bill, to render perpetual the act for preventing the Grant of Offices in Reversion."

Mr. Perceval, not conceiving that any good effect as to economy could be derived from it, proposed, as an amendment, that the Bill should be introduced "for a time to be limited;" but did not press his amendment to a division. The motion was then carried unanimously. The following Gentlemen were appointed to the Committee, after three divisions, on each of which the Members proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, namely Messrs. H. Browne, Leycester, and D. Browne (instead of Messrs. S. Bourne, Combe, and Cavendish, proposed by Mr. Bankes), were rejected:—Messrs. Bankes, H. Thornton, Biddulph, S. Bourne, Brogden, N. Calvert, Cavendish, Combe, T. Baring, Sumner, Milnes, C. Ellis, Peele, Giddy, and Babington; Sirs J. Newport and G. Warrender.

February 1.

Mr. Horner moved for a variety of Accounts and Returns respecting the

present state of the circulating Medium, and the Bullion Trade.—Granted.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then moved the Thanks of the House to Lord Wellington, and the Army under his command, for the Victory of Talavera.

Lord Milton, after explaining the grounds of his dissent, proposed an amendment; which being, however, withdrawn, the motion was carried, but not unanimously.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 2.

Earl Grey moved for a variety of Papers relating to the negotiation with America.

Lord Erskine took this opportunity of defending his relation (the Hon. Mr. Erskine) from an insinuation, that he had acted upon a policy of his own, instead of the policy of the Government by whom he was sent. Had his relation been capable of such conduct, he would never have spoken to him again.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. Rose, in correcting a misrepresentation which had gone abroad, that we paid for our trade in bullion, stated, that the rate of our exports exceeded that of imports nearly by 16 millions. The export of British manufactures had amounted to 28 millions; and when the returns from the Baltic could be produced, the balance would be found to reach to 20 millions. The loss of trade with the United States would be more than compensated by its increase with other parts of America. The trade with the United States fell, since 1808, from eleven millions to seven; that with the other parts of America had increased from five to sixteen.

Mr. Horner complained of being unable to procure a regular statement of the prices of bullion; and observed that the present difference between exports and imports appeared to him resolvable into the increased foreign expenditure of Government. He was convinced, that there must at last be a final equality.

Some discussion then arose as to the production of farther papers relative to the Expedition to the Scheldt; when Mr. Perceval proposed the appointment of a Select Committee, to examine such papers as could not without prejudice to the public interest be promulgated in a Committee of the whole House. The Hon. Gentleman then gave notice of his intention to nominate the Committee on Monday; but on Mr. Tierney observing that the nomination of the Select Committee should be left to the Noble Lord who had brought forward the business, and the Speaker concurring in this opinion,



nian, the Chancellor of the Exchequer withdrew his notice.

Lord Porchester then moved the order of the day for the House to resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to inquire into the Walcheren Expedition. On the question that the Speaker should leave the Chair being put, Mr. Yorke rose, and moved the standing order for the exclusion of strangers, when the Gallery was immediately cleared.

February 5.

The Speaker, in an appropriate speech, delivered the Thanks of the House to Brig-gen. Stewart, for his gallant conduct at Palavera.

Lord Castlereagh moved for a return of the casualties among the troops engaged in the Scheldt Expedition; also for a return of the expence, as far as it could be made up; and for various correspondence.—Agreed to.

Lord Porchester then proposed the appointment of a Committee to inspect papers, and ascertain what private and confidential information Ministers had obtained on the subject of the Expedition to Walcheren; and named the following Members, Mr. Secretary Ryder, Mr. Bathurst, Mr. Robinson, Admiral Markham, Mr. Brand, Mr. Wynne, Gen. Ferguson, Mr. Wilberforce, Sir A. Pigott.

Lord Porchester, Sir J. Sebright, and Mr. Whitbread. The Noble Lord stated, that he had placed Mr. Robinson on the Committee, to afford a Noble Lord (Castlereagh) all the advantage he could have had by being a Member.

Mr. Perceval thought there was neither equity nor fairness in the Noble Lord's proceeding: he was of opinion that the Committee should be formed in such a manner as to represent the different sentiments, views, and feelings, of the House, by which means all parties would have justice. Under this impression he should propose that the Committee consist of Lord Porchester, Messrs. Robinson, Bathurst, S. Bourne, Yorke, Generals Ferguson and Crawford, Admiral Markham, Capt. Beresford, and Messrs. D. Giddy and Wilberforce.

After some discussion, in which Mr. Tierney contended that the utmost the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who was one of the accused, and in danger of impeachment, could do, was to object, not to propose; and that a majority of the Members whom he had named, constantly voted with the Administration, and had even decided against Inquiry; Mr. Perceval's amendments were agreed to, with only one division.

The House then went into a Committee; and Mr. Yorke having moved the standing order, strangers were excluded.

#### INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

*Admiralty-office, Feb. 3.* This Gazette announces the capture of the French privateer brig Le General Perignon, of 14 guns and 83 men, by his Majesty's ship Amazon, Capt. Parker.

*Admiralty-office, Feb. 6.* The following are copies of dispatches from V. admiral the Hon. Sir A. Cochrane, K. B. commander in chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels at the Leeward Islands, to J. W. Croker, Esq.

[Here follows the copy of a letter from Capt. V. Ballard, of the Blonde frigate, stating the destruction, on the 2th September, of the Enemy's vessel, off Busset, in the West Indies, by the boats of the Blonde, Facon, and Scorpion. Lieut. Richard was on the boats. Mr. Thompson, Master, and one sailor of the Blonde, were severely wounded; the former has had his arm amputated, and the latter is since dead.—Also one from Capt. Cameron, of the Hazard sloop, announcing his having destroyed, on the 17th October, under the battery of St. M. 3, Guadaloupe, a French privateer, of 100 tons, and from 80 to 100 men, by the boats of the Hazard and Pelorus. The Hazard had three men killed, and four wounded; the Pelorus

three killed, and five wounded, including Lieut. E. Flinn, much hurt by blowing up the Enemy's schooner.—A Letter from Capt. Miller, of the Thetis frigate, states, that the French corvette Nisus having taken shelter under the battery at Hayes, Guadaloupe, Capt. Elliott, of the Poltusk, at the head of the marines of his own ship, of the Achates, and Bacchus, with a party of 75 seamen, landed, carried the battery, and brought out the corvette. The conduct of Capt. Elliott, Lieuts. Rucl, Cooke, and Belcher, as well as the crews of the vessels employed, are highly praised. Capt. E. and several men were wounded.—A Letter from Capt. Hawker, of the Melampus, states the capture of Le Bernais, a brig corvette, carrying sixteen 24-pounder carronades, and 109 men, after a chase of 28 hours, with warlike stores for Guadaloupe.—A Letter from Capt. Walker, of the Rosamond, announces the capture near Santa Cruz, on Dec. 19, of Le Papillon brig, mounting fourteen 24-pounder carronades, and two long axes, with 110 men. She was from Bourdeaux, bound to Guadaloupe, and had 220 barrels of flour on board. Capt. Walker highly praises the behaviour of his first lieutenant Loney.]

Pompee,

*Pompee, under Maria Galante, Dec. 25.*  
*Sir,* being at anchor in Port Royal Bay, Martinique, on the 18th inst. a man of war brig, far in the offing to leeward, appeared with a signal flying, that she had been chased by the Enemy's frigates; I immediately made the signal to the *Perlen*, then on her way to Guadalupe, to speak the brig, and to proceed according to the intelligence she might obtain; the *Alcmene* was ordered to weigh and follow, and the *Sceptre*, *Alfred*, and *Freija*, which had at that moment joined me, were not allowed to anchor, but to leave their flat boats, and proceed also. So soon as I heard from Capt. Weatherall, of the *Observateur*, the brig which made the signal, that the Enemy's frigates, four in number, had captured and burnt his Majesty's ship *Junon* (belonging to the Halifax squadron), about 150 miles to windward of Guadalupe, and that the *Observateur* had escaped by superior sailing; I proceeded to sea with this ship and the *Abercrombie*, and arrived off the *Saintes* early in the morning of the 18th; and about noon I was informed by Capt. Elliott, of his Majesty's sloop *Pultusk*, that two of the Enemy's frigates were at anchor about three leagues to the Northward and Westward of the town of *Basseterre*; I then directed Capt. Fahie, of the *Abercrombie*, to remain and guard *Point-a-Petre*, and Capt. Watson, of the *Alfred*, to guard *Basseterre*, and made all sail in this ship, with an intention of attacking the Enemy; but on approaching nearer, I discovered the *Sceptre*, of the line; the *Blonde*, *Thetis*, *Freija*, and *Castor*, frigates; and *Cynet*, *Hazard*, and *Ringdove*, sloops; and *Elizabeth* schooner, ready to commence the attack: I therefore did not interfere with the judicious arrangement of Capt. Ballard, of the *Sceptre*, the senior Captain, and had only an opportunity of witnessing the engagement. Baffling and light winds preventing the *Pompee* from getting within gun-shot until the action had ceased, and the two frigates and batteries which defended the anchorage, completely destroyed. The *Blonde*, *Thetis*, *Cynet*, *Hazard*, and *Ringdove*, bore the brunt of the action, from their being ahead of the other ships; and by the animated fire kept up from them, one of the Enemy's frigates was very soon dismasted, when the men soon began to desert their ships, and soon after set fire to them. Upon this, Capt. Cameron, of the *Hazard*, with the boats of the squadron, gallantly landed and stormed the batteries, which were still annoying the ships both with cannon and musketry; and in the act of hauling down the Enemy's colours, he fell by a swivel

shot. In him the service has lost a brave and distinguished Officer, and who, with Lieut. *Jenkins*, first of the *Blonde*, also killed, have left each a widow and family to lament their loss. The names of the frigates destroyed are, I understand, the *Loire* and *Seine*, pierced for 40 guns each, but had none mounted on their quarter-decks or fore-castles; they were moored in a strong position in *Ance La Barque*, with their broadsides towards the entrance, which was defended by a heavy battery, now demolished, and the magazine blown up. I am informed by the seven prisoners brought off from the shore, that these ships had not their full complement of seamen, but that they had 400 troops on board, and 50 artillerymen, which all escaped; with the exception of the above seven, and 20 others taken in a re-captured vessel; but all the warlike stores and provisions intended for the garrison of Guadalupe, were blown up in the frigates. I inclose a list of killed and wounded; the *Blonde*'s loss is rather severe, and so is, I have reason to believe, the Enemy's, who had time to save nothing but their clothes. I had every reason to be highly pleased in witnessing the emulation and bravery displayed by the several ships, in closing with the Enemy; and I request you to make the same known to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty; also Capt. Ballard's report, which is sent herewith. I have not yet been able to fall in with the other two frigates; but I am in great hopes of preventing their arrival at Guadalupe. A. COCHRANE.

[Here follows a Letter from Capt. Ballard, highly praising the Captains, Officers, and seamen employed, and also stating the loss of the *Blonde* to be 7 killed, including the First Lieutenant *Jenkins*, and Mr. *Freeman*, Master's-mate; 17 wounded, including Mr. *Richardson*, and a Midshipman, severely. The *Thetis* had none killed, but 7 men wounded.—A Letter from Capt. *Bouvérie*, of the *Medusa*, states the capture on the 14th Jan. of the *Hiron-delle* French privateer, of 14 guns and 75 men; she is a new vessel, belonging to *Nantz*, and had left the entrance of the *Loire* only 24 hours previous to her departure.—A Letter from Capt. *Mudge*, of the *Phoenix*, states the capture on the 21st Jan. by the boats of his ship and of the *Jalousie*, after a chase of 21 hours, of the French privateer brig, *Le Charles*, of 14 guns and 90 men. The intrepidity of the first and second Lieutenants, *Monday* and *Roberts*, and of Lieut. *Randall*, of the *Jalousie*, is warmly recommended to notice.]

*Admiralty.*

*Admiralty-office, Feb. 10.* Letter from Captain Bligh to Lord Gambier.

*Valiant, off Belleisle, Feb. 2.*

My Lord, I beg leave to acquaint you, that at daylight this morning, I fell in with, and after six hours' chase captured, the French frigate *Cannoniere* (now called the *Confiance*), from the Isle of France, in part disarmed, having 14 guns and a complement of 137 men, and laden with a cargo of colonial produce. It appears she was lent to the Merchants of the Mauritius, for the purpose of transporting this valuable cargo to France. JOHN BLIGH.

Letter from Capt. Palmer to Admiral Young.

*Pheasant Sloop, at Sea, Feb. 4.*

Sir, I have the honour to acquaint you, that off Scilly, yesterday at eleven A.M. on clearing up of a thick fog, a lugger was seen bearing West about the distance of six or seven miles from this sloop. There was then but a very light air of wind from the Northward, I therefore thought it useless to chase him; but made sail from him, keeping the Pheasant's head sails as much aback as possible, and the lugger direct astern, to prevent his discovering us to be a vessel of war; and I was happy to see that the manœuvre took, as he immediately made all sail after us, and with rowing, &c. was up to the Pheasant by five P. M. when he hoisted French colours, and gave us a shot; on which I tacked, and had the good fortune in passing him to strike away his top-mast; the lugger likewise gave the Pheasant his guns in passing, and fired several volleys of small arms at her without effect. I am happy to add, that after a chase of four hours I succeeded in capturing her, whose name is the *Le Compte D' Huncbourg*, belonging to St. Maloes, carrying 14 guns, which were thrown overboard in the chase, and her crew consisted of 53 men; had been out three days from the Isle of Bas, had not made any capture, is a new vessel upwards of 80 tons, and on her second cruise.

I have, &c. J. PALMER.

[A letter from Capt. Stuart, of the Clyde, announces the capture of the French lugger privateer *La Transet*, of 14 guns and 45 men.]

*Admiralty-office, Feb. 13.* Transmitted by Admiral Bertie.

*Raisonable, St. Paul's Road, Sept. 29.*

Sir, Having acquainted you by my letter of the 28th August with the reason which induced me to request the assistance of Lieut.-col. Keating, commanding the troops at Roderique, to co-operate with his Majesty's ships in an

attack on St. Paul's, I have now farther to acquaint you, that being joined by the *Nereide*, *Otter*, and *Wasp* schooner, having on board a detachment of the 56th regiment, and of the 2d regiment Native Infantry, amounting in the whole to 363 men, under the command of Lieut.-col. Keating, and the *Sirius* having joined, we proceeded at dusk, on the evening of the 20th, for the Isle of Bourbon. The force intended to be landed were, the detachment of his Majesty's and Company's troops, reinforced by the marines of the squadron, and a party of about 100 seamen from this ship and the *Otter*, under the command of Capt. Willoughby, whose zeal induced him to volunteer the command of so small a party. As secrecy and dispatch were essential to the success of the Expedition, the whole of this force, amounting to 604 men, were embarked with five additional boats on board the *Nereide*, Capt. Corbet, who, from his perfect acquaintance with the coast, as well as his known skill and activity, was intrusted with this important service.—On our approach towards the bay of St. Paul's, to prevent suspicion, the *Nereide* preceded the other ships; and being anchored close to the beach, the whole of the detachment were landed with the greatest celerity, without any alarm being given to the Enemy, and proceeded towards the batteries, which were successively stormed and carried with the greatest gallantry, and several of the guns pointed on the ships in the roads. In the mean time the squadron stood into the bay, and according to the plan agreed upon, when the movements of the troops enabled them to act, opened their fire on the shipping, which was warmly returned by *La Caroline* frigate, the *Indiamen*, her prizes, and those batteries which, from their distance from the first point of attack, were enabled to continue their fire; but these being finally carried, our ships preparing to anchor, and the *Sirius* having already taken a close raking position a-head of *La Caroline*, they found it necessary to surrender, having made an honourable resistance; and by nine o'clock the whole of the batteries, town, and shipping, were in possession of his Majesty's troops and squadron.—The squadron having anchored in the Roads close off the town of St. Paul's, immediate exertions were made to secure *La Caroline* and the rest of the shipping, whose cables being cut had drifted on shore, and they were hove off without material injury.—The guns and mortars at the different batteries and on the beach being spiked, their carriages burnt or destroyed, and magazines blown up under

under the directions of Capt. Willoughby, the whole of the troops, marines, and seamen, were embarked soon after dark on board of the different ships. Thus, Sir, have we completely succeeded in the objects of the Expedition, by the capture of the Enemy's shipping, the destruction of all the defences of the only safe anchorage in the Island, and which has always been a place of shelter for their cruisers and prizes, when prevented from entering the ports of the Isle of France, besides the rescue of property to an immense amount out of the hands of the Enemy.—It is impossible for me to do justice to, or sufficiently express the high sense I entertain of the gallantry and skill of Lieut.-col. Keating, which were equally conspicuous in planning and conducting this affair; and the bravery shewn by the troops, in successively carrying the batteries, was eminently distinguished.—I beg leave to refer you for details, to Lieut.-col. Keating's letter; and am happy to say he mentions in high terms the conduct of Capt. Willoughby, the officers, seamen, and marines, employed on this occasion. I need scarcely say that I received every support and assistance from the Captains of his Majesty's ships whom I had the good fortune to have placed under my command. That might be expected from officers of their known merit and experience; and I have only to regret that their ability and zeal had not more room for exertion, as, to prevent interference with the movements of the troops on shore, the services of the ships were necessarily much limited.—The loss of the detachment in killed and wounded, considering the nature of the service the troops had to perform, and the advantages of the position on the part of the Enemy, was not so great as might have been expected; I herewith enclose a list of the killed and wounded of the ships of the squadron; among the latter I have particularly to regret Lieut. Lloyd and Lieut. Howden, of the Royal Marines, both of the *Raisonné*, with the party on shore, who have been always zealously forward on occasions for service; the damages sustained by the ships of the squadron are immaterial.—On the morning of the 23d we could have but little communication with the shore, on account of the surf on the beach; but we observed the Enemy collecting on the heights, and in the afternoon they appeared in force, advancing to the town from St. Denis, upon which it was considered advisable by Lieut.-col. Keating and myself, to destroy the stores containing the public property. From the state of the surf on the beach, the ma-

ries were selected for this service, with a small party of seamen; and Capt. Willoughby again volunteered his services on the occasion. The Lieut.-col. himself accompanied the party; and a large and valuable magazine, the only one we could ascertain to be public property, was fired, and the party re-embarked without loss. On the morning of the 23d, the troops, marines, and seamen, all in boats, were in readiness to land under cover of the *Nereide*, when we were informed that the Enemy, under the command of Gen. de Bruleys, had retreated to St. Denis in the night. The Commandant St. Michel being disposed to negotiate, the Lieutenant-col. and myself agreed to sign the terms, of which the enclosed is a copy, since which time the troops and seamen have been actively employed in shipping the property found in the public stores, consisting of provisions and some ordnance stores, and a part of the cargoes of the captured Indiamen, which had not been fired at the same time as the others, on the supposition of its being private property; the cargoes of the Indiamen alone being valued by them at 3,000,000 of dollars.—As the Captains of the captured Indiamen were found in this place, I have replaced them in their former situations, with such of their people as we can collect, and are fitting their ships for sea. A strong party has also been employed completing the destruction of the batteries, by bursting the guns and mortars, or heaving them off into deep water, carrying off the shot and shells, &c. I have given the charge of the *Caroline* to Lieut. Bluett, first of this ship, to whose steadiness and good conduct I feel much indebted, both on this and many other occasions. The *Sapphire* sailed on the 24th, and the *Boadicea* on the 25th, to resume the blockade of the Isle of France. I had to regret the loss of the services of the former, which from baffling winds did not join us till the 23d.—I forward these dispatches by the *Nereide*; and beg to refer you for farther particulars to Capt. Corbet, who can give you every information relative to these islands, and to whom I feel highly indebted for the assistance I have received from him on every occasion.—The *Wasp* schooner will be dispatched this evening for Bombay. I beg to add, that the Commander, Lieut. Watkins, has shewn much zeal and attention in the performance of every duty he has been employed upon. A Return of Officers, Seamen, and Marines killed, wounded, and missing, belonging to his Majesty's ships under the command of Josias Rowley, Esq.:

Captain

Captain of his Majesty's ship *Raisonable*, in action with the Enemy at St. Paul's and its Vicinity, Island of Bourbonnais, 21st September.

*Killed*.—*Raisonable*, 1 able seaman, 1 private marine.—*Boadicea*, 1 private marine.—*Sirius*, 2 private marines.—*Nereide*, 1 able seaman.—*Otter*, 1 private marine.—Total 7.

*Wounded*.—*Raisonable*, 1 Lieutenant (4th), 1 able seaman, 1 Lieutenant of marines (2d), 3 private marines.—*Boadicea*, 1 Lieutenant of marines (1st), 1 Corporal, 2 private marines.—*Nereide*, 1 Corporal, 4 private marines.—*Otter*, 1 able seaman.—*Sirius*, 2 private marines.—Total 18.

*Missing*.—*Sirius*, 1 ordinary seaman.

*Names of Officers wounded*.—*Raisonable*, Lieut. Lloyd (4th); Matthew Howden, Lieutenant of marines.—*Boadicea*, — Pye, Lieutenant of marines.

J. ROWLEY.

*St. Paul's, Isle of Bourbon, Sept. 29.*  
Sir, My letter of the 16th inst. with its inclosures from Commodore Rowley, will have prepared the Honourable the Governor in Council for the detailed account of our operations since that period; and which in justice to the steadiness, bravery, and good conduct of his Majesty's and the Honourable Company's troops, I feel it my duty to enter into minutely; trusting that the names of those excellent officers, whom it has been my particular good fortune to have had the honour to command, may be noticed, in proportion to the great national service which they have performed, and the honour acquired by his Majesty's and the Honourable Company's troops, in an attack upon the town, batteries, posts, and shipping of St. Paul's.—His Majesty's ships *La Nereide* and *Otter*, and the Honourable Company's cruiser *Wasp*, with 368 Officers and men, who were embarked on the 16th inst. at Fort Duncan, island of Roderiques, arrived off Fort Lewis, Isle of France, on the evening of the 13th, and joined his Majesty's ship *Raisonable*, Commodore Rowley, and *Sirius*; early the next morning, the 19th, the seamen and troops destined for the attack, amounting to 604, were, according to an arrangement made by Capt. Corbet, and approved by the Commodore, put on board the *Nereide*, and towards evening, the squadron stood for the Isle of Bourbon; on the morning of the 26th being off the East end of the island.—At five A. M. on the 23d inst. the troops were disembarked to the southward of point de Galotte, seven miles from St. Paul's, and immediately commenced a forced march, with a view of crossing the causeways that extend over the lake, be-

fore the Enemy could discover our debarkation or approach to the town, which we were fortunate enough to effect; nor had they time to form in any force until we had passed the strongest position. By seven o'clock we were in possession of the first and second batteries, *Lambousiere* and *La Centiere*, when Capt. Willoughby of the Royal Navy, who commanded a detachment of about a hundred seamen on shore, and to whose zeal, activity, and exertions I feel much indebted, immediately turned the guns upon the Enemy's shipping, from whose fire, which was chiefly grape and well directed, within pistol shot of the shore, we suffered much, being necessarily exposed to it during our movements upon the beach, and through the town. From the battery *La Centiere*, Capt. Imlack was detached with the second column, composed of one hundred and forty-two of the 2d battalion of the 2d regiment of Bombay Native Infantry and 12 Europeans, to take possession of the 3d, or battery of *La Neuf*, deserted by the Enemy. On his way thither, he fell in with and was opposed by the entire force of the French, who had concentrated and taken up a very strong position behind a stone wall, with eight brass field pieces, six-pounders, upon their flanks. This post was instantly charged in the most gallant manner by that Officer and his men.—The Enemy however maintained their position; and Capt. Hamor, of the 56th regiment, was ordered to proceed with the third Column to his support, who charged, and took two of the enemy's guns. The action now became warm, but never doubtful. The Enemy being reinforced from the hills, and having also received one hundred and ten troops of the line from the French frigate *La Caroline*, and the squadron not being able to stand in to support us, our movements being endangered by their fire, except at intervals, which they always took advantage of, Captain Willoughby was directed to spike the guns of *Lambousiere* and *La Centiere*, and with the seamen to man the third battery *La Neuf*, continuing to fire upon their shipping. By this arrangement Capt. Forbes, who with the reserve had covered those batteries, was enabled to advance against the Enemy, who, after an honourable resistance, were compelled to give way. Their remaining guns being carried by that excellent officer, a sufficient number of men were ordered to act as light troops, and to pursue the Enemy, whilst the 2d column, with part of the reserve, advanced against the 4th and 5th batteries, *La Pierre* and

La

*La Carène*, which fell into our hands without opposition, and whose entire fire was immediately directed against the Enemy's shipping. By half past eight o'clock, the town, batteries, magazines, eight brass field-pieces, 117 new and heavy iron guns of different calibres, and all the public stores, were in our possession, with several prisoners. The instant the squadron perceived that the object in landing had succeeded, and that they could, with safety to the troops, stand in effectually, they immediately anchored close to the Enemy's shipping, which, after a short firing, surrendered. The entire of the batteries being destroyed, and the town completely commanded by our squadron, the troops were re-embarked by eight o'clock that evening.—Herewith I have the honour to annex a return of the shipping, guns, and stores taken and destroyed upon this occasion. I have also the honour to inclose a return of the killed, wounded and missing; and though our loss has been severe, it is not equal to what might have been expected from the nature of the attack, the position and strength of the Enemy, and the number of guns, to which our little force was exposed at different times during the morning.—To the judicious arrangements of Commodore Rowley, the cordial co-operation and support of the rest of the officers of his Majesty's navy, and personal exertions and assistance of Capt. Corbett in landing the entire force from his Majesty's ship *La Nereide*, I impute the happy termination and ultimate success of this enterprise. On the 22d, late in the evening, the enemy appeared in some force upon the hills, and a heavy column was observed advancing from St. Denis, which I since understand to have been under the immediate command of Gen. Des Bruslyes; the Commodore and myself now agreed upon the propriety of landing a sufficient force to destroy all public property; and accordingly the marines, with a few sailors under Capt. Willoughby, were ordered upon this service, when I had an opportunity of again witnessing the steadiness and good conduct of the seamen and Royal Marines, who effectually burnt an extensive Government store of considerable value; the remaining stores were only saved, from some doubt existing respecting their being public property.—On the morning of the 23d the entire force was put in boats to re-land and attack the

Enemy, whose retreat, however, to St. Denis during the night, prevented the necessity of any further operation. The Commandant, St. Michel, being disposed to enter into negotiations, with the concurrence of Commodore Rowley the preliminary articles were drawn up, a copy of which is enclosed; and the Commandant accompanying me on board his Majesty's ship *Raisonable*, they were signed, subject to the confirmation or rejection of the Commander in Chief General De Bruslyes. On the 24th all the remaining stores were delivered over by the head of the police, and fatigue parties from the squadron and troops were ordered to embark on board the Honourable Company's re-captured ship *Streatham*, which together with the *Europe* were placed under the orders of their former commanders. From the 25th to the 28th, the whole of the guns, &c. were finally destroyed, our guards continuing to mount regularly in the town for the protection of the inhabitants and their property. The frigate *La Caroline*, with the other shipping, are making all possible preparation for sea; and it is hoped that all the necessary arrangements will be made for the troops returning to Rodriguez by the 3d of next month.—I cannot conclude this dispatch without mentioning the obligations I am under to Lieut. Reman, of the Bombay Engineers, through whose exertions I was enabled to give a plan of attack to the Officers in command of columns, and who, upon the entire of this service, has been zealous and indefatigable. I beg also to notice the exertions of Ensign Pearce, of the 56th regiment, who, being attached to my personal Staff, has rendered me the most essential services.

HENRY S. KEATING.

*To Francis Warden, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.*

[Here follows the Articles of Capitulation, which are of no importance, as the Island was not retained; and also an account of the Artillery and Stores captured.]

Total of killed, wounded, and missing, Sept. 22, Isle of Bourbon: 15 killed, 28 wounded, 3 missing.

*Names of Officers wounded.*—Royal Marines, Lieut. J. E. Pye; second Lieutenant Matthew Howden.—2d Batt. 2d Native Infantry, Lieut. Grant; Subaltern Shaik Solomon. (Signed)

H. O'NEIL, Major of Brigade.  
H. S. KEATING.

#### ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

##### FRANCE.

The Session of the Legislative Body was opened on the 1st inst. Buonaparte  
Genl. Mar. February, 1810.

still permits an Assembly having the name of a Legislature to exist; but of what the members say or do very little is

is known. Buonaparte, it appears, has received Addresses from some of his dependent establishments; and to these he has given answers in his usual style of selfish ostentation. One of them contains the following expressions: "Myself and my ally, the Emperor of Russia, have made every effort to give peace to the world, but without success."

Another: "I desire that such of your fellow-citizens as have their children in foreign service should recall them. A Frenchman ought to shed his blood only for his Prince and his country."—This, truly, is a most admirable maxim; but, to give it all due effect, he should by all means have added, "and a German, a Dutchman, a Swiss, and Italian, and a Spaniard, should shed his blood *only for Frenchmen*."

In another answer he uttered one of his, accustomed vulgar and vindictive philippics against our beloved Monarch, whom he falsely accuses of being the cause of the prolongation of the war; and boasts, that the longer the contest is continued, the more will his means increase of distressing us, whom he describes as being in the last stage of life.

It appears from the report of the Minister of Finance, that the produce of the Customs throughout France, in the whole of 1809, amounted only to about half a million sterling; being a decrease of one million from the receipt of 1808.

Col. Burr's visit to Paris has for its object to submit to the French Executive a project for disuniting the American States, and for other measures of effectual hostility in the event of a rupture between the two countries. Mr. Burr communicated his plans to our Government, together with his view of the means necessary for their execution; at the same time announcing his determination of applying to France, in the event of his proposals here being rejected. Although the state of our relations with America, mortifying and precarious as they long have been, hardly entitled the United States to that delicate consideration on our parts which has been observed towards them, we think Ministers honestly sustained the character of the empire in foregoing a probable advantage, rather than clandestinely cultivate a system of hostility, while they publicly professed their desire for peace. Buonaparte's policy is not hampered by like considerations of honour or consistency—if Burr's agency can conduce to the advancement of his views towards America, he will doubtless use it.

A piano-forte maker at Paris, named Schmidt, has invented a machine, with which he undertakes to explore the bot-

tom of the sea, for the purpose of recovering the cargoes, &c. of ships lost. His machine was first constructed in 1797; and experiments have established its utility. Napoleon has settled a pension on him, and ordered a number of the machines to be made at the public expence.

The Theatre of Havre de Grace was burnt down last month.

#### HOLLAND.

Accounts from Holland of the 4th inst. state in an article from Paris, dated the 31st ult. that the vast range of country from the River Elbe to the ancient frontiers of France, are to be annexed in full Sovereignty to the Empire of Buonaparte. These immense districts include the commercial depôts on the shores of the Ems and the Weser, our commerce with which has so powerfully excited the jealousy of the French Ruler.

A brigade of the French army of the North, on the 26th ult. entered each of the fortresses of Breda and Bergen-op-Zoom.

In all the Dutch towns which the French have entered, they have struck the Dutch and hoisted the French flag. Amsterdam daily expects to have a French garrison.

The following decree regarding Walcheren, was published at Paris on the 1st inst.: "The Isle of Walcheren shall be admitted to the rank of a Sub-Prefecture.—The principal seat of Government shall be established at Middleburg.—The Sub-Prefecture of Walcheren shall be provisionally attached to the Department of the Scheldt."

The last accounts from Holland afford fresh instances of Buonaparte's tyranny against the people of that country. All English property between the Scheldt and the Maese is to be sequestered, and all colonial produce seized. American ships are forbidden to enter the ports of Holland under any pretence whatever; and, to complete the climax, he has ordered the principal inhabitants of Dutch Brabant to send their children to Paris for education. By this barbarous artifice, he not only keeps hostages for the conduct of the parents, but has the children trained up in sentiments calculated to support his system and his interests.

Some late Paris papers contained remarks on the debate in our House of Lords on the first day of the Session. Their object is, to diminish the extent of the mischief done to the works and docks of Flushing, as well as to lessen the importance and advantage of that place as a naval station. They also assign, as a reason for the annexation of Zealand

Zealand to France, the favourable reception given by the inhabitants of Walcheren and Beveland to the British troops; and a threat is held out, that every territory contiguous to the "Great Empire" which shall prove incapable of defending itself against the attacks of the English, shall be incorporated with France.

A Dutch paper contains a long vindication of the conduct of the Hollanders, against the imputations of avarice, treachery, and apathy, in a late *Moniteur*. Our limits will not allow us to insert it; but it is a most complete refutation of that base pretence for the annihilation of Holland. Of all the countries that have fallen under the yoke, or been cursed with the alliance of France, there is not one which has purchased a momentary respite from that horrible state of dependence to which they either have or must all come, by greater sacrifices than Holland. Her fate shews the impossibility of making a secure compromise with Ambition.

#### SPAIN.

A Supplement to the *Moniteur* of the 5th inst. contains Marshal Soult's letter to Berthier, giving an account of the entrance of the French into Andalusia. It appears, that the line of defence formed on the Sierra Morena was suddenly forced at three principal points; the Enemy having by their manœuvres deceived the Spaniards, and even in some instances debouched in the rear of the mines and intrenchments, by which their progress was expected to have been opposed. In these operations the French are stated to have taken 6000 prisoners, including two Generals, 25 pieces of cannon, eight standards, and several magazines, and to have effected the total dispersion of the remains of the Spanish army which had rallied after the defeat of Ocaña. The letter is dated the 22d of January, from Baylen, and King Joseph was to be that evening at Andujar, a neighbourhood rendered famous by the submission of Dupont to the Spanish General Castanos.

The Portuguese and Spanish papers to the 3d inst. confirm the news of the progress of the Enemy; and add, that he was, on the 29th, within two leagues of Seville, whence the people were flying in all directions. Cadiz was crowded with refugees. So late as the 31st, the Enemy had not appeared in force before Seville. On that day 11,000 men of the Duke of Albuquerque's army entered the Isle of Leon. A strong detachment of the French cavalry attempted to surprise Alcala la Real, to which place the Spanish park of artillery had been re-

moved; but it failed. In consequence of the advanced position of the Enemy, the Spanish fleet at Cadiz has been moved to the outer harbour, and anchored on the outside of our squadron.

A Gentleman who left Cadiz on the 5th inst. says, that the people of that city were to the utmost excess enraged at the Members of the late Junta, some of whom had been publicly denounced as traitors. Four of them had not arrived in the island of Leon at the above date, and it was supposed they had gone over to the Enemy. Several others who had arrived were personally assailed by the populace, and had nearly fallen victims to their infuriated resentment. General Venegas was also suspected of treason; and though he had publicly appealed for protection, it was with the utmost difficulty he escaped with his life. As a proof of the traitorous designs of the Junta, it is positively stated, that the Duke d'Albuquerque had received five different expresses from them, ordering him to take a widely different route from that which his own judgment and patriotism had induced him to pursue; and had he acted otherwise, it is evident that his whole army must either have been destroyed or taken prisoners. This patriotic force reached the island of Leon in a most melancholy state of privation and distress; but on their arrival they were cherished by the people, hailed as their generous defenders, and supplied with all the comforts the country could afford. The divisions of Castanos and d'Albuquerque had formed a junction, and their united regular force was estimated at 20,000 men.

Accounts from Cadiz so late as the 9th inst. say, that the alarm produced by the sudden irruption of the French on the South side of the Sierra Morena, had to a degree subsided. It was thought that the resources for the defence of Cadiz were sufficient, and that there was an abundance of provisions for the supply of the increased population, occasioned by the arrival of fugitives from the adjacent country. No fewer than 60 American vessels, laden with grain, were in the harbour, and the number of residents was daily diminishing by an extensive emigration. It is said, that the whole of the Spanish fleet in the harbour was placed under the controul of Admiral Purvis. The political and military government of the fortress was intrusted to a Junta of Merchants, composed of three distinct classes; and it was presumed, that in such hands the most beneficial means would be adopted for the public security.

A letter from Reus mentions t

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extraordinary exertions of the Catalans under their new political and military arrangements, and speaks of various instances of successful enterprize against the Enemy. We read (but with considerable doubt), in this account, that there are no fewer than 80,000 sharpshooters and irregular troops, and 30,000 of the line North of the Ebro, ready to pour forth their blood in the cause of their country. The same letter contains some farther particulars of the miserable condition of famine to which the valiant garrison and patriotic citizens of Gerona were reduced, before they would submit to any capitation; 10 days had expired, during which the most offensive and pernicious diet was their only subsistence.

Dec. 31, 1809, a fire broke out in the Palace of the Inquisition, at Valladolid. The principal officers of the French army, and the established authorities, repaired to the spot, but could not prevail on the people to assist in extinguishing the flames. They refused to give any aid, saying, "*It ought to have been long ago reduced to ashes.*" This is a proof that superstition is not general in Spain as has been imagined. When it was evident that the flames could extend no farther, the people witnessed with pleasure the annihilation of this remnant of barbarism, in which were found the machines which ingenious cruelty had employed to torture its victims. It is, therefore, not to be doubted that the enlightened Spaniards now consider the destruction of this Court (no less contrary to justice, than injurious to the progress of human reason) as an inestimable benefit.—*Moniteur.*

#### GERMANY.

Nervous and putrid fevers were so general at Vienna during last month, that whole families were cut off by them.

An article from Vienna mentions the arrival of the Tyrolese Deputy, Schönecker, in that capital, from England, with the intention of fixing his residence there.

The brave Hoffer has fallen into the hands of the French, and probably been put to death.

Letters from Hanover of the 14th ult. speak in confident terms of the speedy incorporation of the whole of that country with the kingdom of Westphalia.

The unfortunate Gustavus quitted Hamburg on the 19th ult. with his family, on his route to Switzerland, by Lunebourg, Celle, Hanover, Cassel, &c. He was escorted by Major Skioldebrand and Baron Otter. During his stay at Hamburg he lived extremely retired, was constant at his devotions, and appeared very melancholy.

An article in the Dutch Papers, under the head of Vienna, furnishes a new proof of the degraded state of Austria. The liberty of her press is destroyed, *lest any thing should be published that might give offence to France or her Allies.*

Presburgh, Jan. 8. Proclamation of his Majesty the Emperor to the Members of the Hungarian Nobility: "Faithful imitators of the examples of your ancestors, guided by your attachment and obedience to your Sovereign, and animated with the most ardent zeal for the country, you replied with equal zeal and energy to the appeal which I made to you, in defence of the throne and the country; I acknowledge your bravery, I have been a witness of your courageous efforts, in order to fulfil your glorious destination. I have seen the happy effects of them; and after the multiplied proofs of courage which a great number among you have often given me, I always reckoned with an entire confidence that the united corps would rival my army in keeping the Enemy from my Monarchy, and save the State by a decisive blow. Peace has terminated your glorious works—your Sovereign takes leave of you with gratitude for all you have done, and all that you were disposed to have done. Enjoy in the bosoms of your families the satisfaction of having fulfilled your duty to your Sovereign and to your Country. Preserve the heroic sentiments of your ancestors: that this national energy may never be weakened in you; that respect for your superiors, union among yourselves, and love of order, may be your motto in peace as in war; that a happy mixture of civil and warlike virtues, of which the annals of Hungary afford so many examples, may assure you repose and happiness, will be constantly the object of the wishes and efforts of your Sovereign. "FRANCIS."

#### SWEDEN,

Peace between France and Sweden was signed Jan. 6; the conditions of which are rather favourable to the latter Power. Her present possessions are guaranteed to her, and Pomerania is restored; the equivalent is, her complete accession to the Continental system.

The Crown Prince (Prince of Augustenburg) made his formal entry into Stockholm on the 22d ult. and was recognized by the King and the Diet as Successor to the Swedish Throne.

The money which the French Government demands for Swedish Pomerania amounts to 2,408,214 francs.

#### RUSSIA.

Letters from Berlin state, that a complete Revolution has taken place in the Administration.

Administration of Russia, in consequence of the exertions of the Empress Dowager. Mcmanzow, Araktsjeje, Traverser, and Kurakin, are stated to have been disgraced. This measure, it is added, was absolutely necessary; as the discontents, both of the Nobility and the People, were getting to a height that threatened the most serious consequences.

A letter from Hamburgh states, that the common topic of conversation at that city was, that the Imperial family of Russia had altogether declined the honour of a matrimonial alliance with that of France; and that it was in consequence of this determination, that several changes had taken place in the Russian Cabinet. It was even reported, that Caulincourt had announced his intended departure from St. Petersburg; but this was not believed.

#### TURKEY.

The following is a letter from Constantinople, dated Jan. 11, 1810.

"The publick in England will feel some uneasiness probably for the safety of the English Mission here: a feeling but too well grounded, after the very disastrous events on the Continent. But I am happy to say, that the Turks are thoroughly convinced of the unalterable determination of Buonaparte to destroy their empire, at least in Europe; and of the fruitlessness of all their submission and deference to him, as tending to deter him from the execution of his designs; that the Government here is perfectly sensible no benefit whatever could arise to them from sending away the English Mission; as such a measure would neither accelerate or retard for one day the hostility of Buonaparte. The policy of the Turks is, therefore, to maintain their neutrality to the last, to leave to the Enemy all the odium of aggression, and to prepare in the mean time, as well as they are able, for their future defence.

"An English squadron has made its appearance in the Black Sea, and closely blockades Odessa, and the rest of the Russian ports in that sea; the English have also taken possession of the Isle of St. Vito, which commands the port of Corfu."

#### AFRICA.

Centa, a possession of great importance both to Spain and to us, on the African coast, is, report says, now in our hands; having been delivered up to a force of 1200 men; which sailed some time ago from Gibraltar to take possession of it.

It is stated in Letters from the Cape of Good Hope, that the Island of Bossen,

or Penguin, sometimes called Sea Island, at the Western extremity of Table Bay, has entirely disappeared beneath the waters. A convulsion was felt at Cape Town, in December, only two leagues distant, by which some damage was occasioned to the houses, but we do not find that any lives were lost at that place, and it is supposed that the earthquake extended to Bossen. The Island was about two miles in length and one in breadth, and was, although flat, somewhat more above the surface of the sea than the contiguous Island of Elizabeth.

#### AMERICA, &c.

The House of Assembly of Jamaica has, in consequence of an alledged infringement of the constitution of the colony, resolved not to grant any supplies after the 1st of May next, for the support of the military establishment. The Duke of Manchester has, in consequence, dissolved the Assembly.

A Gentleman who left New York on the 12th ult. brings intelligence that Mr. Jackson remains at Philadelphia, where he passes his time in complete seclusion. The Act empowering the President to order out of the country any Foreign Minister who should conduct himself with *Indecorum* towards the Government of the United States, has passed into a law, but has not been enforced with respect to the British Ambassador.

#### INSURRECTION IN SOUTH AMERICA.

A Mail from the Brazils has put us in possession of intelligence of great importance. The Archbishop of La Plata, who had been elevated to the highest civil authority in La Paz, has now been deposed by the people; and a Democratic Government formed, consisting of select Members of the Cabildo, and certain favourite leaders who have been associated with the Council. A Proclamation was published by the Viceroy of Buenos Ayres, Sept. 22, in which he relates the progress of the insurrection at La Paz, the parties concerned in it, and the means by which it was suppressed. It is not, however, correct to say that the rebellion has terminated. It took its rise in the centre of those territories from which Spain has been supplied with her wealth; and at this moment threatens their separation both from the parent state and from the Supreme Government at Buenos Ayres. Whatever may be the consequence of this event to Spain and her colonies, it is likely to be highly beneficial to the commerce of Great Britain. La Paz, where these disorders have prevailed, is nearly 500 miles from the coast in the interior of Peru.

Peru, and is adjacent to the lake of Kucuito. In the neighbourhood is the lofty mountain Illimari, one of the links of a vast chain of elevations abounding in the precious metals.

#### COUNTRY NEWS.

*Jan. 11.* This morning the spire of St. Nicholas, commonly called The Old Church, *Liverpool*, fell in, about ten minutes before the time of service, extending from the tower up to the communion-table, all of which was desolated in an instant. They had been pinning the foundation at the North West angle of the tower; and, it is feared, that this dreadful accident is to be attributed to neglect, or suffering the bells to be rung whilst the tower was in this obvious state of insecurity. About 15 or 20 grown persons were in the church, the greater part of whom escaped; but the children of the Moorfields Charity School had partly entered; of these 27 girls were overwhelmed, and 18 of them were killed, or died immediately after being dug from the ruins; 5 were taken to the Infirmary, one of whom is since dead. The ages of the children killed are from 3 to 14 years. Six of them were sisters in three families. One man (Mr. Molyheux, of Edmund-street) and three women are killed. The boys, being last in the order of proceeding, all escaped. A large concourse of people were soon drawn to the spot, who, notwithstanding the menacing appearance of the remaining part of the tower and the roof, instantly began and continued their exertions till all the bodies were extricated. The ringers all escaped, but a boy with them was killed. They were alarmed by a stone falling upon one of the bells, which stopped its swing. They ran out, and in a moment the bells, beams, and upper floors fell to the bottom of the tower. Their escape would have been impossible had not the belfry been upon the ground floor. The Rev. L. Pughe, the Minister of the day, was just entering the Church, but was stopped a few seconds by the children, which probably saved his life; and the Rev. R. Roughsedge, the Rector, was preserved, by happening to go round a part of the church instead of through it. A person of the name of Martin providentially escaped unhurt in his pew, whilst the seats around him were crushed to pieces. In the afternoon he returned public thanks to the Almighty for his preservation, in St. Peter's Church. J. Brandreth, one of the singers, was in the gallery when the organ and front of the gallery were crushed down. He fell with the ruins,

and was preserved by the timbers falling cross-wise, and supporting the weight over him, and was dug out with only a slight cut on his forehead. It appears that the old part of the tower had been erected 450 years, and that a new upper part had been injudiciously built upon it in the year 1745.

*Jan. 18.* As Mr. Brown, of Ark Hall, near *Coventry*, was walking in his grounds, he discovered a person in woman's apparel, in apparent distress; on inquiry he was told she had lost her way, was tired, hungry, and destitute; Mr. Brown humanely took her to his house, and the night coming on, desired that she might be accommodated with a bed, and ordered his servants to make up some clothes for her. One of the maids was employed in the service after the rest of the family and the stranger had retired to bed, when soon after she was alarmed by the footsteps of their new guest on the stairs—the girl ran into a closet adjoining the kitchen, and saw the stranger enter, and take from her clothes a dagger and a pair of pistols, which she laid on the table, and then, opening the door which communicated with the yard, whistled, doubtless to bring others of the gang. The girl at this instant sprang from the closet, shut the door, and alarming the family, prevented the robbery which had been intended. The pistols, it is hoped, will lead to the detection of the owner, who appears to have been a man in female attire.

*Jan. 18.* The elegant mansion of Thomas Sansome, esq. of *Hinckley*, was this day discovered to be on fire; it burnt with great rapidity until the arrival of two engines, which being well supplied with water, in a short time abated the violence of the destructive element, but not until three of the best rooms which had been just fitted up, were totally demolished, together with part of the furniture. We feel peculiar satisfaction in stating that no lives were lost. Mr. Sansome had certainly a very narrow escape, having scarcely quitted his lodging-room before the bed and floor were burnt, in consequence of the flames below. The beautiful plantations contiguous to the dwelling were much injured by the crowd of spectators.

*Jan. 20.* A poor man at *Huddersole* was this week felling a tree, and perceiving it was falling, hastened away. The timber unfortunately came in contact with the boughs of another tree, which gave it a different direction; and the labourer had the misfortune to have his thighs broken, they being crushed by the head of the tree tumbling on them.

*Jan*

*Jan. 20.* This morning the newly erected buildings of Mr. Jackson, fell-monger, at *Leighton Buzzard*, Bedfordshire, were discovered to be on fire, but by the active exertions of the inhabitants of the town, the flames were fortunately got under without any serious loss to the proprietor.

*Jan. 20.* An alarming fire broke out this night at a house called the Grotto near *Stoke*, Bucks, which was inhabited by the Rev. Mr. Pynn and his family. The fire was occasioned by a servant maid setting fire to the bed furniture whilst putting a young child to bed. Such was the rapidity of the flames, that the family had great difficulty in escaping, and the house was burnt to the ground in less than half an hour. Two ricks and a barn were also destroyed.

*Jan. 27.* A fire broke out, this day, at the Market-house Chambers at *Torrey*, which totally consumed a cooper's shop, and did much injury to a sail-maker's loft and stock, before it was subdued. A quantity of canvass was burnt to tinder, as were 200 nitches of reed, besides staves, laths, ropes, &c. The 3d Buffs, lying at *Berry-head*, with their Officers, were greatly instrumental in extinguishing the flames.

*Jan. 31.* A collier of the name of *Hurst*, in ascending lately from a coal-pit, on *Rothwell Haugh*, had his brains dashed out, in consequence of the rope attached to the corf having been rendered so slippery by the wet, that the person at the pit-mouth could not stop the force with which it was carried against the gin or engine.

*Jan. 31.* An alarming fire broke out this day in a corn-kiln belonging to Mr. Steel, of *Dornock*, near *Annan*, which entirely consumed the same, together with a quantity of corn. A mare and three pigs were suffocated by the smoke.

*Feb. 1.* A fire broke out last week in the workshop of Mr. Chapman, flax-dresser at *Horncastle*, occasioned by a workman letting a lighted candle fall amongst some flax: the flames spread almost instantaneously throughout the workshop. On the alarm being given, an engine was taken to the spot, and by the active exertions of a number of people, the fire was extinguished. The damage is estimated at upwards of 500*l*.

*Feb. 1.* The mills and extensive corn stores at *Ballinrobe*, in Ireland, the property of Mr. Kenny, were lately destroyed by fire, owing to the machinery having kindled by friction. The loss sustained on the occasion exceeded 6000*l*.

*Feb. 4.* The elegant marine mansion at *Ramsgate*, called *Albion House*, the

property of the late Duke of Portland, was this day brought to the hammer, and knocked down to Mrs. Townley, with a piece of garden-ground at the back of *Albion Place*, for 3970*l*.

*Feb. 10.* Sir W. W. Wynne, Bart. has given a building, at *Wrexham*, sufficiently large to educate 500 poor children, on the Lancastrian plan, besides subscribing very handsomely towards the support of the institution.

#### • DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

*Wednesday, January 17.*

A fire broke out at three o'clock this morning, at a lodging-house in *Old Gravel-lane*, *Blackfriars-road*, which communicated to the *White Hart* public-house, the corner of *George-street*, and entirely consumed the same, except part of the bar, which was saved by the activity of the firemen.

*Tuesday, January 23.*

The widow *Lily* of an officer in the Dutch service, named *Legarte*, at the beginning of last week, absented herself from her apartments, *Belfour-place*, *Marylebone*, and was not heard of until this day, when her body was picked up in the *Thames*. She was 50 years old, has left a family of four children, and is supposed to have committed the rash act in consequence of pecuniary embarrassments.

*Thursday, January 25.*

An unfortunate circumstance happened this day at *Rotherhithe*; about nine o'clock a fire broke out next the *Bakehouse*, and the roof so rapidly fell in, that two women lost their lives; two more were hurt, and considerable injury was sustained before it was got under.

*Friday, January 26.*

A girl seven years of age was burnt to death in *Ship-yard*, *Temple bar*. The parents of the child had gone out to work, leaving her alone, and it is supposed, going too near the fire, her clothes caught the flames. The furniture of the room was destroyed, and part of the house damaged.

*Sunday, January 28.*

A genteel young woman under 20 years of age, who belonged to a very respectable millinery-house in *St. James's*, was this day found drowned in the *Paddington canal*. A Jury delivered a verdict of *Insanity*; and a disappointment in her affections is supposed to have led the deceased to self-destruction.

*Wednesday, January 31.*

*Col. Wardle*, on *Tuesday*, received from the Chamberlain of the City of London, the thanks and freedom of the City in a gold box of the value of 100 guineas.

guineas. The Colonel was attended to Guildhall by Mr. Alderman Goodbehere, Mr. Walthman, and a number of the Livery.

*Thursday, February 1.*

A meeting of English Roman Catholics took place this day, at the St. Alban's Tavern, Lord Stourton in the Chair. Seven Resolutions were unanimously adopted, in substance importing, that the Roman Catholics of England are subject to penal and disabling statutes; that at this crisis unanimity among all classes of his Majesty's subjects is most essential for the preservation of the Empire; and that nothing can produce that unanimity but an equal participation of rights, &c.; that a Petition for the repeal of these statutes be presented to Parliament: that Earl Grey be requested to present it to the House of Lords, and Mr. Windham to the House of Commons: that the English Roman Catholics, in this Petition, are actuated not more by a sense of the hardships and disabilities under which they labour, than by a desire to secure, on the most solid foundation, the peace and harmony of the British Empire.

*Saturday, February 3.*

The Persian Ambassador was lately formally introduced to the Prince of Wales at Carlton House, when his Royal Highness presented him with a very beautiful and curious clock, invented by Mr. Congreve, in which the time is measured by the rotation of a platinum ball.

*Friday, February 9.*

A meeting of the Electors of Westminster was held this day in the open air, in Palace-yard, which was attended by Lord Cochrane, Sir F. Burdett, Col. Wardle, Mr. W. Smith, Gen. M. Montague, and others. Mr. Sturch stated the business of the meeting: and concluded by moving certain Resolutions, declaratory of the necessity of a Reform in the Representation of the People, and by reading, a Petition to his Majesty, and another to the House of Commons, on the same subject. They were all carried unanimously. Lord Cochrane, Sir F. Burdett, Col. Wardle, and Messrs. Wishart, Finnelly, and Cox, afterwards addressed the Meeting.

*Tuesday, February 20.*

The following Address was this day delivered to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, by James Brooks, esq. Deputy of the Ward of Vintry, on presenting Christopher Magnay, esq. as Alderman, in the room of Nathaniel Newham, esq. deceased.

"My Lord Mayor, However gratified I may feel in having the honour to approach your Lordship on the present oc-

casión, I cannot refrain from expressing the most painful sentiments of regret and concern for the loss which this Court and the Ward of Vintry have sustained by the death of their late worthy and much-respected Alderman. On that melancholy event, I humbly beg leave to tender to your Lordship, and to this Honourable Court, my very sincere, though unavailing condolence. Yet, my Lord Mayor, we may derive much consolation from the reflection, that the late worthy Alderman, after a long and well-spent life in the service of his King and Country, is only removed from this to a better world; and I have no doubt but that his surviving Fellow-citizens will, as I am sure I shall, long retain a grateful remembrance of his past services. On the event of the late worthy Alderman's death, my Lord, it consequently became the bounden duty of the free and independent Electors of the Ward of Vintry, to turn their minds towards a successor. This was a matter of no difficulty; my Lord; for one of our most worthy and respectable inhabitants did us the favour to make a tender of his services, which was cheerfully and unanimously accepted, well knowing him to be in every respect a fit and proper person for the important situation to which he has aspired; inasmuch as we have entire confidence in his loyalty and attachment to our most gracious and beloved Sovereign, and to the true principles of the British Constitution; not doubting but that he will continue to bear faith and true allegiance to his Majesty, and, to his utmost, support him in all his just rights and prerogatives; as the best and surest means of supporting, maintaining, and preserving, the rights and privileges of his Fellow-citizens. With these impressions, my Lord, I cannot but feel highly gratified, in having the honour to present to your Lordship, and to this Honourable Court, Christopher Magnay, esq. Citizen and Stationer, as Alderman for the Ward of Vintry; and whom I pray God to bless and keep under his providential care and protection for many, many years; after that he shall have attained, and fulfilled with dignity and honour to himself, and with satisfaction to his fellow-citizens, the important duties of the high and honourable situation which your Lordship at present so ably fills.

"My Lord Mayor, With the most profound respect and regard for your Lordship, and for this honourable Court, I now humbly take my leave, sincerely wishing that it may be long before your Lordship and this Court shall have cause to lament the loss of another Member."

SHERIFFS

# *List of Sheriffs.—Spring Circuits of the Judges.*

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SHERIFFS appointed by HIS MAJESTY in Council for the Year 1810.

*Hedfordshire*—Sir Greg. Osborne Turner, of Battlesden, bart.

*Berkshire*—Pet. Green, of Crookham, esq.

*Buckinghamshire*—John Ayton, of Missenden Abbey, esq.

*Cambridge and Huntingdonsh.*—George William Leeds, of Croxton, esq.

*Cheshire*—Thomas Brook, of Church Minshull, esq.

*Cumberland*—Sir Henry Fletcher, of Clea Hall, bart.

*Derbyshire*—John Crompton, of Derby, esq.

*Devonshire*—Sir Massch Manasseh Lopez, of Maristow, bart.

*Dorsetshire*—H. Seymour, of Hanford, esq.

*Essex*—John Rigg, of Walthamstow, esq.

*Gloucestershire*—P. Watkin, of Lypiat Park, esq.

*Hedfordshire*—Rob. Higginson, of Birchmill Park, esq.

*Hertfordshire*—Thomas Howarth, of Boreham Lodge, esq.

*Kent*—James Burton, of Mabledon, esq.

*Lincolnshire*—W. Hulton, of Hulton, esq.

*Leicestershire*—The Hon. Thomas Bowes, of Higham on the Hill.

*Lincolnshire*—Edm. Turner, of Panton, esq.

*Monmouthshire*—Thomas Pilkington, of Holston, esq.

*Norfolk*—Nathaniel Micklethwaite, of Beeston, esq.

*Northamptonshire*—William Sawbridge, of East Haddon, esq.

*Northumberland*—John Read, of Chipchase Castle, esq.

*Nottingham*—Jn. Chaworth, of Ansley, esq.

*Oxfordshire*—William Henry Ashurst, of Watstock, esq.

*Redlandshire*—Wm. Gullson, of Wing, esq.

*Shropshire*—William Lloyd, of Aston, esq.  
*Somersetshire*—Thos. Strangeways Horner, of Wells, esq.

*County of Southampton*—Sir James Watley Smith Gardner, of Roche Court, bart.

*Staffordsh.*—Hen Webb, of Forebridge, esq.

*Suffolk*—Josh. Grigby, of Drinkstone, esq.

*Surrey*—Henry Edmund Austen, of Shalford House, esq.

*Sussex*—Richard Wyatt, of Courtwick, esq.

*Warwicksh.*—Jas. West, of Arlescote, esq.

*Wiltsh.*—Abra. Ludlow, of Heywood, esq.

*Worcestersh.*—Jos. Smith, of Sou-hill, esq.

*Yorkshire*—Thomas Wynne Bellasyse, of Newburgh Abbey, esq.

## SOUTH WALLS.

*Camariethensh.*—Win. McClary, of Manerfabon, esq.

*Pembroke*—John Myrehouse, of Brownslade, esq.

*Gardigan*—Wm. Edward Powell, of Nantcos, esq.

*Glamorgan*—Thomas Lockwood, of Dan-y-graig, esq.

*Brecon*—James Jones, of Llanthomas, esq.

*Radnor*—Harley James Hague, of Bailey-house, esq.

## NORTH WALLS.

*Merioneth*—J. Davies, of Aberllefoni, esq.

*Caernarvonsh.*—Humphrey Rowland Jones, of Ystumlylyn, esq.

*Anglesey*—Hugh Evans, of Houblas, esq.

*Montgomeryshire*—John Owen Herbert, of Dalforgan, esq.

*Denbighshire*—Richard Lloyd, of Branhellog, esq.

*Fleetshire*—Francis Richard Price, of Bryn-y-pys, esq.

SHERIFF appointed by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, in Council, for 1810.  
*County of Penzance*—esq.

## CIRCUITS OF THE JUDGES.

SPRING CIRCUIT. 1810.	MIDLAND.	NORFOLK.	HOM.	NORTHERN.	OXFORD.	WESTERN.
	L. Ellenbro J. Bayley	L. C. Justice J. Grose	L. C. Baron J. Heath	B. Thomson Le Blanc	J. Lawrence B. Wood	J. Chambre B. Graham
Sat. Mar. 3		Aylesbury				
Monday 5	Northampt.				Reading Oxford	Winchester
Wednes. 7						
Thursday 8		Bedford				
Friday 9	Oakham					
Saturday 10	Line. & City	Huntingdon		York & City	Wor. & City	N. Sarum
Monday 12			Hertford			
Tuesday 13		Cambridge				
Wednes. 14			Chelmsford		Glou. & City	
Thursday 15						Dorchester
Friday 16	Nott. & town					
Saturday 17		Thetford			Monmouth	
Monday 19			Maidstone			Exeter and [City]
Tuesday 20	Derby				Hereford	
Thursday 22		Bury St. Ed.				
Saturday 24	Leic. & Bor.			Lancaster	Shrewsbury	
Monday 26			Horsham			Launceston
Wednes. 28			Kingston		Stafford	
Thursday 29	Coventry & [Warwick]					Fauntun
Saturday 31						

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Vol. LXXIX. p. 615. An appropriate and classically-elegant monument, by Westmacott, is just erected in York Cathedral, to the revered memory of the late Mr. Burgh. It is placed in the chapel behind the choir, and exhibits a full-length emblematical figure of Religion, sustaining with her right hand a cross, and having her left placed on a book, intitled "On the Holy Trinity." Adjoining is an altar, with the name of Burch on the upper part, and in the centre a Glory, diverging from the letters J. H. S. On the base or pedestal of the monument is a brief Latin memorial of the dates and places of Dr. Burgh's nativity and death; and beneath is the following poetic inscription, written by John Bacon Sawrey Morritt, esq. Lost in a jarring world's tumultuous cries, Unmark'd around us sink the good and wise:

Here Burch is laid; a venerable name,  
To Virtue sacred, not unknown to Fame;  
Let those he lov'd, let those who lov'd  
him, tell

How dear he liv'd, and how lamented fell;  
Tell of the void his social spirit left,  
Of comforts long enjoy'd for ever rest,  
Of wit that gilded many a sprightlier hour,  
Of kindness when the scene of joy was o'er,  
Of Truth's ethereal beam, by Learning giv'n,  
To guide his virtues to their native heav'n;  
Nor shall their sorrowing voice be heard  
unmov'd

While gratitude is left, or goodness lov'd;  
But listening crowds this honour'd tomb  
attend, [friend,

And children's children bless their father's

P. 1240. The remains of Tiberius Cavallo, esq. were interred in St. Pancras church-yard in a vault constructed for the purpose, close to the monument of his intimate friend General Paoli. The funeral was attended by a number of the philosophical friends of the deceased; among whom were Dr. Pearson, Messrs. Prothero, Gloster, Wilson, Prince Hoare, Rackett, and Impey.

Vol. LXXX. p. 80. Dr. Adam was born in 1741, near Rafford, in the county of Moray, of respectable parents, farmers. He attended the Grammar-school there, and, by his own efforts, with little aid from the abilities of his teacher, attained a proficiency, in 1758, to fit him for attending the University of Edinburgh. In 1761 he was elected, on a comparative trial, master of Watson's Hospital. On the illness of Mr. Matheson, rector of the High School, he was applied to for assistance; and, after teaching for some time, was, in June 1768, appointed rector; and, ever since, has personally discharged the duties of the office. He was twice married, very respectably, but had the misfortune to survive all the children of his first marriage; the eldest of whom, Mr. James Adam, late of

the Elphinston East Indian, died so recently as the 14th December, at Heavitree, near Exeter, where he had gone for the recovery of his health. He is survived by his widow, a son, and two daughters. Dr. Adam was no common character. Strongly impressed with the importance of his public duties, the ambition of fulfilling them in the most superior manner became his ruling passion. The whole powers of his mind were dedicated, with unremitting exertion, to this favourite pursuit, and the labours of a most laborious life devoted to its attainment. His Latin Grammar, though, for a time, encountered by prejudice, is, beyond all question, the work of the kind best adapted to those for whom it was destined. His Antiquities comprehend within moderate dimensions, and state in good arrangement, and with excellent judgment, nearly every thing worth looking for in the voluminous, tedious, and expensive Commentaries on the Latin Classics, and afford every requisite aid for studying the rest with intelligence and satisfaction. His Biography, Summary of History, and Geography, are superiorly calculated to furnish that general knowledge of great characters, and great events, and of the scene of action on which man is placed, which applies the torch of Prometheus to well-born minds; and the progress he had made in the preparation of a Latin Dictionary, which he had destined to form the consummation of his labours, and the depository of the knowledge of Latin, which the indefatigable study of 50 years had conferred, suggests an additional and abundant source of regret that the intelligent Publick must experience from the loss of this valuable man.—The remains of Dr. Adam were interred in the church-yard of the chapel of ease of St. Cuthbert's, and every mark of public estimation, respect, and regret, was bestowed. The masters and boys of the school, about 600 in number, walking in regular procession, preceded the corpse from the school-house. The magistrates and council, in their state-dress, followed it. The principal and professors of the University, in their gowns, came next; and above 700 gentlemen, of the principal inhabitants, the far greater part of whom had been Dr. Adam's pupils, closed the scene. Among these, heads of the supreme courts, judges, and ministers of Edinburgh, were observed; and the members of a society of young gentlemen, chiefly of the Bar, who had lately presented the High School with a portrait, by Mr. Raeburn, of their honoured master, and who attended in a body, were particularly remarkable: When the procession reached the church-yard, the boys formed into two lines, standing uncovered, and shewed in their countenances and deportment, that the mark

mark of respect was strongly felt which they were now paying, for the last time, to the venerated remains which passed before them.

P. 91. The late Alderman Newham died in his 68th year. His abilities, integrity, and manly firmness of character, early brought him into public life, and raised him to situations of the highest trust and dignity in the City. In 1774 he was chosen alderman of Vintry ward; in 1776 he served the office of sheriff, in 1780 he was returned one of the members for the City; in 1783 he was chosen lord mayor; and also president of St. Thomas's Hospital; in 1784 he was again returned one of the members for the city of London; and at the time of his death was serving, for the second time, as master of the Mercers' Company. How greatly he was respected in his public capacity, the above facts of themselves declare; in every relation of domestic life, he was endeared by his sweetness of disposition, his generosity, his benevolence, and the warmth and steadiness of his attachments.

P. 93. Barre-Charles Roberts, esq. student of Christ-church, was son of Edward Roberts, esq. deputy and first clerk of the Pells office of the Exchequer; and of Ealing, Middlesex. This amiable and accomplished young man, whose remarks on Numismatic subjects have occasionally graced our pages, had formed a matchless Collection of the Coins of England, Ireland, and Scotland, from the Conquest to the present time, in Gold, Silver, and Copper; likewise the Anglo-Saxon Coins, and all the Coronation Medals in Gold and Silver, and many of the works of Thomas Simon. This valuable Collection, containing nearly all the known Uniques, and all the Coins of acknowledged rarity, has been offered to sale at the price of 4000 guineas, being somewhat less than the cost of it. (*See our Blue Cover.*)

#### DEATHS.

LATELY, at Brightelmstone, the Hon. Mrs. Holland, a daughter.

At Richmond, the wife of Redmond Morris, esq. captain in the 14th Light Dragoons, a son.

In Charles-street, Berkeley-square, the wife of Capt. Codrington, R. N. a daughter.

In James-street, Westminster, the wife of Lieut.-colonel Barclay, of the 52d Light Infantry, a daughter.

Jan. 27. At Taplow-house, Bucks, the Hon. Mrs. Grenfell; wife of Pascoe G. esq. M. P. a daughter.

P. 8. At Gains-hall, Huntingdonshire, the lady of Sir James Duberly, armyclothier, a son.

29. At Blackheath, Kent, Lady Gardner, a son and heir.

31. At Moor-green, Herts, the Hon. Mrs. Baird, a daughter.

In Russell-square, the wife of Thomas Tooke, esq. a son and heir.

Feb. 2. At Waddon, Surrey, the wife of John Hillersdon, esq. a daughter.

6. At Brompton-park, the wife of Cha. Hammersley, esq. a daughter.

8. In Hertford-street, the Countess of Clonmell, a daughter.

17. The wife of Dr. John Yelloly of Finsbury-square, a daughter.

#### MARRIAGES.

LATELY, the lady of Jerome Bonaparte, *ci-devant* Miss Paterson, to Charles Oakley, esq. secretary to the British Legation in America, and son of Sir Charles O. bart. of Shrewsbury.

At Dublin, Philip Adams, esq. barrister-at-law, to Clementina Justiniani, of Rome, Countess Davenoge, widow of the late Henry Count D. of Switzerland.

1809. Aug. 9. Lieut. John Lambert, R.N. to Miss Leigh, daughter of — L. esq. all prisoners at Verdun.

Nov. 25. The Duke of Orleans, to the Princess Amelia, second daughter of the King and Queen of Naples and Sicily. The Princess Amelia, now Duchess of Orleans, has completed her 27th year; is very comely, and highly accomplished.

1810 Jan. 1. Jn. Humphreys Parry, esq. of the Middle Temple, to Hannah, third daughter of John Thomas, esq. of Llanfyllin, Montgomeryshire.

3. At Greenwich, Joseph Pitts, esq. of Plymouth, to Miss Elizabeth Symons, of Dover-place, Newington, Surrey.

8. At Stansted, by the Rev. H. Foulkes, Major Foulkes, eldest son of John F. esq. of Eriviatt, Denbighshire, North Wales, to Caroline-Mary, youngest daughter of the late Robert Jocelyn, esq. R. N. and of Stansted Bury, Herts. (See vol. LXXVI. p. 685.)

15. Mr. Thomas-Ferguson Gaine, of Slourport, to Miss Charlotte Goodbehere, of Birmingham, niece of Alderman G. of London.

17. John Bleakner, esq. late member of the Council and governor of Fort Tanam, in Africa, to Miss Coklough, daughter of the late Samson C. C. esq. of Bensonsfield, Bucks.

24. Rev. John Courtney, eldest son of the late John C. esq. of Beverley, in Yorkshire, to Miss Ferrers, eldest daughter of the Rev. Edm. F. rector of Cheriton.

27. Rev. William Warrington, to Miss Mainwaring, only daughter of William M. esq. of Hanover-square.

29. At Weston, Staffordshire, William-Wolryche Whitmore, esq. of Dudmaston, Shropshire, lieutenant-colonel of the Salop Militia, to the Hon. Miss Bridgeman, only daughter of Lord Bradford.

Feb. 1. Rev. George Illingworth, to Emma, youngest daughter of Thomas Ashton Smith, esq. of Tedworth, Wilts.

G. Rd.



3. Rd.-Edw. Creswell, esq., of Ravenstone-hall, co. Leicester, to Miss Chapman.

5. At St. George's, Hanover-square, by special licence, William Gordon, esq. M. P. for Worcester, to Caroline, youngest daughter of Sir George Cornewall, bart. of Moccas-court, co. Hereford.

6. Rev. R. Wright, vicar of Wrangle, co. Lincoln, to Miss Pennington, of Lamb's Conduit-street.

7. T. Hodgkinson, esq. of Hatton-garden, to Mrs. Bissell, of Hadley-green.

8. At Gretna-green, T. Duffield, esq. fellow of Merton college, Oxford, to the only daughter of George Elwes, esq. of Marcham, Berks, ~~and~~ High-street, Mary-le-bone.

10. At Hampton, W. Mereton, esq. 13th Light Dragoons, to the eldest daughter of W. Griffinhoofe, esq.

Hugh Hall, esq. of Bartholomew-lane, to the only daughter of the Rev. J. Southan, of Leigh, Kent.

11. Edw. Archer Wilde, esq. of Warwick-square, to the eldest daughter of Wm. Norris, esq. of the Old Jewry, surgeon.

12. Walter Long, esq. of Preshaw, Hants, to the Lady Carnegie, eldest daughter of the Earl of Northesk.

13. Mr. John Prior, of Clapham common, surgeon, to Anne, fourth daughter of Herman Schroeder, esq. of Clapham-rise.

Joseph-Jones Reynolds, esq. to Mary-Anne, third daughter of William Tanner, esq. of Berwick.

#### DEATHS.

1809. **CAPTAIN** David Seton, resident Aug. 2. **C**aptain from the Governor and Council of Bombay, at Muscot, in the Gulph of Persia.

August 6. At his garden-house, at Madras, Dr. James Anderson, physician-general, and president of the Medical Board, at the age of 72; whose professional character during a course of most useful and highly honourable service, of nearly 50 years, uniformly stood conspicuous for great ability, unremitted zeal, and the most ardent general philanthropy. The extensive Correspondence of Dr. Anderson, already before the Publick, amply evinces how much his pursuits were directed to the cultivation of general knowledge, and the advantage of mankind.

Aug. 21. At Broach, in the E. Indies, in the Civil Service of the Company, on the Bombay Establishment, Mr. Thomas Macdonald, second son of Thomas M. esq. of Hinde-street, Manchester-square.

Nov. . . . At Rome, in consequence of the bursting of a blood-vessel, the lady of Sir Grenville Temple, bart.

Dec. 29. Mrs. Catharine Arnold, of the Commercial-road, relict of Mr. William Arnold, late of St. George's in the East. She was remarkable for her strength of mind, power of memory, and acuteness in discriminating characters.

Dec. 30. Aged 79, Mr. Henry Tilney, of Harleston, Norfolk, upwards of 40 years master of the Mathematical School in that town, which he conducted with a most conscientious regard for the improvement and future welfare of his pupils; and in honour to the memory of this worthy man, some of the first Mathematicians of the present day received their rudiments of education under his care. He was of a very humane and charitable disposition; and in his religious principles firmly attached to the Church of England. No man ever lived more respected, nor died more sincerely regretted. Mr. Tilney was descended from an antient family of that name in Norfolk.

31. At Edinburgh, Mrs. Barbara Gray, a maiden lady, who had nearly completed her 84th year, having been born in April 1726. She was eldest daughter of Mr. Hugh Gray, tacks-man of Helmsdale, in the county of Sutherland. After her mother's death she conducted the affairs of the family while her father lived; and both her surviving brothers going adventurers to Jamaica, the farm devolved on her; where she supported a very respectable character as the head of the family, and a hospitable, benevolent, good lady. About 24 years ago she went to Edinburgh to live in retirement with her sister, Mrs. Pew, then a widow, who died lately. There were of the family 3 sons and 4 daughters; the eldest son, Mr. Robert Gray, deceased, her twin brother, rendered himself famous by introducing into the Island of Jamaica and keeping a pen of cattle much superior to any thing of the kind known there before his time; and his son, Mr. Charles Gordon Gray, now resident in England, follows his father's footsteps at Athoa, with considerable *success*. The second son, Mr. Charles Gray, a medical gentleman, died young. The third of them, Mr. John Gray, lives in England, a very worthy character. The 4 females are now all dead; the three youngest were married; but the only issue remaining of any of them is Mr. Hugh Macpherson, of the Island of Jamaica.

1810. Jan. 1. In Dublin, Andrew Higinbotham, esq. of the Irish Treasury.

Mrs. Stacey, wife of the Rev. T. Stacey, vicar of Worksop.

Aged 70, widow Smart, of Greford, near Stamford, co. Lincoln.

At South Killingholme, near Castor, Mr. John Tate, farmer, in his 72d year.

In the 52d year of his age, Mr. Thomas Radford, of Tiddington, Oxford.

Aged 18, Susan, eldest daughter of John Heycock, esq. of Ouston, near Oakham; a young lady of most amiable disposition.

2. After a short illness, at his house in Pultney-street, Bath, the lady of John Parish, esq.

3. At Douglas, in the Isle of Man, aged 51, after half an hour's illness of a spasm in the stomach, Wm. Hough, esq. This gentleman was a captain upon half-pay, and owed his commission to the favour of their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Cumberland and Cambridge, to whom Mr. Hough was recommended by the innoxious hilarity of his manners. In his early days, Mr. H. made a considerable figure in the circles of fashion. He was contemporary, at the Charter-house and at Cambridge, with the present Primate of England, and the Chancellor of Ireland. The entanglement in a twenty years Chancery litigation of a large fortune which Mr. Hough inherited from a father far more thrifty than his son, disarranged the whole system of his domestic life; whilst in the management of what escaped the protection of the Law, and the benevolence of his money-lender, it would, certainly, be more easy to praise the good-nature than the discretion of Mr. Hough.

Aged 60, Henry Lawrence Maydwell, esq. of Whittlesea.

At his house in Wallingford, in Berkshire, William Maynor, esq. seven times mayor, and father of the Corporation of that borough. Under a gradual decay of bodily health, he sustained a mind that was at all times firm and serene; with pious resignation to the will of God, and humble confidence in his Redeemer, he yielded to the last conflict of suffering Nature in the 65th year of his age. Benevolent as a man, upright as a magistrate, affectionate as a relation, and orderly as a Christian; the loss of such a character, and such he was, is duly regretted in the town, and by the Established Church, of which he was a faithful member.

A man of the name of Richard Watson, a lampighter, was taken in the act of felony in a garden near the Wooden Bridge at Chelsea, and he was conveyed to St. George's watch-house. At nine o'clock this morning the watch-house-keeper enquired of the prisoner if he wanted any thing; but although he wished for refreshment, he had not the means of obtaining it, and at eleven o'clock he was found dead. The surgeon who examined the body was of opinion, that the poor man died for want of food; and it has been since ascertained, that he ate a quantity of hay the day before. *Oxford Herald.*

4. At Belvoir-park, near Belfast, Mrs. Skinner, relict of the late Gen. Corland S. At Caldecot, in Rutland, Thomas Chapman, esq. aged 73 years.

Mr. R. Smedley, conveyancer, of Swine Green, Nottingham.

At Oundle, after a few days' illness, Thomas Squire, esq.

5. At Welfield, Fifeshire, Mrs. Cheape, of Kipyre, widow of the late James C. esq.

Mrs. Young, widow of the late William Young, esq. formerly of Chancery-lane.

6. At Little Ponton, near Grantham, aged 80, Mrs. Dorothy Pennymann, relict of William P. esq. of that place, who left two sons, both of whom are dead; and we believe the estate now descends to General Dowdswell.

Aged 58, Mr. Thomas Williamson, of Hull, shipowner. He was seized with a fit, and expired the following day.

At Wootton-house, near Barton-upon-Umber, occasioned by an inflammation in the bladder, John-Roger Uppleby, aged 13, eldest son of John Uppleby, of that place, esq.

At Crowle, co. Lincoln, of a typhus fever, Robert Sawyer, a very industrious man, greatly respected, whose wife and eldest son also died a short time preceding. By this lamentable instance of mortality, 8 helpless children are left totally destitute.

After a long illness, Mr. John Frost, of Manfield, painter, in his 76th year.

At Cropwell Buller, near Bingham, Mr. William Shaw, of that village, in the 99th year of his age. He was a native of West Bridgford, near Nottingham; and it appears by the parish register kept there, that he was born on the 4th of June, 1711. His remains were interred at Tytby on the 9th.

Aged 84, Mr. Baylis, formerly a shop-keeper in Oxford.

Aged 75, Mr. Hayes, many years butler of St. John's college.

At Foscott, co. Oxford, Mr. Robert Barnes, aged 60, an opulent farmer of that place.

7. Aged 46, Mr. Robert Jewell, painter, of Hull.

At Kirton, aged 15, Miss Sarah Cook, daughter of Mr. J. Cook, farmer. Upwards of a twelvemonth has elapsed since she tasted animal food, a cup of coffee being her chief support.

8. Mr. John Woodman, an apothecary at Aylesbury, in the 43d year of his age, greatly regretted by his numerous family and friends. He was the son of a very respectable farmer at Stone, in that neighbourhood; and received his education, first at the Grammar-school in Aylesbury, and afterwards at Tring, under Dr. Dupré, where he acquired a considerable knowledge of and love for the Classics. In his youth he produced several pleasing specimens of poetry. He was placed with the late Mr. Pawcett, of Tring, and greatly respected by him; and, on the removal of Mr. Boheme from Aylesbury, succeeded him, and was greatly beloved by the numerous and respectable families that employed him. He, however, quitted that situation some years ago, preferring a country life, and not feeling himself equal to the fatigues of an extensive and laborious practice, and was succeeded by Mr. Smith,

Smith, now of Sloane-street. At length, however, he returned to his profession, and was rapidly acquiring a very comfortable income, when it pleased the Almighty to take from him his eldest son, a most amiable youth, who was, as he expressed it, his right hand. This so depressed his spirits that he never held up his head afterwards. Borne down by fatigue and sorrow, he still continued attentive to his patients; till at length, on the 4th instant, he took to his bed, which he never more left. The utmost attention was paid to him by his family, connexions, and friends, who felt for him and for themselves. It is extremely pleasant to observe the feeling sympathy of the neighbourhood for his widow and large family. His life was irreproachable; his manners gentle; his knowledge considerable; his spirit firm and unanly; his talents such as would have done honour to the highest branch of the medical profession. His merit was too much concealed from public view by his unconquerable diffidence and reluctance to mix with society. J. H.

In Little Chelsea, in his 71st year, Joseph Silver, esq.

At Dulwich, Surrey, Mrs. Parry, wife of William P. esq.

Aged 71, Mr. Thomas Earl, of St. Thomas's, in Oxford.

An Inquisition was taken at Great Coxwell, on the body of J. Smart; 15 years of age. He, with several others, had been firing off a touch-gun, being part of a barrel of an old fowling-piece, in which they had put two ounces of gunpowder and some slugs, when it recoiled, and struck the deceased on the forehead.

Aged 22 years, Miss Harriet Finch, daughter of the Rev. Thomas F. of Cambr.

9. At Grimsby, after a long illness, Mrs. Plaskitt, wife of Mr. Josiah P. agent to the Dock Company there, aged 58. She has left 6 children to lament her loss.

After a long illness, Miss Anne Hewes, daughter of the Rev. James Hewes, of Burton Joice, Notts.

At Huntingdon, at the advanced age of 77, Mr. John Newell, parish-clerk of that town upwards of 30 years.

10. At Spalding, aged 83, greatly respected, Mr. Abraham Phillips, lately of Portland, farmer and grazier.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hedges, aged 42, wife of Mr. Thomas Hedges, bed-maker, of Queen's college, Oxford.

Mr. Jary and Mr. Elliott, lately residing in and near South Walsham, Norfolk. They married two sisters on the same day; these ladies both died on the same day some time ago, one at five o'clock in the morning, and the other at five in the afternoon; and the same day, viz. the 10th instant, closed the existence of their two husbands, the first at five o'clock in

the morning, and the other at five in the evening.

11. John Key, esq. aged 48, an eminent solicitor, of Holbeach, co. Lincoln.

At Peterborough, Mr. Francis Money. He had accumulated a handsome property by his industry, and had for some years past provided for upwards of 12 children, who were left orphans by some of his poor relations.

At Wautage, Berks, Mary Smith, who suddenly expired in a fit.

12. Aged 16, Sophia Bankart, second daughter of Mr. John Bankart, of High-street, Leicester.

At Loughborough, Mr. Barusdall, boat-builder.

At Fort Cumberland, in the 22d year of his age, after a short illness, R. Menzies, esq. assistant-surgeon of the Invernesshire Regiment of Militia. He was buried with all military honours: the whole of the officers and men of his regiment, together with the officers of the 8th Royal Veteran Battalion, of the garrison of Fort Cumberland, attended his corpse to the grave, in solemn procession.

Thomas Horgins\*, esq. captain in the 8th Regiment, and uncle to the Marquis of Exeter.

At Bradmore, Notts, Robert Ritchard, frame-work-knitter. He fell from his frame while at work, and died upon the spot.

At Ratcliffe-upon-Trent, Thomas Burgess; who, while assisting in the ringing of a wedding peal, at the parish-church there, dropped down, and expired in the belfry. He was an industrious labouring man, and has left a wife and family.

Aged 71, Mr. Joshua Wade, suddenly, at Butler's Court, the seat of Mrs. Burke. He had been near 40 years in the family of the late Right Hon. Edmund Burke, as bailiff, by whom he was much respected as a faithful, honest servant. The day on which he died he appeared to be in perfect health, and dined as usual in the servant's hall, and while drinking a glass of ale, fell backwards, and expired.

13. An Inquisition was held at the Leather-bottle public-house, in Nottingham, on the body of William Harvey, a poor cottager, of Scrivenet, near Bingham, who had gone that morning with a cart-load of potatoes to sell in the market, and while in the act of taking some refreshment, at the above house, fell on his knees from the chair on which he was sitting, and instantly expired, leaving a wife and eight children to lament him.

Mr. John Radcliffe, of the Cathedral, Worcester, in the 62d year of his age.

14. At Bath, James Douglas Richardson, esq. late of Bombay.

\* See Mawman's Excursion to Scotland, 8vo. 1805, p. 18.

At Dalby-terrace, City-road, Mr. Wm. Magrath, late of Angel-court, Friday-str. Aged 38, Mr. John Jordan, druggist, of Barker-gate, Nottingham.

15. At Boston, Mrs. Marshall, aged 74, wife of Mr. Robert Marshall, a respectable draper and tailor of that place.

Aged 30, Mrs. Sarah Blenkarn, wife of Mr. William Blenkarn, surgeon, of Saltfleet, in Lincolnshire, and daughter of Mr. William Lee, merchant, of Hull.

At Portsmouth, Captain Marinaduke Bailey, of the Wanderer, of Hull, a regular Jamaica trader.

16. Suddenly, while calling on a friend, William Shirley, esq. of Walworth, late of Lisbon, in the 56th year of his age.

At Peckham, in his 35th year, Mr. Samuel Downing, literally of a broken heart, owing to his dismissal from a situation in the General Post Office, which he had filled, and performed the duties of, for the last 21 years.

At Clifton, Elinor, 3d daughter of T. M. Talbot, esq. of Penrice-castle, in Glamorganshire.

At Bristol, Mr. William Evans, who officiated as drum-major to the Volunteers of that city.

At his house, in Lambeth-road, aged about 65, Andrew Robinson Stoney Bowes, esq. This gentleman, whose house was in the Rules of the King's Bench Prison, had been a prisoner the last 22 years, at the suit of Lady Strathmore and her representatives. His name was originally Andrew Robinson Stoney; but he assumed the name of Bowes, on his marriage with the late Countess of Strathmore. He was a very singular character, and of an Irish family of respectability. He commenced life with a fashionable extravagance, that laid the foundation for all the disappointment he afterwards met with. He was first known in public by his duel (or rather pretended duel) with the Rev. Mr. Bate, now Bate Dudley, in consequence of that gentleman's speaking too lightly in his newspaper of the character of the late Countess of Strathmore, to whom Mr. B. (till then Mr. Stoney) was afterwards married, and from whom he separated in the course of a very few years. Mr. B. represented Newcastle in Parliament; and the trick he played his adversary, by getting his voters on-board a ship, and bribing the captain to run into Ostend (as if by adverse wind), will never be forgotten. Mr. Bowes was of an impracticable and irascible temper, but perfectly well-bred, and abounded in elegant anecdote. In the early part of his imprisonment, he formed an intimacy with a young lady, of only 15 years of age, whose father was incarcerated in the same walls, and by her he has left five children. Mr. B. has settled 100*l.* a year upon her for life; and

has made a small provision for the children out of his estate, which, although encumbered with mortgages, are of very considerable value. His only legitimate son, by Lady Strathmore, viz. William Johnstone Bowes, who was a lieutenant in the Navy, is supposed to have perished with Sir Thomas Troubridge, on-board the *Blenheim*, in the East Indies.

Aged 16 years and 10 months, Charles Spencer Ogilvie, only son of John Alexander O. of Richfield, State of S. Carolina.

17. At Durham, Mr. Thomas Brown, mason. His death was occasioned by the shaft of a gig (which ran against him on the Monday night preceding, whilst in the act of crossing the market-place) entering his abdomen. He was in his 52d year.

At Cockfield-hall, Suffolk, in the 70th year of his age, Sir John Blois, bart.

18. In her 76th year, Mrs. Warwick, of Brabant-court, widow of Mr. Robert Warwick, formerly a merchant of London.

Mr. Richard Waller, of Birmingham, father of Mr. W. apothecary, Bath.

19. At Spalding, aged 70, Fullwood Sanderson, esq. formerly an attorney at that place.

At Sibsey, near Boston, aged 74, Mr. William Lee, wheelwright.

20. In giving birth to twin children, and at the early age of 31, the Hon. Mrs. Eliot, wife of the Hon. William Eliot, M. P. for Liskeard, in Cornwall, and eldest daughter of Sir William P. A. a Court, Baronet, of Heytesbury-house, co. Wilts. To the amiable virtue of her life and manners it would not be easy to do justice by any brief description. To all who knew her, indeed, this would be superfluous; as they must be warmly impressed, not merely on their memories, but on their hearts. Here they saw no deceptive art; no lure for applause; no wiles to obtain popularity; no self-complacent vanities, that make large claims for little pretensions; nor did they here see all the courtesies of life confined to common-place civility; or even to the observance of the mere routine of more refined politeness; but an ardour of benevolence, that ever looked beyond self; that gave a life and soul to every word and act; an infinite grace and sweetness to her every movement; for it was not that mere good humour which flows from an exuberance of spirits, undistinguishing and indiscriminate; but was ever attended with that delicate and intuitive sense of propriety, which scarcely could err, that actuated her in every relative situation; that made the daughter, the sister, the wife, the mother, the friend, admirable and excellent in all:—that, in a word, gave her such an attractiveness, that in her elegant mien and form benevolence herself might seem to be personified. As her demeanour in society was  
ever

ever unaffected and unassuming; so, with the same uniform consistency, her piety, however deeply-seated, was unobtrusive; her charity, however attentive, unostentatious. The death of this very amiable woman inflicts a loss on her family that seems irreparable. But the disposals of Infinite Wisdom preclude every repining thought; and awfully claim our most implicit acquiescence. Her example, however, we believe, will not soon be forgotten; and will, we trust, be often the subject of imitation. Happy for the world were it more general. Such gentler virtues, though in "the noiseless tenour of their way" they may have little of that splendour which attracts the giddy throng; yet, with all our imperfections, they are felt to be indeed the delight and best ornament of the present scene; and "their final reward," we humbly hope, is with the Most High!

At Plaistow, in Essex, Miss Louisa Walter, in her 25th year. Unaffected, modest, innocent, amiable in the whole of her conduct, possessed of a little of fortune, in the prime of life, she lingering fell a martyr to sensibility.

Simultaneous friends

"Are angels sent on errands full of love."

21. In his 71st year, Walter Sheppard, esq. of Frome.

In John street, Fitzroy-square, James Losack, esq. late lieutenant-colonel of the 25th Regiment of Foot.

22. At Fockesbury, Mr. W. Martin, of the firm of Vernon and Martin, rectifiers, of that place.

At Charnmouth, Wm. Rowe, esq. eldest brother of Rev. John Rowe, of Bristol.

23. In Charles-street, St. James's-square, aged 51, John Hoppner, esq. one of the Royal Academicians. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has been pleased to appoint W. Owen, esq. to be portrait-painter to his Royal Highness in his room.

At Dalton, in Lancashire, after a long and painful illness, which she supported with true Christian fortitude, Mrs. Jane Atkinson, wife of William A. esq. aged 38 years, universally regretted.

24. In Beckford-row, Walworth, Wm. Fassett, esq. many years a linen-draper in Ludgate-street, near St. Paul's; a man of that strictly honest, upright character which rendered him highly respected by all that knew him.

At Bristol, in the prime of life, Mr. Joseph Easterbrook, tobaccoist.

25. In Tenterden-street, the Hon. Chas. L. Dundas, second son of Lord Dundas, and M. P. for Richmond in Yorkshire.

Mr. Gilbert Pidcock, of the Menagerie, Exeter Change, aged 67.

26. Universally lamented, James Martin, esq. of Overbury, co. Worcester. He was a man whose love of justice was sin-

cere and fervent, and it ran through all his conduct. His attachment to order and decorum was seen in all he did; his regard to decency, and hatred of loose and profane conversation, endeared him to the good and worthy, and abashed the dissolute, whom he put to silence, however high their rank; his religion was without ostentation, yet it was the genuine effect of Christianity; it accompanied all his actions, and adorned his life. He was a friend to the poor; he listened to all their wants, and relieved them. His benevolence was conveyed, by secret veins, to the abodes of Poverty; and when it arose to view it occasioned a blush upon his cheek. But the performance of the duties of Religion in his family he was never ashamed of; let his guests be whom they might. In his conduct as an husband and a father he was exemplary. He was ever attentive to the interests and welfare of his domesticks; and had the happiness of all around him greatly at heart. He served his Country many years in Parliament with inflexible integrity, and attended to its official duties with indefatigable zeal. His independency of conduct was almost proverbial. Though not implicitly devoted to any Party, he ever supported the rights and liberties of the People. Firmly attached to the House of Hanover, and the King upon the Throne, he was convinced there were faults to be discovered in the Cabinets of Princes, and that the Administration of Government is not always right. A true friend to the Constitution, as established at the glorious Revolution in 1688, he was jealous of an infringement of its rights, and lamented the injury it has sustained. A sworn foe to bribery and corruption, he abhorred the infamous arts practised at elections; and so nice was his sense of propriety and fairness, that he never used any undue influence himself, nor would he suffer any to be used by his friends. In short, both in public and in private life, his predominant character was that of "The upright and honest Man." As a friend, he was sincere, affectionate, and never-failing. His urbanity and general politeness to all his acquaintance evinced the Gentleman; his hospitality and attention to his guests no one could ever exceed; yet was his sincerity greater than his politeness. He would never compliment his visitors at the expense of truth; nor would he give his assent to any assertion in which his heart did not concur. He discouraged flattery, and despised the flatterer. To the cause of Virtue, and to the feelings of Humanity, he was ever devoted. Every useful, patriotic, and benevolent scheme had his warm patronage and strong support. Under his auspices, and assisted by his personal exertions, arose the Institution call-

ed "The Severn Humane Society:" and he lived to witness its success, in the recovery of many useful lives. Well acquainted with Polite Literature, the Sciences, and the Fine Arts, he encouraged and patronized their Professors, and was particularly the friend of indigent Merit. Such was the man now lost to his family, to his friends, to the poor, to his country; lost to the cause of Virtue and Piety; lost, as a bright example to the world, in which few such remain. But, though lost to us, he is gone, it is hoped, to receive his reward in a better world.

This evening John Jagger, suspecting a lover of his grand-daughter's was coming clandestinely into the house, to take away her cloaths, jumped out of bed, and seized the coal-rake, to repel the assailant. His wife, Elizabeth J., unknown to him, had stepped out of bed, and in brandishing the rake, he unfortunately hit her on the temple, inflicting such a wound as shortly terminated her existence.

27. In Little Queen-street, Westminster, after a lingering illness, Pierre F. McCallum, esq. the author of "Travels into Trinidad," and "Livre Rouge," lately published.

At his brother's at Gamston, Notts, the Rev. Edw. Masofi, M. A. rector of Heap-ham, and of Beesby, co. Lincoln, and chaplain to Lord Yarborough.

28. In her 33d year, Martha Montague Wells, wife of Mr. Benj. W. of Percy-street, Bedford-square. She was sitting in the drawing-room with her husband, and was engaged in conversation a few minutes only before she expired.

29. Mrs. Parish, a maiden lady of Ipswich, whose benevolent disposition induced her to relieve every one whose necessities appeared to call for her charity; she actually had 20 pensioners living at her house when she died, beside children supported at different schools, and numbers relieved by her occasionally.

30. Suddenly, Sir Thomas Wiseman, bart. aged 81. He is succeeded in his title by Lieut. William Saltonstall Wiseman, Royal Navy.

Alexander Douglas, esq. of the Old-hall, near Manchester. His ancestor was Alexander Douglas, of Reath, near Yorkshire, whose possessions in that county were granted to him by James I. on his coming into England. He raised and equipped, at his own expence, a troop of horsemen for the service of King Charles I. On his march to join the Royal Forces, by a detachment from Cromwell's Army, he was intercepted, and made prisoner. Having effected his escape into one of his own woods, he was there, for a long time, concealed and supported by a faithful servant. After the Restoration of Charles II.

many repeated but fruitless applications were made to that ungrateful Monarch for the recovery of his confiscated estate. Mr. Douglas, on the female side, was descended from Stephen Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester and Lord Chancellor of England. His mother, the last surviving relative of his blood, was daughter to Mr. Gardiner, of Haling, near Croydon in Surrey; which mansion was originally built by the Bishop, and to which Queen Elizabeth, in one of her Progresses, on a visit to that place, gave the name of Healing, or All Heal, from the salubrity of the spot. Sand-place, near Dorking, was also a mansion of the above gentleman, whose sister was married to the Rt. Hon. Arthur Onslow, Speaker of the House of Commons. The only surviving brother is the Rev. James Douglas, well known by his valuable publications, the "Nenia Britannica," "Theory of the Earth," "Treatise on Celts," &c. &c.

31. At his house in King-street, Hereford, the Rev. W. H. Barry, vicar of All Saints, in that city, with Bullingham and St. Martin's annexed.

Lately, at his apartments in Solander-house, Bishopsgate-street, Mr. Francis Davy Willcox, merchant.

At Coventry, aged 99, Betty Johnson, a native of Staffordshire. She was a washer-woman; but, getting very feeble, she slipped down stairs, and broke both her legs, which caused her death.

Feb. 1. Mary Smith, who was killed by a coach going over her, in Gray's-inn-lane. She was crossing the road with a little girl, three years old; and the child being in danger, she stepped back to rescue it; and fell under the coach-wheels.

In Baker-street North, Mrs. Hankin, widow of the late George H. esq. Hanstead, Herts.

Julian, second son of Ambrose Humphrys, esq. of Harpur-street.

In his 76th year, James Moore, of Blackheath, esq.

At Kingston, Surrey, Mrs. Mary Bye, aged 79.

At Norwich, Mrs. Martineau, wife of P. M. Martineau, esq. surgeon, of that city.

In Pulteney-street, Bath, Sir C. Turner, bart.

At Margate, in the 58th year of her age, Anne, wife of Jacob Sawkins, esq. relict of James Brown, esq. of the same place, and daughter and sole heiress of Capt. David Turner, formerly of Nash-court, in the Isle of Thanet.

Very far advanced in life, John Edwards, esq. maternal uncle of Rev. J. Pigott, vicar of Wigston, co. Leicester.

In his 77th year, Mr. George Sluice, of Mansfield,

At Louth, aged 74, Mrs. White.  
At Dundee, the venerable Scottish Episcopal Bishop Strachan.

3. At the inn at Chesterford, near Cambridge, aged 22, Harriet wife of Henry Fittnes, esq. M. P. for Aldborough, and daughter of the Rev. Dr. Wyde, rector of St. Nicholas, in Nottingham.

At Whitford, Notts, aged 65, Mr. William Hazard, farmer.

Mrs. Phillimore, wife of the Rev. Joseph P. vicar of Orton-on-the-Hill, co. Leicester; an example of charity, virtue, and religion.

At Oxford, paralytic, on his return home, the Rev. George Watts, vicar of Uffington, Berks; a prebendary of the cathedrals of Salisbury and St. Asaph; and, while his health permitted, a most active and able magistrate of the counties of Berks and Wilts.

At Richmond, Surrey, Mrs. G. Wall, wife of Mr. G. A. W. coal-merchant.

In Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, Mr. Richardson, late bookseller, of Cornhill, aged 76.

Mr. W. Justins, printer of "The County Chronicle."

At Clifton, at a very advanced age, Dame Barbara Mostyn, only daughter and sole heiress of Sir George Browne, bart. of Kiddington, in Oxfordshire, by Lady Barbara Lee, sister to the Earl of Litchfield. Her Ladyship was first married to Sir Edward Mostyn, bart. of Talacre, in Flintshire, by whom she had the present baronet, Sir Pyers Mostyn, and Charles Browne Mostyn, of Kiddington-house. By her second husband, Edward Gore, esq. of Barrow-court, near Bristol, whom she has survived some years, she has left, likewise, two sons, William Gore Langton, esq. of Newton-park, near Bristol, M. P. and Colonel of the Oxfordshire Militia, and the Rev. Charles Gore, of Basing-park, in Hampshire. Her Ladyship was paternally descended from a younger brother of the first Lord Viscount Montague, of Cowdrey-house, Sussex; which noble and ancient family became extinct in the male line by the untimely death of the last Viscount, a few years since, in venturously attempting to shoot the falls of Schaffhausen, in Switzerland. The active benevolence of Lady Mostyn, and the unaffected politeness of her manners, endeared her to all who had the pleasure of knowing her; and after her increasing age and its consequent infirmities confined her to a narrow circle of acquaintance, the ease and vivacity of her epistolary correspondence rendered her letters highly acceptable to distant friends. She retained her faculties unimpaired almost to the last; and exchanged this life for a better, full of years, re-

spected and beloved. Her remains were deposited in the family-vault in Kiddington church.

3. Rev. William Macklin, vicar of Great Chesterford, and rector of Great Yeldham, Essex, and formerly of Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, where he proceeded B. A. 1787, M. A. 1792. Great Chesterford is in the gift of the Earl of Bristol, and Yeldham in the patronage of Sir William Rush.

Jeremiah Watkins, of Charing Cross, esq. optician; one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Middlesex.

At Pit-place, Epsom, Mrs. Jeudivine, aged 63 years.

Aged 92, Anna, relict of John Pigott, esq. of Brockley-court, Somersetshire, and last surviving child of the late Thomas Coward, of Spargrave, in the same county, esq.

4. At his seat, Grinton-house, co. Norfolk, in his 77th year, the Right Hon. Harbord Harbord, Baron Suffield. His Lordship was born January 26, 1734; married in 1760 Mary Asheton, eldest daughter of Sir Ralph Asheton, bart. of Middleton, Lancashire. In 1759 he was created D. C. L. in the University of Oxford; in 1786 he became a Baronet, and in the same year was raised to the Peerage, being at that time Member of Parliament for Norwich. William Asheton Harbord, the present Lord Suffield, is Lord Lieutenant of the county of Norfolk, and was married in 1792 to Lady Caroline Hobart, daughter of the Earl of Buckinghamshire.

At Winchester, in the 20th year of his age, after near four months extreme sufferings, in consequence of being dreadfully burnt with fire-works on the evening of the Jubilee, Thomas son of Francis Fildon, of Skipton-upon-Stour, esq.

At Bath, Thomas Hamilton, esq. an instance of the instability and vanity of human prospects. Happy in the circle of his respectable family, caressed by friends who knew and appreciated his mild and amiable temper; having just attained the age of 21 years, and commenced his commercial career in that city, in the house of Brooke, Hamilton, and Co. with every bright prospect before him, he was suddenly attacked by a fever, and is no more!

At Pensford, at an advanced age, Mrs. Bullock, after a life spent in the exercise of every moral and Christian duty.

In John-street, Bedford-row, Mrs. Mackworth Praed, wife of Mr. Sergeant P. At an advanced age, at Charborough park, Dorset, Mr. John Lockyer, park-keeper to Mr. Drax Grosvenor and the Charborough family for upwards of 50 years.

At her father's house, on Waudsworth-common, Miss Harriet Henschell.

Mr. Robert Mildred, stock-broker.

William Wilcox, esq. of Islington, in the 61st year of his age.

At his house in Argyle-street, aged 75, Caleb Whiteford, esq. well known in the first polite and literary circles. He was born at Edinburgh, in the year 1734; and, being intended by his father for the Church, was educated at that University, where he distinguished himself by an uncommon proficiency in classical knowledge. The profession, however, for which he was designed, not according with young Whiteford's wishes, he prevailed on his father to place him in the counting-house of his friend Mr. Stewart, a wine-merchant in London: here he remained for some years, until the decease of his parent enabled him to commence business on his own account. Mr. Whiteford did not permit the avocations of his trade to engross his time so fully as to debar his attentions to literary amusement. His Essays, Poems, and Cross-readings (a species of humour first struck out by him, to which, on first communicating it to the Publick, he gave the apt signature of *Papirius Cursor*), evince the sprightliness of his satire, and the novelty of his wit. These he contributed to his friend Mr. Woodfall, in whose paper they first appeared, anonymously; and many of them were afterwards collected and preserved in the "Foundling Hospital for Wit." The shafts of his ridicule were directed against the petitions, remonstrances, and grievances of Mr. Wilkes, and the other Patriots of the day; and so great was his success, that he not only obtained the approbation of Administration, but, it is said, was requested by a person high in office to write a pamphlet on the subject of the misunderstanding between this Country and Spain, relative to the Falkland Islands. That task, however, he declined; but recommended Dr. Johnson, as the ablest person who could be selected for the purpose. Johnson's work, and its effect on this occasion, is well known. Mr. Whiteford was a Member of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, of the Society of Antiquaries, and Vice-president of that for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce. His acquaintance and friends consisted of the first literary and political characters of his time; and it has been said, by Adam Smith, that, although the jumbo of wits and authors hated one another heartily, they had all a sincere regard for Mr. Whiteford, who by his conciliatory manners kept them together in amity and good humour. We conclude this hasty sketch of a man of distinguished talents, a zealous friend to his country, and a very respectable member of society, with the following characteristic Epitaph, written

ten many years since by his friend Goldsmith, and printed in the "Rosalind" of that Poet:

"Here Whiteford reclines, and deny it who can,

Though he merrily liv'd, he is now a grave  
Rare compound of oddity, frolick, and fun,  
Who relish'd a joke, and rejoic'd in a pun;  
Whose temper was generous, open, sincere,

A stranger to flattery, a stranger to fear;  
Who scatter'd around wit and humour at will,

Whose daily bon-mots half a column might  
A Scotchman from pride and from prejudice free,

A scholar, but surely no pedant was he.—  
Merry Whiteford, farewell! for thy sake,  
I admit

That a Scot may have humour—I had al-  
This debt to thy mem'ry I cannot refuse,  
Thou best-humour'd man with the worst-humour'd Muse."

5. In Lower Grosvenor-street, aged 85, the Right Hon. Lady Catherine Stanhope.

At Dulwich, Surrey, Mrs. Rix.

At his apartments in Frith-street, Sir Jerome Fitzpatrick, knt. M. D. many years Inspector of Health to the British Army; a gentleman from whose eminent skill, extensive knowledge, and indefatigable activity, the Service derived the most signal advantages in his department. He was not only in a conspicuous degree the Soldier's Friend, but the zealous advocate of suffering humanity in our Prisons and Hospitals, where his benevolence procured for him the appellation of a second Howard: in him his country has lost a friend, and his profession an ornament.

At his house in John-street, Bedford-row, John Roberts, esq. aged 71, many years in the East India Direction.

At the Hollies, near Bexley, Kent, Richard Lewin, esq. formerly a Commander in the service of the East India Company, aged 90 years.

At his house at Millbank, Westminster, John Vidler, esq.

At West Horsley, Surrey, Mr. Thomas Ledger, aged 55.

6. At Northaw, Herts, aged 75, the Rev. John Hensfield.

At Kensington, aged 89, Mrs. Elizabeth Middleton, widow of David M. esq. daughter of the Rev. Thomas Fairfax, of Eynesbury, in Huntingdonshire. This lady was the last descendant of the brother of the celebrated Gen. Fairfax.

At her house in Lower Brook-street, Miss Mead, aged 64.

Katharine, only daughter of the late Legh Master, esq. of Codnor, Derbysh.

7. Mr. James Fleetwood, of Laurence-lane, Cheapside.

Mrs. Adeock, wife of Mr. A. of Court.



In the Close at Lincoln, of a gradual decline, aged 83, Charles White, esq.

Aged 26, Miss Hayward, only daughter of Mr. Alderman H. of Lincoln.

Mrs. Wightman, the wife of Christopher W. esq. Great Ormond-street.

In his 76th year, Nath. Stackhouse, esq.

8. In Bedford-square, in his 70th year, Thomas Everett, esq. of Beddesdon-house, Wilts, M. P. for Ludgershall, and an eminent banker of London, in the firm of Nephew and Co.

At Nuneaton, Mrs. Win. Taylor, second daughter of the late John Towle, esq. of Castle Donington, co. Leicester.

At Chelsea, aged 81, Mr. Augustin Faisch, formerly of Basil, in Switzerland.

9. The Rev. John Halse, M.A. formerly fellow of Wadham college, Oxford. He was many years curate of Ewelme, in Oxfordshire; the rectory of which parish is, annexed to the office of Regius Professor of Divinity. Dr. Randolph, the present worthy Bishop of London, was then Professor, and so justly appreciated the zeal and ability with which Mr. Halse discharged every pastoral duty, that, soon after his promotion to the see of Oxford, he conferred on his Curate the best preferment in his gift, viz. the vicarages of Welford and Sibbertoft, in Northamptonshire. Here Mr. H. was distinguished by the same qualities which had caused his departure from Ewelme to be universally lamented by his Parishioners. While, by an expensive suit in the Court of Exchequer, he enforced some important but long-dormant claims to tithes, the fairness and moderation of his proceedings, together with his affectionate attention to the spiritual and temporal interests of his flock, conciliated their respect and esteem. As a husband and a father, a master and a friend, he presented to them a bright pattern of the domestic and social virtues. Indeed, the constant tenor of his conduct, and the corresponding success of his ministry exemplified, in the most striking manner, the character and usefulness of a faithful Parish Priest.

At Tilehurst-house, Berks, aged 72, the Rev. Richard Chandler, D. D. author of *Travels in Greece and Asia Minor*, *Ionian Antiquities*, and other literary works. He was formerly a Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, from which he held the living of Wordlyham, in Hampshire, and was also Rector of Tilehurst. In the year 1764, he was selected by the Society of Dilettanti, from his knowledge of Grecian Antiquities, as a person suited to their plans of enquiry after the remains of ancient art, and proceeded, in consequence, to Asia Minor, &c. accompanied by Mr. Revett, with Mr. Pars as their draughtsman. He mar-

ried, in 1785, Miss B. Dorrien, who survives him, and by whom he has left a son and daughter. Some time after his return from the Continent, he undertook, at the instance of the late Mr. Loveday, of Caversham, the forming Collections for the Life of William Waynflete, Bishop of Winchester, the founder of his college; in which he was assisted by Dr. Loveday, Mr. Warton, Mr. Blackstone, and various persons eminent for literature at that time. From these Collections he wrote the Life, and copied it out fairly for the press (except the Notes, which have been lately added), above twenty years ago. This work still remains for publication, and will be a valuable addition to the history of that period, being drawn, in many instances, from original MSS. and unpublished records. He has also left in MS. the Sequel of his History of the Troade, being an account of the antient and present geography of that interesting region, with his observations thereon. When in Italy, he amused himself with collating the different MSS. of Pindar, particularly in the Vatican and in the Ambrosian Library of Florence, assisted by his late valuable friend Mr. William Clarke, of Liverpool. He has illustrated the whole with observations; and the work would no doubt be very desirable to any future Editor of Pindar.

At Kensington, in the 9th year of his age, the second son of the Rev. T. F. Dibdin. His illness was short, but excruciatingly painful; and his sufferings and resignation under it will never be effaced from the memory of his afflicted parents.

In his 57th year, Mr. George Dickinson, farmer, of Wilford.

In Ely-place, aged 37, J. C. Saunders, esq. late Demonstrator of Anatomy in St. Thomas's Hospital, and Surgeon to the London Infirmary for curing Diseases in the Eye. In him the world has lost a man of science, and the poor a friend. He administered to the prevention and cure of blindness with an humanity that must for ever make him live in the recollection of those who have been benefited by the application of his great talents. In the treatment of the Diseases of the Eye he was eminently successful; and his name will be remembered by posterity with admiration and gratitude, for having ascertained the means of giving sight to children born blind with cataracts. Mr. S. was snatched from mankind at the moment in which they fully appreciated his talents. \*The manner of conducting the funeral was honourable to the Committee of the Institution. His remains were conveyed from his house in Ely-place, and interred in St. Andrew's church, Holborn. The funeral was attended by upwards of 300 gentlemen, consisting of many

many eminent physicians and surgeons, and younger medical gentlemen-students of St. Thomas's and Guy's Hospitals; of the Physician, Treasurer, Vice-presidents, Committee, Secretary, and Governors of this Institution, which has of late attracted so much public attention, and risen to such usefulness, in a great degree by the talents and unremitting exertions of the deceased. The service was read in a most impressive manner by the Bishop of Hereford, attended by the Rev. Charles Pryce, M. A. This solemn testimony to the talents and virtues of the deceased is one of those public manifestations of respect which is calculated to excite the purest feelings of the heart, and to encourage the youthful to virtuous emulation.

Mrs. Frith, of Friday-street.

At Witham-lodge, in her 23d year, Anne, the youngest daughter of the Hon. Francis Talbot.

In Gerard-street, Soho, Mr. Samuel Hinton, aged 64. And, early on morning of the 12th, in the same house, Mrs. Margaret Hinton, wife of the above, aged 71.

At Lympston, in Devonshire, Lady Charles Fitzroy, eldest daughter of the Earl of Londonderry, in her 31st year.

At Bradburn, Kent, Sir John Papillon Twisden, bart.

In Sloane-street, Knightsbridge, in the 77th year of her age, Mrs. Wilson, relict of the late Philip Denoyer, esq. formerly of Albemarle-street.

John Tull, esq. of his Majesty's Stationery Office, Westminster, aged 75.

In her 81st year, Mrs. Clarke, widow of the late Mr. C. many years proprietor and occupier of the White Horse Inn, Banbury, and mother of Mrs. Gulliver, the present occupier.

At Liddington, co. Rutland, aged 74, Joseph Pretty, gent.; and, on the 13th, Mrs. Eliz. Lattimore, who had been house-keeper to Mr. P. and his father 45 years.

10. At Hadley, near Barnet, Mrs. Hannah King.

Aged 76, Mrs. Anne Bumstead, of Bishopsgate-street.

Mrs. Gillam, wife of Mr. G. of Countesthorpe, co. Leicester, grazier; an affectionate wife, tender parent, and true Christian.

At Ashby-de-la-Zouch Mill, aged 61, Mrs. Elizabeth Timms, relict of the late Mr. John T. of Ashby-Mill. She was justly esteemed for her placid temper and social disposition.

At Oakham, aged 69, Mr. Sewell.

In Carey-street, in her 44th year, Mrs. Mary Bernard, wife of Charles B. esq.

In St. Paul's Church-yard, Mr. Benjamin Chandler, aged 60.

In New-street, Hanover-square, aged

86, Mrs. Bromfield, widow of the Rev. John-Trenchard B. of Warmwell, Dorset.

11. At Woodbridge, Suffolk, aged 87, Mrs. Mary Brand.

At his seat at Partington, co. York, in his 65th year, Sir Thomas Gascoigne, bart. He had been in a declining state for some time past; his death was accelerated by the loss of his only son, who was killed by a fall from his horse in October last. (See volume LXXIX. p. 990.)

At Hyde-house, near Bridport, Mrs. Sherive, relict of the late Rev. Dr. S. She was a lady highly esteemed by a very extensive circle of acquaintance, to whom she greatly endeared herself by her many amiable qualities; her benevolent and charitable disposition rendered her an object of general respect; and the neighbouring poor have, by her death, to lament the loss of a rare and most inestimable friend.

At Carlton, near Worksop, in his 92d year, Mr. Christopher Frankland; and, on the 13th, Mrs. Margaret F. his wife, aged about 78. They were buried in one grave.

After a lingering illness, at Kingsdown, aged 24, Lieut. J. S. Bayley, R. N.

12. At his father's house, in Cleveland-court, St. James's, after a lingering illness, borne with exemplary patience, the Rev. William Davis, B. A. of Trinity college, Cambridge. He was alternate morning-preacher at Percy and Grosvenor chapels, and afternoon-lecturer at St. John's, Westminster. This excellent young man fell a victim, at an early age, to a disease which baffled all the exertions of medical skill. It was produced by a plenury, occasioned by a cold caught in the discharge of his professional duties in the severe Winter of 1808. Mr. Davis was distinguished by very considerable classical attainments. He possessed a fine elocution, and attracted large congregations. He was indefatigable in the exercise of his sacred office. Few men have died so deeply regretted, for he was endeared to the affections of his family and friends by the mildest manners, arising from a disposition of peculiar suavity. His death is the third instance of premature mortality that has taken place in a short period in this house: his brother, Thurlow Davis, esq. of the Inner Temple, a gentleman of much promise, and his cousin, Miss Eleanor Middleton, daughter of the late Colonel Middleton, a beautiful and most amiable lady, both lately died in the prime of their lives, Mr. T. D. in 1809, and Miss M. in 1808.

At Market Bosworth, in his 80th year, Mr. John Swinfen, father of the late Mr. John S. of Leicester.

At Kingston, Surrey, Mrs. Parker, wife of Mr. G. P. Parker.

At Clapton, aged 68, the Rev. Jellingor Symonds.

Symons, rector of Whitburn, Durham, and many years minister of Upper Clapton.

Aged 52, Mr. George Penton, of New-street-square, regretted and esteemed by a numerous circle of friends.

13. At Kensington, Mrs. Mary Simons.

Aged 79, Mrs. Parnel Seaton, widow, late of the island of St. Christopher.

The infant son of Mr. Cross, organist of Christ-church, Oxford.

14. At the Vicarage, Hackney, the infant son of the Rev. Dr. Watson.

At Chelsea, aged 86, Mrs. Hannah Plank, relict of the late J. P. esq. of Waidsworth.

Aged 84, the Rev. Joseph Barber, of Artillery-court.

Aged 67, Townley Ward, esq. of Henrietta-st. Covent-gard. and Monkey Island, Berks, solicitor, and one of the oldest and most eminent practitioners in the profession.

At Deptford, Jane, youngest daughter,

his Majesty's Dock-yard there.

Mrs. Bennet, relict of Mr. B. late sub-treasurer of Christ Church, Oxford.

At Edinburgh, Mrs. Charles Dundas, sister of Viscount Melville.

At South Stoke rectory, Mrs. Wilton, widow of the Rev. Jn. W. who died on the 28th of November last, leaving eight orphan children; for whom, and for the widow, charitable contributions from the Publick have been earnestly solicited. (See vol. LXXIX. p. 1237.)

Deborah Derby, widow of Samuel Derby, of Colebrook Dale, Shropshire, aged about 58. This worthy woman had been a very acceptable Minister among the Society of Friends for 30 years, and had devoted herself to promote the cause of Religion and Virtue with unremitting zeal; but she was by no means fettered by any Sectarian prejudices; for, believing that "the grace of God, which bringeth salvation, hath appeared unto all men," it was her earnest labour and desire that all men would attend to this divine grace, and conform their lives and actions to its pure teachings; for she believed that "in every nation, kindred, tongue, and people, those who fear God and wish righteousness are accepted of him." This enlarged view of the Christian Dispensation induced her to appoint religious meetings in her travels among her Friends (which were very frequent), for those of other Societies, which were often very large; and the love of the Gospel, with which she was eminently endued, rendered her services particularly acceptable among those who did

not profess with her. She paid a religious visit to the Meetings of the Friends in America (leaving the plenty and accommodations of this world, in which she abounded), with earnest desires to promote the great cause of Christianity in those remote regions. Her whole life was devoted to this one object; but in the midst of her religious engagements she preserved so much calmness, meekness, and resignation, that she irresistibly engaged the affections of those who were favoured with her company. The last time the Writer of this saw her, was at her own abode at Colebrook Dale, five months ago. He, with others, breakfasted with her; and after breakfast a chapter in the Holy Scriptures was read (a practice much recommended by the Society of Friends); after which she addressed the company in a very solemn and affectionate manner. She had been for some time in a declining state of health, and was apprehensive of her approaching dissolution, which she waited for with humble resignation, praying that He whom she had earnestly endeavoured to serve would support her to the end: and at length she gently sunk into the arms of Death, as if asleep.

In his 65th year, Mr. Richard Sacheverell, late one of the attendants at the British Museum. He was a native of Oxford, and descended of a good family in Derbyshire; although, from the slender means of his mother, he was apprenticed to a book-binder. He was a man of a quiet, grave deportment; of a virtuous life; charitable, almost beyond the extent of a very limited income; and of inflexible integrity. The death of such a man, though he moved in humble life, cannot but be mentioned as a loss to society.

At Skirbeck, co. Lincoln, after a few days illness, Mr. Carter, of the Banking-house there; and, on the 17th, his wife, also after a very short illness.

15. After a long and painful illness, the wife of Mr. John Gregory, of Barnsbury-place, Islington.

Aged 41, Mr. Thomas Dawson, of Kingston, Surrey.

16. The wife of Mr. William Peacock, of Salisbury-square, Fleet-street.

At Ardglass, in Ireland, Lord Lecale, Vice-admiral of the Red.

17. Aged 80, Mrs. Holmes, widow of Mr. T. H. of Long Acre.

Aged 92, the wife of William Hill, esq. banker, of Uppingham.

\*.\* Promotions, &c. unavoidably deferred.

#### BILL OF MORTALITY, from January 23 to February 20, 1810.

Christened.	Buried.		
Males - 766	Males - 900	2 and 5	175
Females 726	Females 934	5 and 10	57
		10 and 20	69
		20 and 30	114
		30 and 40	164
		40 and 50	209
		50 and 60	190
		60 and 70	215
		70 and 80	147
		80 and 90	70
		90 and 100	16

Whereof have died under 2 years old 405

Peck Loaf 5s. 5d.; 5s. 3d.; 5s. 2d.; 5s. 2d.

Salt 1 l. 0 s. 0 d. per bushel; 4d. per pound.

**AVERAGE PRICES OF NAVIGABLE CANAL PROPERTY, DOCK STOCK, FARE-OFFICE SHARES, &c. in February 1810 (to the 24th), at the Office of Mr. SCOTT, 28, New Bridge-street, London:—**The Trent and Mersey or Grand Trunk Navigation, 1055*l*. 1050*l*. Dividing 402*l*. Nett per Annum.—Staffordshire and Worcestershire, 715*l*. Dividing 402*l*. Nett per Annum.—Monmouthshire, 3*l*. per Share Half-yearly. 132*l*. to 136*l*.—Leeds and Liverpool, 186*l*. to 188*l*.—Grand Junction, 240*l*. to 244*l*.—Kennet and Avon, 50*l*. 48*l*. to 49*l*.—Wilts and Berks, 51*l*. 10*s*. to 53*l*.—Huddersfield, 41*l*. 10*s*.—Dudley, 49*l*.—Rochdale, 46*l*.—Blossmere, 80*l*.—Lancaster, 24*l*. to 25*l*.—Grand Surrey Old Shares at 65*l*. with New Ditto attached, at Par.—West India Dock Stock at 182*l*. per Cent. ex Dividend of 5*l*. per Cent. Nett Half-yearly.—East India Ditto, 135*l*.—London Dock, 136*l*. to 136*l*. 10*s*. ex Dividend 2*l*. 15*s*. Nett Half-yearly, 135*l*.—Commercial Ditto, 90*l*. Premium, ex Dividend.—Globe Assurance, 129*l*. per Share, ex Dividend, 3*l*. Nett Half-yearly.—Atlas, Par.—East London Water Works, 227*l*. 228*l*.—Portsmouth and Farington Ditto, 44*l*. Premium, with New Subscription attached.—Thames and Medway, 42*l*. to 44*l*. Premium.—Basingstoke, 33*l*. to 37*l*. 10*s*.—Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 23*l*. 10*s*.

**AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN, from the Returns ending February 27, 1810.**

INLAND COUNTIES.										MARITIME COUNTIES.									
	Wheat	Rye	Barly	Oats	Beans						Wheat	Rye	Barly	Oats	Beans				
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.						s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.				
Middlesex	94	8 51	8 39	10 29	11 47	8				Essex	95	4 35	0 44	8 29	8 48	1			
Surrey	105	8 50	0 44	0 15	8 49	6				Kent	94	0 59	0 43	9 31	0 48	6			
Hertford	94	11 53	0 16	4 32	4 50	6				Sussex	100	0 00	0 11	0 23	2 00	0			
Bedford	101	10 62	0 46	10 29	6 40	1				Suffolk	94	4 00	0 40	0 27	3 25	6			
Huntingd.	98	4 00	0 43	0 25	2 34	9				Cambridg.	97	10 47	0 38	8 30	3 41	4			
Northam.	97	10 66	6 11	2 22	10 19	8				Norfolk	89	2 44	9 35	0 25	0 18	3			
Rutland	92	9 00	0 44	4 24	0 42	0				Lincoln	92	2 57	0 38	11 21	1 43	9			
Leicester	92	2 58	4 45	2 25	7 48	6				York	84	10 56	10 39	10 23	0 55	7			
Nottingham	98	8 59	9 45	2 36	10 57	4				Durham	85	2 00	0 52	8 26	0 00	0			
Derby	92	2 00	0 49	1 28	4 63	2				Northum.	79	9 64	0 39	1 26	2 00	0			
Stafford	102	3 09	0 31	11 31	1 52	5				Cumberl.	93	10 59	0 37	11 28	2 00	0			
Salop	102	3 69	0 39	11 33	1 00	6				Westmor.	94	2 58	7 51	4 26	11 00	0			
Hereford	105	6 54	4 31	2 31	5 53	10				Lancaster	97	10 00	0 55	3 30	9 69	1			
Worcester	102	3 53	4 51	10 38	10 57	1				Chester	93	4 00	0 58	0 00	0 00	0			
Warwick	108	6 00	0 35	5 35	8 65	8				Flint	106	7 00	0 54	8 00	0 00	0			
Wilts	105	6 00	0 41	8 33	8 09	4				Denbigh	105	2 00	0 56	1 26	7 57	8			
Berks	105	6 00	0 41	0 30	7 49	4				Anglesea	00	0 00	0 40	0 20	0 00	0			
Oxford	105	8 00	0 40	1 29	11 52	10				Carnarvon	96	0 00	0 46	8 24	8 00	0			
Bucks	100	10 00	0 42	11 29	8 54	2				Merionet	111	0 00	0 54	0 27	6 64	0			
Brecon	113	8 59	0 52	5 27	8 00	0				Cardigan	98	6 00	0 00	0 20	8 00	0			
Montgom.	105	7 00	0 46	0 27	2 00	0				Pembroke	79	8 00	0 43	4 16	8 00	0			
Radnor	113	1 00	0 55	10 30	4 10	0				Cardmarth	104	9 00	0 47	9 17	8 00	0			
Average of England and Wales, per quarter.										Glamorg.	107	8 00	0 49	8 22	8 00	0			
Average of Scotland, per quarter.										Gloucester	111	8 00	0 52	4 31	1 51	4			
Average of Great Britain.										Somerset	114	7 00	0 51	6 28	0 56	0			
										Monmo.	119	8 00	0 53	9 00	0 00	0			
										Devon	101	2 00	0 44	6 22	7 00	0			
										Cornwall	101	1 00	0 53	2 70	2 00	0			
										Dorset	109	8 00	0 45	5 24	3 00	0			
										Hants	104	4 00	0 47	1 51	6 00	0			
											97	3 55	6 45	3 25	9 50	8			

**PRICES OF FLOUR, February 19:**

Fine 90*s*. to 00*s*.—Seconds 80*s*. to 53*s*.—Bran 10*s*. to 12*s*.—Pollard 28*s*. to 32*s*.  
**RETURN OF WHEAT, in Mark-Lane, including only from February 5 to February 10:**  
 Total 13,284 Quarters. Average 95*s*. 2*d*. 4—1*d*. 11*d*. lower than last Return.

**OATMEAL, per Boll of 110lbs. Avordupois, February 17, 54*s*. 4*d*.**

**AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR, February 21, 52*s*. 9*d*. 4 per Cwt.**

**PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, February 19:**

Kent Bags.....4 <i>l</i> . 0 <i>s</i> . to 5 <i>l</i> . 15 <i>s</i> .	Kent Pockets.....3 <i>l</i> . 1 <i>s</i> . to 6 <i>l</i> . 10 <i>s</i> .
Sussex Ditto.....4 <i>l</i> . 0 <i>s</i> . to 4 <i>l</i> . 10 <i>s</i> .	Sussex Ditto.....3 <i>l</i> . 10 <i>s</i> . to 4 <i>l</i> . 4 <i>s</i> .
Essex Ditto.....4 <i>l</i> . 0 <i>s</i> . to 5 <i>l</i> . 0 <i>s</i> .	Farnham Ditto.....8 <i>l</i> . 0 <i>s</i> . to 10 <i>l</i> . 0 <i>s</i> .

**AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, February 19:**

St. James's, Hay 5*l*. 6*s*. Straw 2*l*. 15*s*. 0*d*.—Whitechapel, Hay 5*l*. 19*s*. 5*d*. Clover 4*l*. 1*s*.  
 Straw 2*l*. 12*s*.—Smithfield, Clover 6*l*. 15*s*. 0*d*. Hay 6*l*. 0*s*. 6*d*. Straw 2*l*. 6*s*. 0*d*.

**SMITHFIELD, February 19. To sink the Offal—per Stone of 8lb.**

Beef.....5 <i>s</i> . 0 <i>d</i> . to 6 <i>s</i> . 6 <i>d</i> .	Lamb.....0 <i>s</i> . 0 <i>d</i> . to 0 <i>s</i> . 0 <i>d</i> .
Mutton.....5 <i>s</i> . 0 <i>d</i> . to 6 <i>s</i> . 8 <i>d</i> .	Head of Cattle at Market this Day:
Veal.....6 <i>s</i> . 0 <i>d</i> . to 8 <i>s</i> . 0 <i>d</i> .	Beasts about 225 <i>s</i> . Calves 100.
Pork.....6 <i>s</i> . 4 <i>d</i> . to 8 <i>s</i> . 0 <i>d</i> .	Sheep and Lambs 14,450. Pigs 300.

**COALS, February 20:** Newcastle 50*s*. to 54*s*. Sunderland 45*s*. to 47*s*. 6*d*.  
 SOAP, Yellow 98*s*. Mottled 108*s*. Curd 112*s*.  
**CANDLES, 12*s*. 6*d*. per Doz. Moulds 13*s*. 6*d*.**

**TALLOW, per Stone, 5lb. St. James's 4*s*. 9*d*. Clar. Market 4*s*. 8*d*. Whitechapel 4*s*. 5*d*.**

# EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN FEBRUARY, 1810.

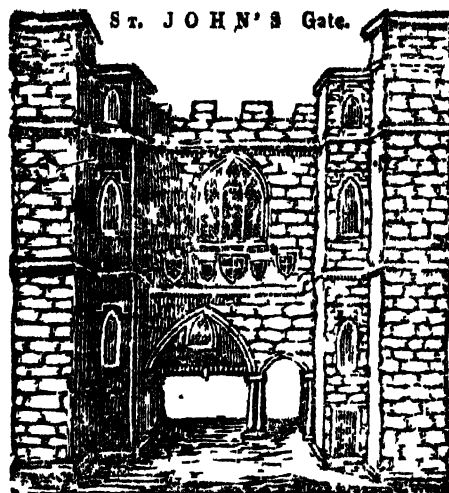
Stock.	Specs.	per Ct.	per Ct.	per Ct.	per Ct.	Long Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchange Bills.	South Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Om-nium.	Irish Spec.	Imp. Spec.	Eng. Lot.	English Prize Money.
1. Bank Stock.	684	677	844	994	1797	184	1864	15 a 17 pr.	7 a 3 pr.						674	22 15	6 Full Mont.
2. 2754	684	677	844	994		184		4 a 6 pr.	2 a 4 pr.							22 15	0 Ditto.
3. 2754	684	677	844	994		184		9 a 13 pr.	5 a 8 pr.							22 15	0 Ditto.
4. Sunday	684	677	84	994		184	186	14 a 13 pr.	8 a 5 pr.							22 15	0 Ditto.
5. 276	684	677	84	994		184		11 pr.	7 a 3 pr.							22 15	0 Ditto.
6. 276	684	677	844	994		184	1864	11 a 12 pr.	6 a 8 pr.							22 15	0 Ditto.
7. 275	684	677	844	994		184	1854	12 a 11 pr.	6 a 10 pr.						674	22 15	0 Ditto.
8. 275	684	677	844	994		184	180	11 a 9 pr.	5 a 8 pr.							22 15	0 Ditto.
9. 275	684	677	844	994		184	187	9 a 11 pr.	5 a 9 pr.							22 15	0 Ditto.
10. Sunday	684	677	844	994		184		12 pr.	6 a 9 pr.							22 15	0 Ditto.
11. Sunday	684	677	844	994		184	1864	11 pr.	5 a 9 pr.							22 15	0 Ditto.
12. 2764	684	677	834	994		184	1854	10 a 12 pr.	3 a 8 pr.							22 15	0 Ditto.
13. 276	684	677	834	994		184	1854	10 a 5 pr.	2 a 2 pr.						664	22 15	0 Ditto.
14. 276	684	677	834	994		184	1854	5 a 7 pr.	2 a 1 pr.							22 15	0 Ditto.
15. 2754	684	677	834	994		184		7 a 11 pr.	2 a 5 pr.							22 15	0 Ditto.
16. 2754	684	677	834	994		184		11 a 12 pr.	3 a 6 pr.							22 15	0 Ditto.
17. 276	684	677	834	994		184		11 pr.	2 a 6 pr.							22 15	0 Ditto.
18. Sunday	684	677	834	994		184		9 a 11 pr.	3 a 2 pr.							22 15	0 Ditto.
19. 276	684	677	834	994		184	186	10 a 11 pr.	1 a 7 pr.							22 15	0 Ditto.
20. 276	684	677	834	994		184	188	10 a 12 pr.	3 a 7 pr.							22 15	0 Ditto.
21. 276	684	677	834	994		184		11 pr.	3 a 6 pr.							22 15	0 Ditto.
22. 2754	684	677	834	994		184		10 pr.	4 a 6 pr.							22 15	0 Ditto.
23. 2754	684	677	834	994		184		10 pr.	4 a 6 pr.							22 15	0 Ditto.
24. Sunday	684	677	834	994		184		10 pr.	4 a 6 pr.							22 15	0 Ditto.

Respecting Bankers and Gold, See Bankers, Fleet Street, London.]

BRASCOCK and CO. Stock-Brokers, 11, Holborn, 57, Cornhill, 58, Haymarket, 66, George

# THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

LOND. GAZETTE  
GENERAL EVEN  
M Post M Herald  
Morning Chron  
Times, M Adver  
R Ledger Oracle  
Brit Pict—Day  
St James's Chron  
Star—Ir veller  
Plot Stauffman  
Sun—Even Mail  
Lond Chr Packet  
Albion C Chron.  
Courier—Globe  
Eng Chron—Inq  
Courd Angl terr  
Cour de Londres  
Lett Weeklly P  
17 Sunday Papers  
Huc & Cry L chree  
Lit Adv monthly  
Bath 3, Bedford  
Berwick—Boston  
Birmingham 3  
Black Brighton  
Bristol 5, Bury  
Camb—Chath.  
Carl 2 Clect 2  
Chelms Cambria



MARCH, 1810.  
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Corne—Covent, 8  
Cumbrian 2  
Doncaster 1 11  
Dorset 1—Fife 2  
Ex 1 2 1 1 2  
Holt 1—Hants 2  
Hertford, Hull 3  
Ipswich 1, Kent 4  
Lancast 1 1 1 1  
Leeds 2, Liverpool 6  
Maiden March 4  
New 3 Notts 2  
Northampton 2  
Norfolk Norwich  
N Wales Ox 1 1 2  
Porter—Pottery  
Preston—Plym 2  
Reading—Salish  
Salop Shethell 12  
Sherrburne, Suss  
Shrewsbury  
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Embellished with Perspective Views of the CHURCH of CORFE MULLEN, Dorsetshire,  
and of the Remains of the PRIORY of GOSWERSHAM, Kent.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by NICHOLS and SON, at CICERO'S HEAD, Red Lion Passage, Fleet-street, London,  
where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, POST-PAID. 1810.

# METEOROLOGICAL DIARY for February 1810. By Dr. POLZ, Bristol.

Days, Mo.	M. 8 h.	G. heat	Inches 100ths.	WEATHER.
1	46 51		30- 1	cloudy, some very light rain
2	46 48		29-19	steady rain all day
3	42 43		29-15	ditto
4	38 41		29-19	clear
5	26 44		30- 1	ditto
6	41 49		29-19	cloudy
7	46 50		29-19	ditto
8	45 49		29-17	cloudy, evening very light rain, windy
9	46 54		29-14	cloudy, some light rain, windy
10	44 46		29-15	clear
11	40 42		29-16	cloudy and rainy
12	36 38		29- 8	ditto
13	33 43		29- 1	mostly cloudy and rainy, with some hail, high wind
14	30 40		29- 6	almost constant rain, with some snow
15	32 34		29-14	snow in the night, morning cloudy, afternoon clear
16	13 34		30- 1	morning clear, afternoon much snow
17	11 38		30- 1	morning rather cloudy, afternoon clear
18	16 32		30- 3	cloudy, evening rainy
19	27 34		30-	clear
20	25 30		30- 4	cloudy at times
21	16 27		30- 7	clear
22	28 34		30- 4	cloudy at times
23	39 45		29- 8	cloudy, evening some light rain
24	44 47		29-12	cloudy, some light rain, evening tempestuous
25	43 47		29-10	cloudy, rain at times, tempestuous
26	38 48		29-18	morning clear, afternoon cloudy, evening rainy
27	50 51		29-13	cloudy, frequent light rain
28	37 54		29-19	mostly cloudy, some light rain.

The average degrees of Temperature, as noted at 8 o'clock in the morning, are 54 57-100ths; those of the corresponding month in the year 1809, were 42 11-100ths; in 1808, 34 15-100ths; in 1807, 35 75-100ths; in 1806, 37 75-100ths; in 1805, 35 86-100ths; and in 1804, 36 33-100ths.

The quantity of Rain fallen this month, is equal to 2 inches 30 100ths; that of the corresponding month in the year 1809, was 3 inches 26-100ths; in 1808, 59-100ths; in 1807, 2 inches 15-100ths; in 1806, 2 inches 14-100ths; in 1805, 2 inches 50-100ths; and in 1804, 2 inches 48-100ths.

## METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for March 1810. By W. CARY, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	5 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in pts.	Weather in Mar. 1810.	Day of Month.	5 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in pts.	Weather in Mar. 1810.
Feb	°	°	°			Mar.	°	°	°		
24	46	51	47	29, 50	small rain	12	52	52	46	29, 75	stormy
25	47	51	40	, 46	fair	13	40	41	40	30, 00	cloudy
26	38	47	47	, 89	fair	14	39	41	38	50, 00	cloudy
27	47	53	44	, 65	cloudy	15	38	38	35	29, 64	cloudy
28	40	52	48	, 99	fair	16	35	39	31	, 55	cloudy
M. 1	47	53	47	, 78	cloudy	17	35	40	33	, 65	fair
2	48	54	49	, 69	small rain	18	32	44	36	, 90	fair
3	49	51	41	, 55	rain	19	29	44	43	30, 00	fair
4	41	50	40	, 56	cloudy	20	34	50	40	29, 95	fair
5	40	40	39	, 16	cloudy	21	35	49	41	, 65	cloudy
6	35	38	31	28, 95	snow	22	34	42	34	, 98	fair
7	40	45	42	, 81	rain	23	32	49	36	, 72	fair
8	45	49	40	, 99	cloudy	24	33	47	37	, 72	fair
9	52	54	49	29, 28	stormy	25	32	42	37	, 81	fair
10	50	51	50	, 76	fair	26	35	43	39	, 85	fair
11	50	54	50	, 90	cloudy						

# THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

## For MARCH, 1810.

*On Saturday, March 17, Mr. Professor DAVY, in his LECTURE at the Royal Institution, introduced the following CHARACTER of MR. CAVENDISH.*

"ABOUT 1766, Mr. Cavendish published his first Papers on the Subject of Air. He examined, with more accurate instruments than Black, the elastic fluid from the alkalies; and he ascertained that the same substance was produced during the combustion of charcoal. He perfected the pneumatic apparatus; and soon discovered two new elastic fluids, Inflammable Air and Muriatic Acid Air. Mr. Davy said, in the next Lecture he should exhibit some experiments of our illustrious Countryman of later date, and of still higher importance; but he could not, on this occasion, pass by the circumstance of his recent loss without a digression, which might enable him to offer a feeble tribute of respect to the memory of so great a man. Of all the Philosophers of the present age, Mr. Cavendish combined, in the highest degree, a depth and extent of mathematical knowledge with delicacy and precision in the methods of experimental research. It might be said of him, what can perhaps hardly be said of any other person, that whatever he has done has been perfect at the moment of its production. His Processes were all of a finished nature; executed by the hand of a Master, they required no correction; and though many of them were performed in the very infancy of Chemical Philosophy, yet their accuracy and their beauty have remained unimpaired amidst the progress of discovery; and their merits have been illustrated by discussion, and exalted by time.

"In general, the most common motives which induce men to study are, the love of distinction, of glory in the desire of power; and we have no subject to object to motives of this kind: but it ought to be mentioned, in estimating the character of Mr.

Cavendish, that his grand stimulus to exertion was evidently the love of truth and of knowledge; unambitious, unassuming, it was often with difficulty that he was persuaded to bring forward his important discoveries. He disliked notoriety; he was, as it were, fearful of the voice of Fame. His labours are recorded with the greatest dignity and simplicity, and in the fewest possible words, without parade or apology; and it seemed as if in publication he was performing, not what was a duty to himself, but what was a duty to the Publick. His life was devoted to Science; and his social hours were passed amongst a few of his friends, principally Members of the Royal Society. He was reserved to strangers; but where he was familiar, his conversation was lively, and full of varied information. Upon all subjects of Science he was luminous and profound; and in discussion wonderfully acute. Even to the very last week of his life, when he was nearly 79, he retained his activity of body, and all his energy and sagacity of intellect. He was warmly interested in all new subjects of Science; and several times in the course of last year witnessed or assisted in some experiments that were carried on in the Laboratory of the Royal Institution.

"Since the death of Newton (said Mr. Davy, if he might be permitted to give an opinion), England has sustained no scientific loss so great as that of Cavendish. But it is to be regretted less, since, like his great Predecessor, he died full of years and of glory. His name will be an object of more veneration in future ages than in the present moment; though it was unknown in the busy scenes of life, or in the popular discussions of the day, it will remain illustrious in the Annals of Science, which are as unperishable as that nature to which they belong; it will be an immortal honour to his House, to his Age, and to his Country!"

Mr.



Mr. URBINE. March 12.

A FEW Observations on the Anonymiana of "a late very learned and reverend Divine," once your valuable Correspondent, under the signatures of *Paul Gemsege* and *I. Row*, may not prove unacceptable to you or to your Readers.

Cent. III. No. LXXVII.

The Verses found in the Author's Copy of Jeffrey of Monmouth,

"*Poma det Autumnus, formosa est Messibus Ætas,*

*Ver pinoet Flores, igne levatur Hyems,*"

are taken, with very little variation, from a distich which occurs in M. Dumay's Latin Translation of a Greek Idyllium of Menage, printed in the *Menagiana*, vol. III. pp. 350, 363.

"*Pomorum Autumnus, vario Ver munere Florum,*

*Tristis Hyems Nivibus, formosis Messibus Ætas.*"

Cent. IV. No. XXXII.

In the ancient Refectory of Beaulieu Abbey, now as the Parish Church, is a Stone Pulpit (of which an Engraving is given in your Magazine for 1796. p. 190), where the Abbot's Bible Clerk was accustomed to read a portion of the Scriptures whilst the Convent were at dinner. Mr. Rudge, who illustrates the engraving with some very pertinent remarks, observes, that the custom still exists at Queen's College, Oxford, where a portion of the Greek Testament is daily read during the hour of dinner.

Cent. VI. No. LXXXIX.

The Author supposes that when Deeds were attested by a number of witnesses of rank and figure, every one of the principal attestators had a copy of the instrument; and founds his supposition on the circumstance of two copies being preserved of a Grant made by Henry de Brekesfort to Richard de Strelton of the Manor of Unston. The two copies were made, not for the use of the witnesses, but of the grantor and grantee. Blackstone observes, that "if a Deed be made by more parties than one, there ought to be regularly as many copies of it as there are parties, and each should be cut or indented; and that formerly, when Deeds were more concise than at present, it was usual to write both parts on the same piece of parchment, with some word or letters of the Alphabet written be-

tween them, through which the parchment was cut or indented." Comment. B. 2. ch. 20.

Cent. VI. No. LXXXVIII.

The Legal Question on the Subject of Grand Larceny (which is defined by Hawkins to be a felonious and fraudulent taking and carrying away, by any person, of the mere personal goods of another, above the value of 12s.) occurred at the Old Bailey, in May Sessions 1784. James Lampier was indicted for assaulting Mrs. Hobart, and taking from her person one gold ear-ring, which he pulled from her ear, and tore the same entirely through, as she was retiring from the Opera-house, and preparing to step into her carriage. She conceived the ear-ring had been taken away; but on her arrival at home it was found among the curls of her hair. The learned Author considers the question as a mere quirk and frivolity in the Law; but as the prisoner was indicted for a capital offence, the penal consequence of which is Death, it was very properly submitted to the opinion of the Judges, who decided that the act done by the prisoner was not only a taking, but a carrying-away, Leach, Crown Law, 264. 2d edit.

Ibid. No. LXXXIX.

The grievance here complained of, respecting the Power of Parish Officers to remove an industrious Poor Man who cannot obtain a Certificate from the Parish to which he belongs, is very properly remedied by the humane provisions of the Act 35 Geo. III. c. 101; which directs that no person shall be removed from the parish or place where he shall inhabit, to the place of his last legal settlement, until he is become actually chargeable to the place where he inhabits. I would observe, on one branch of the Law of Settlements, viz. that of Hiring and Service for a Year, that if an actual service for a year were made the criterion of the settlement, independent of any hiring, it would tend, not only to lessen litigations, but would also be a means of distributing the burthen of maintaining the poor in a more regular and proportionate way than can now be expected under the existing Law. The fraud of hiring for a less time than a year, when the service is continued for many years, would be entirely done away.

Cent.

## Cent. IX. No. I.

Dart's error, in translating *Serviens Domini Regis ad Legem*, "a Servant to God and the King," is very properly noticed; but the Author did not remark the distinction between the ordinary Serjeant at Law and the King's Serjeant, of which number was Sir Thomas Hardress, Knight, the person commemorated in the inscription. The King's Serjeant is a sworn servant of the King, with a standing salary; and is so made by a particular writ or patent, and cannot be employed in any cause against the Crown without a special licence. The first King's Serjeant who occurs in Dugdale's "Chronica Series" is Thomas de Weyland, 8 Edward I. 9 Edward II. Will. de Herle, Glib. de Touthby, and others, have a stipend of 20*l.* a year each granted them "in subventionem expensarum suarum circa Negotia Regis prosequenda et defendenda." 33 Henry VI. Thomas Littleton, the author of the famous Book on Tenures, who was before a Serjeant at Law, is constituted King's Serjeant. The King's Premier Serjeant and Ancient Serjeant have pre-audience in our Courts of Justice before the King's Attorney and Solicitor-General.

Yours, &amp;c. J. B. R.

(To be concluded in our next.)

\* ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION.  
No. CXLIII.

A Good oft-times arises out of evil, so, from the diversity of ideas floating between "Amateur" and myself, a proof positive may be adduced, whether the Pointed Style (vulgarly Gothic) was of native growth among us, or an importation from the Gallic hemisphere, and at once end a contention among disputing Antiquaries, whose studies evidently should be for the instruction of mankind, not to confound their researches in this branch of useful science. I therefore advance forward as the advocate for the honour of the Arts of my own country; and, by laying down a succession of documents obtained from constant application to the subject, endeavour to convince as well as inform the majority of my Readers, that England, not France, was the genial clime which gave birth to that sublime Style, wherein the Pointed form is

found to be its greatest characteristic

SCROLL I. *British Architecture.*

In those parts of the kingdom where wild and solitary scenes remain, even as they have appeared from time's remotest morn, among craggy precipices, unfruitful plains, and rocky shores, are seen a kind of Architectural arrangement of particular stones set upright in the earth, or on beds of the same material, others of the like semblance, laid horizontally on such elevated figures; they giving what maybe termed, either encircling boundaries, abodes, and shelters from the inclemency of the weather, retreats for sequestered devotion, or repositories for the ashes of the dead.

\*Circular arrangements. See Rollrich Stones, Oxfordshire; Nine Ladies, Derbyshire, &c.; and in one vast and magic ring, see Stonehenge. Of the other-named arrangements, see Kilt's Coity House, Kent; Mmingletow-hill, Derbyshire, &c. There are likewise many stones of very large dimensions to be met with, which, from having been artificially placed on or against others, are made by the slightest touch to move, or afford a tremulous motion; evincing that the knowledge of mechanic power is not exclusively the right of modern times. From these few-named simple examples (although in one instance all sublime Stonehenge stands yet the wonder of our day) Architecture, it must strongly be admitted, was drawing round the land; and no doubt its course was attended by numerous and, at this hour, hardly-to-be conceived constructions, which, from revolving events, have given way to new modes of design, arising with new habits, and to the fluctuating tide of occurrences over attending life's diversified career.

II. *Roman Architecture.*

By Roman invasion, Roman Arts drove those of the British into disuse and neglect. Their refined and perfect models of building, in each branch of the profession, must soon have become conspicuous on every spot whereon they rested, or chose out for their noble and elegant residences, in Stations, Fortifications, Palaces, Temples, &c. Although ages have in a manner reduced these glories to a bare name, leaving scarcely a "wreck behind," yet, from the

increas-

incessant researches of the curious, numerous rare and extraordinary relics are hourly discovered to the publick; and by certain buildings, which have in mutilated sort braved the touch of time, we are well-assured of all the mighty works (handed down to us by History) wherewith these once Masters of the World adorned our land, in almost every part thereof.

See vestiges of the Roman Wall, Northumberland; vestiges of buildings at Caerwent and Caerleon, Monmouthshire; likewise at Cirencester, York, and other places; vestiges of pavements on the most enlarged and beautiful scale, in Gloucestershire, Leicestershire, Yorkshire, &c.; vestiges of temples at Leicester (Holy Bones); Bath, in fragments of one dedicated to Minerva, &c. &c.; the collections of Roman antiquities preserved at Oxford, Cambridge, Library Durham Cathedral, and in many private repositories, brought from every corner of our Isle, in altars, statues, coins, portions of columns, capitals, entablatures, basso-relievos, and an infinity of other subjects, many of them of the first merit, must gratify and leave the attentive student satisfied that the Romans, while they resided among us, rendered England a second seat of Architectural splendour, and their Eboracum a second Rome; to say nothing of their labours in the civilization of the conquered natives. At length, Britons and Romans parted, never to meet again. Thus runs the course of things; and Fate will still have way!

### III. *Saxon Architecture.*

The Saxons, when they had become complete masters of this kingdom, were soon after converted to Christianity; and, we may naturally conclude from this circumstance, they began to destroy, or otherwise alter, the Pagan edifices raised by the Romans; and, as man is prone to count upon his own excellence as superior to that of others gone before him, it may easily be imagined why these new comers swerved in their Architectural designs from the Roman models before them. Thus we find, upon examining the Saxon fabricks, that the columns bore fewer diameters; the bases and capitals were charged with ornaments unfettered by rule, or any regular system;

the architraves to the arches elaborately enriched; the entablatures shared but little in the general distribution of embellishment, and appear to have been regarded as the most inconsiderable part of the whole Order, which in this way became matured: still, upon the face of their elevations, the main character of the Roman manner was ever predominant. Among the new features introduced in Saxon Architecture were many striking peculiarities, which are not only met with in the earliest, but in the latest productions in this Style; that is, before and after the Conquest. In the Pointed arch, running alternately with the semi-circular one, the zig-zag or diagonal moulding, diamond compartments, twisted columns, knots, dragon-flowers, or bosses, iron-wrought ornamented doors, grotesque heads, &c. &c. These objects are truly Saxon; and give no bad idea of the habits and manners of the people who first brought forward in the Arts such irregular, though not unpleasant characters. Thus they engrafted an unaccountable fancy on the more orderly traits of Genius, and the Roman and Saxon peculiarities became one Order; the latter appellation bearing the honour of the combination, a combination which never after separated; running into various channels until finally lost, by insensible degrees, in the rival and conquering mode of Architecture, now known by the appellation of the "Pointed Style," vulgarly called "Gothic."

I shall next comment on some well-known and genuine Saxon buildings, and on those raised after the Conquest in the same Style; by which inferences may be drawn, necessary to advance the opinion, that with us arose, in all its pomp, the "Pointed Style;" an opinion which, it is to be trusted, will in due time be fully established and confirmed.

AN ARCHITECT.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, March 19.

MR. LYSONS says, p. 102, that *Mary-le-bone* is a corruption of *Mary at the Bourn* (that is, the common Scotch word *burn*); whilst S. L. S. supposes it is from *Sancta Maria de Osiabus*. We may conjecture *bone* to come either from *burn*, or from *osibus*.

But

But how has the little word *le* happened to creep in, which is neither English, Scotch, nor Latin? It is, however, extremely like French; and what reason can be assigned for not considering *Mary-le-bone* merely a corruption of *Mary-le-bonne*, which in French means Mary the good?

I wish also to know, whether the colour the Greeks called πορφυρα, and the Romans *purpura*, be the same with our *purple*, or with our *scarlet*. Our Dictionaries and Translations render it indifferently purple and scarlet; but those colours are not in the least like one another.

Πορφυρα perhaps comes from πυρ, *fire*; and then I should suppose the word meant scarlet, as scarlet is the colour of fire. Purple, on the contrary, is a kind of blue. I shall be glad if any of your Correspondents can tell me the exact colour the Tyrian fish dyed.

In vol. LXXIX. p. 1216, somebody talks about Archimedes having discovered the 47th Proposition of the first book of Euclid. I really did not think that any one existed, who had ever heard of that Proposition, and did not know it was found out, not by Archimedes, but by Pythagoras. Yours, &c. Ours.

Mr. URBAN, — *Hall, Cambridge,*  
*Feb. 10.*

I WIDELY differ with your Correspondent (vol. LXXIX. p. 1211.) in some parts of his comparison between Oxford and Cambridge; I must nevertheless concur in his very just strictures on the unnecessary splendour of the Fellow Commoners' dress at our University; and I likewise feel myself bound to second the proposition of a former correspondent, on the same subject, p. 1125. It is out of my power to add any thing to those very able letters; but, when the matter comes under discussion in Convocation, which I understand will shortly take place, I will give my vote and hearty support to the retrenchment of the expence so uselessly incurred by the Fellow Commoners. And in the mean time I beg to call the serious attention of the Heads of Colleges to this important point; a point which has been shewn to be so clearly connected with the well-being of our *Alma Mater*. It is

not altogether irrelevant here to suggest the utility also of retrenchment of expence in the Gentlemen Commoners' dress at Oxford.

A MEMBER OF CONVOCATION.

Mr. URBAN, *New Bond-street,*  
*Oct. 4, 1809.*

A BILL was some time since introduced by Sir Samuel Romilly, and which ultimately received the sanction of the Legislature, defining the periods during which money might be paid to, or received from, a person who should afterwards become bankrupt. The time was, to the best of my recollection, limited to two months, and in fact was this: Suppose A. paid money to B, in discharge of a *bond fide* debt contracted by him with B, and A. should become insolvent prior to the lapse of two calendar months after that payment; in that case, B. would be under the necessity of refunding the sum so received. I should be happy to know, whether or not this act was repealed during the last session of Parliament. AMICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Bristol, March 23.*

BEING at present engaged in preparing for publication some Antient Poems from a MS. *temp. Elizabeth*; if any of your readers can inform me on the following subject, I shall feel much gratified.

This MS. appears to have been compiled, and in part written, by a Thomas Wenran, of whom I can find no account; now it is possible some person may be in possession of information respecting him, the communication of which would much oblige, and should, if required, be returned with speed.

For a more particular account of the MS. I refer the reader to the fourth number of the British Bibliographer. Yours, &c. JOHN FRY.

Mr. URBAN, *Saint David's Day.*

IF any of your ingenious Correspondents know a menstruum that will discharge washed water-colours, unfortunately overcharged in a Drawing, without injuring the face of the paper; and will be candid enough to give it to the world through the medium of your useful Magazine, he will not only have the sincere thanks of

200 Washed Drawings.—Hen. VII's Chapel.—Cattely Priory. [Mar.

a grateful individual, but, I hope, attract the attention of that munificent body, the Society for the Encouragement of the Arts, for so valuable a discovery, and receive a suitable reward. For I am persuaded that many excellent drawings in other respects, are often spoiled by what is called *high finishing*, and in that attempt often overdone; but by such a desideratum as above specified may be recovered, at least in some measure.

Is it necessary to say that by the term *washed*, I would not be understood to mean *body colours*? R.

Mr. URBAN, March 13.

IT is hoped your Readers will not impute my silence in respect to the Turret-restorers of Henry the Seventh's Chapel to inattention, or neglect towards fulfilling my promise, to apprise them of the "Proceedings" as they went on. The fact is, it cannot fairly be said that the workmen have finished their job, as the scaffold is not yet entirely taken away. When that is the case, my Survey will commence; and the result brought forward for general information. Indeed the Restorers invite criticism, in their petition to the House of Commons; viz. "The Petitioners beg to refer to the specimen afforded by the execution of the Turret, now open to the public view," &c.

Yours, &c. JOHN CARTER.

CATTELY PRIORY, co. LINCOLN,

WAS founded in the reign of Stephen, by Peter de Billingham, whose son Peter confirmed to the Nuns, Priests, &c. all the donations of his ancestors, and added to them, in pure and perpetual alms, an acre of land, called Wych, in Billingham.

Leland, in his Itinerary, writes, "Cattely Priory is about a mile from Hayder." In this he is wrong; its true situation being between Digby and Walcot, on the estate of Lord Harrowby. There are no remains of the extensive buildings left, which formerly belonged to this priory. The site, however, is very perceptible, and appears to cover about an acre of ground.

In removing some rubbish, about thirty-three years back, to procure stones for building a cottage in the same field, the church-floor, consisting of several stone slabs, some of them broken, and some perfect, was

discovered. On one of the slabs was a cross, and an inscription in Saxon capitals round its edge, perpetuating the memory of one of the priors. There were also inscriptions on several others, but rendered nearly illegible through the carelessness of the workmen in taking them up.

The yearly revenues of this priory, at the dissolution of religious houses, was 38*l.* 1*3s.* 8*d.* which were granted to Robert Carl of Stamford.

JOHN MOORE.

Mr. URBAN, June 15, 1809.

ALLOW me to enquire whether any of your numerous Readers can inform me when Colonel Don, the translator of Ferishta's History of India, died, and where any particulars of his History may be found. A Colonel Don, in the East India Company's Service, died at Cheltenham in June 1800, as appears from your Obituary. It is probable that this was the subject of my enquiry. His merit, in having opened a new source of historical information, is considerable, and entitles him to some memorial in your Biographical Department.

GANGETICUS.

P.S. Was not the Translator of Ferishta one of the Commissioners to ascertain the State of the Malabar Province in 1792? He also translated the Tales of Inayutoolla into English.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 4.

YOUR ingenious friend Mr. Hamper has a good idea of the Quotations from Chaucer (LXXIX. p. 513); but I am inclined to think that the word *caught* is some mistake, and that a rod or twig with lime can hardly be meant, for how could an eagle be caught with lime? May it not mean an eagle perched on a linden tree? *Glede* means a hawk, and *gleed* a hot glowing coal. As for our *grand docteurs au Cherubin visage*, it is easy enough: our great fat prelates swelled (*secundum vultum*) by eating, till they are brought to resemble in size (*only*) the chubby cherubs.

Allow me to state a question for some Biographical Correspondent; viz. How the family of Sir Hans Sloane was connected with the Miss Wood, daughter and heiress of — Wood, Esq. who married the Chevalier D'Or? The lady's armorial bearings were three fleurs de lis.

Yours, &c.

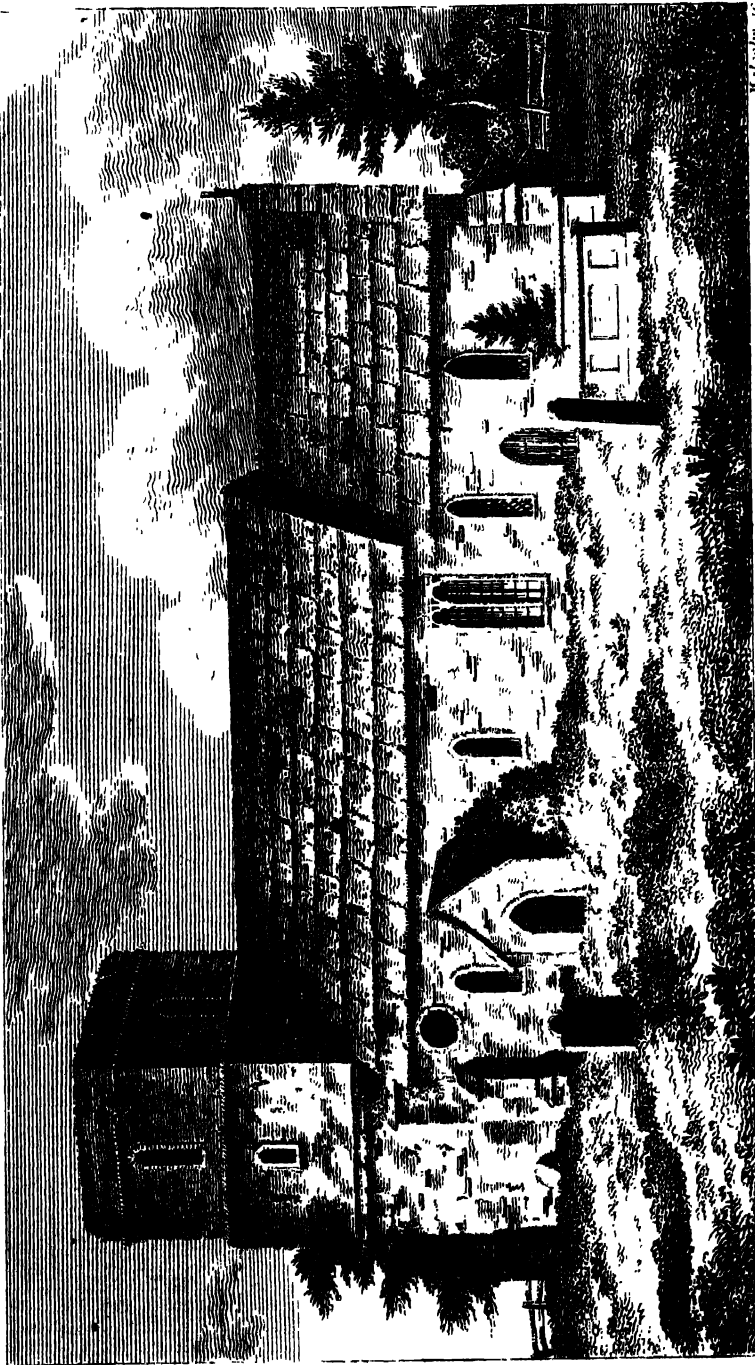
S. C.

Mr.



CORFE MULLEN CHURCH, DORSET.

*Genl. Mag. March 1870. Pl. I. p. 202.*



*W. Burgess del. 1861.*

*W. Burgess sc.*

Mr. URBAN, *Birmingham,*  
June 16, 1809.

CORFE MULLEN, co. Dorset, is a retired little village on the road between Pool and Blandford. A view of the Church you will receive herewith (*see Pl. I.*); but the haste of my journey not allowing me to inspect the interior of the building, its monumental records must be left for the third volume of the History of Dorset, where they will, no doubt, be duly noticed.

Yours, &c. WILLIAM HAMPER.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb. 1.*

SOME blame seems intended to be levelled at the WRITER of an article in your Obituary for December last, (LXXIX. 1182) by the person who communicated the remarks and additions at page 27. of your last Number. The REMARKER may be assured, that a full and appropriate character would have been given, if the freshness of the bleeding wounds which the event occasioned, if delicacy towards the living as well as the dead, if the impossibility of avoiding the intermixture of personalities, which, while they would have been offensive to individuals, would have been impertinent to the publick, had not interposed. The WRITER, wounded irreparably in his dearest interests, lamenting over the debilities of age, and torn to the heart by the loss of departed affections, was awed into silence by the mingled effect of his sorrows and his fears.

*Curæ levis loquuntur, ingentes stupent.*

Could more be expected? Was this a want of virtue, or respect, or feeling?

The REMARKER, who palpably knew the parties, would have done well, in the excess of benevolence, to have paid some regard, at such a time of suffering, to the survivors, as well as to those who were enjoying the peace of the grave!

The WRITER, having made these observations on the time and mode chosen by the REMARKER to append a character of his own to another's imperfect article, and thus to take the subject out of his hands, will say little on the manner in which it is executed. It may be the WRITER's bad taste that, dealing, as it does, in

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general and high-flown expressions, instead of distinct and appropriate traits, it neither pleases him, nor appears deserving of the object. It is not meant that it is untrue; nor are the interests and comforts of Religion intended to be undervalued, when it is observed, that it is more proper for the style of a funeral sermon, than for topics addressed to the publick. It partakes too much of the style of enthusiasm of a particular sect.

If the WRITER has been mistaken in the motives of the REMARKER; if he is wrong in supposing that a reflection on his omissions was rather in view than honour to the person commemorated, he will be consoled to find that, in the hour of deep affliction, no additional pang was ungenerously aimed at his heart. But if it should turn out to proceed from the same fertile fountain of malice by which he has been for so many years incessantly assailed, from the same dark and assassin-like plan of warfare by which, without taking an open and tangible shape, his feelings, his reputation, and his honour, have been so long attempted to be outraged or undermined, it becomes necessary to warn those who act in this base and cowardly manner, to forbear their farther machinations. When the recesses of private life are in the practice of being disturbed by wicked, *anonymous* inuendos, when the injured party is placed in the dilemma of either suffering the venomous matter to work unopposed, or of entering on a defence; which, though incontrovertible, aggravates the evil by the mere prolongation of the discussion, or the mere provocation to it, when charges are started before tribunals which have no power to detect or restrain falsehood, or to bring them to a decision which may protect innocence, the offender deserves far more execration than he who for poverty robs on the highway.

In the present instance, the best mode of allaying the WRITER's suspicions will be the communication to him, through your Printer, of the *Remarker's* name. And, for the future, let no one dare, but in his own person, and under his own signature, either directly or indirectly, to attack one who is ready to meet any open enemy, but will not any longer suffer his



his feelings and his good name to be wounded by indistinct falsehoods, which are vaguely framed for the purpose of escaping refutation, while the quarter from whence they issue is concealed.

In a correspondence of six-and-twenty years with Mr. Urban, the Writer himself has never once withheld his name from the Editor, nor prohibited it from being given up to any one who might call for it. Did the REMARKER know the complicated causes of omission which he has blamed? If he did not, ought he to have entered on so serious an affair without due knowledge? If he did, he was illiberal, unjust, cruel, and hard-hearted indeed!

*A Detector of False Pretences.*

MR. URBAN, *Oxford Coffee-house,*  
*Feb. 7.*

A GOOD deal of curiosity has lately been excited respecting the families of some of our decayed Baronets, many of whom have experienced a most remarkable humiliation. Of one, however, there have been no notices given, and I have been able to procure but few particulars of it; I mean the *Wiseman* family. This antient, and once opulent house, was formerly seated at Caulfield Hall, in Essex; but the last representative of it, Sir Thomas Wiseman, died a few days ago at Northfleet, in Kent, at the age of 80. He lived there for very many years, supporting himself (I believe without any parochial aid) by the miserable employment of *chipping flints* for muskets and fowling-pieces. In this article he established a little trade. He was always addressed by his proper title. He brought up many children upon his scanty earnings, and passed through his long life in almost abject poverty without a murmur, and with a character wholly irreproachable. His eldest son was a *supervisor* or *exciseman* at *Gravesend*. He died a short time since, leaving a numerous progeny. His son, the present Baronet, Sir William Saltonstall Wiseman, (of course the grandson of Sir Thomas,) was placed in the Navy, and, I believe, is now a lieutenant.

I have frequently admired the humble dignity which this unfortunate family have preserved in all their conduct; at the same time that their

industry, in their lowly occupations, has been most exemplary.

I shall be much gratified if any of your Correspondents can communicate the circumstances that have reduced them so remarkably from their former station in society.

Yours, &c. INDAGATOR.

MR. URBAN, *Dec. 31, 1809.*

A FEW days ago I addressed to you some observations with a view of correcting an error in vol. LXXIX. p. 726, respecting the legitimate descendants of the illustrious house of *Sheffield*. (See our last Number, p. 109.) The *Walshes* of the Mountains in the county of Kilkenny being frequently mentioned in that statement, it may not prove uninteresting to furnish you with some account of this old and respectable family.

Camden, in his *Britannia*, gives a list of the *Conquerors of Ireland*, amounting to the number of *thirty*, who accompanied *Robert Fitz-Stephens*, the nephew of *Rees ap Grif-fiu*, Feudatory Prince of South Wales, to that country from Wales, in the year 1170, in the reign of Henry II.

Among these enumerated Conquerors, we find the names of *David* and *Philip Walsh*, the former of whom is expressly stated by Giraldus Cambrensis to have been the nephew of *Raymond le Gros*, and the cousin of *Meylerius Fitz-Henry*, natural son of Henry II. Hence it follows, that he must have been grand-nephew to *Robert Fitz-Stephens* (who was the uncle of *Raymond le Gros*) and great grand-nephew to the said Prince of South Wales.

It is observed by Giraldus, in his *Conquest of Ireland*, Chap. 7, Book II. that the surname of Walsh did not proceed from the country of Wales where *David* and *Philip Walsh* were born, but that it was the name of their family and kindred: and of this race his translator and commentator Hooker, *alias* Vowell, says, there were remaining in 1566, "many good and worthy gentlemen who were chiefly abiding near Waterford where they were first planted."

Smith, in his *History of the County of Waterford*, places the *Walshes* among the principal inhabitants of that county in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Camden mentions the *Walshes* as the third in rank among the

the noted families of the county of Kilkenny, that is, next after the *Butlers* and *Graces*; and also notices them as of consequence in the counties of Dublin and Kildare.

In 1447, the power of these *Walshes* had gained such a height that it was deemed prudent and necessary to restrain it; for which purpose, by Statute 25. Henry VI. numb. 18, it was enacted that it should be lawful for the Mayor and Citizens of Waterford, and their successors, to assemble what persons they might choose to ride with them in manner of war, with banners displayed, against the *Walshes*; as also against the *Powers*, *Grants*, and *Dallons*, other considerable families in the vicinity of Waterford.

The possessions of the *Walshes* of the Mountains were of very considerable extent, and called, after the name of their proprietors, "the *Walsh Mountains*," a district which occupies a considerable portion of the Southern part of the county of Kilkenny, lying nearest to Waterford; and which, in the time of their splendour, contained thirty principal mansions or castles, built and possessed by them.

The convulsion under Cromwell, and the Revolution in 1688, so impoverished this family, and reduced its consequence, that some of its members were forced to abandon their country and seek their fortunes in foreign dominions; while the greater part of those who clung to their native soil, saw their children compelled by necessity to earn their bread.

Whoever considers how rapidly families despoiled of their properties descend from rank and affluence, of which the French Revolution exhibits many a sad and recent instance, cannot much wonder at being informed that, at the present day, out of an extent of estate stretching North and South from the Noah to the Suir, and East and West from Ross river to the river Lingane, comprehending about 300 square Irish miles, nearly equal to 400 square English miles, not an acre of that extensive tract of land, which composed the *Walsh Mountains*, is possessed in fee simple by one of that family, with the solitary exception of a single town-land near *Mullinavat*, called *Roachestown*,

which has been regained by purchase by *Peter Walsh*, esq. of *Belline*, who has built a house near the site of the old mansion there, which was called the castle of *Roachestown*.

Count *Walsh de Serrant*, who was *Colonel Propriétaire* of the Regiment of *Walsh* in France before the Revolution, and who afterwards had the second regiment of the Irish Brigade in the British service, and his brothers, Viscount *Walsh de Serrant*, who was Colonel of the fifth regiment of the Irish Brigade in the same service, and Count *Philip Walsh*, are of this family.

Lieut.-col. Thomas *Walsh*, of the 56th Regiment, author of a *Journal of the Campaign in Egypt*, is a maternal nephew to said Count *Walsh de Serrant*, but by his father, of the eldest branch of the family.

The *Walshes* of the Mountains were connected by marriage not only with the *Sheffields Dukes* of Buckingham, but also with the ennobled families of *De Burghs*, *Butlers*, *Fitz-Geralds*, *De La Poers*, *Legges*, *Booths*, *Filliers*, *Morrises*, and *Southwells*, and to those of *Choiseul* and *Vaudreuil*, in France. W.

MR. URBAN, *Bene't's-hill*, Nov. 19.

DEVOTED as your pages are to Biography and the descent of illustrious men, I cannot suppose that you will refuse to insert an account of the Coothe family, two members of which have, in the course of a single reign, rendered themselves conspicuous in the annals of Great Britain. Neither are the two Sir Eyre Cootes the only members of that house which have benefited their country and reflected lustre on our sister island. "There is a long list of competitors for the same honour."

This family first appeared in Ireland about 1616. Charles Coothe, esq. marrying a daughter of Hugh Cullis, esq. settled at Castle Cuffe, in Queen's County: in 1620 he was sworn of the Privy Council: in 1621 created a Baronet of Ireland, and was slain at Trim, in the wars against the Earl of Tyrone, 1652. He had four sons, viz. 1. Sir Charles, the second baronet, and first Earl of Mountrath, whose honours are now extinct: 2. Chidley, from whom the present Lord Castle-Coothe is lineally descended: 3. Richard, ancestor of the

the Earls of Bellamont, whose honours are likewise extinct: 4. Thomas, died issueless.

*First Earl.* Sir Charles, the second Baronet, was, in 1660, 12 Charles II. created Earl of Mountrath, in Queen's county: he married, 1. Mary daughter of Sir John Ruish; 2. Jane daughter of Sir Robert Hannay, bart. of Scotland, and by her had two sons and three daughters. By his first lady he had an only son, Charles, who succeeded as second Earl, and of whom hereafter. The Earl deceased 1661, and the Countess re-married Sir Robert Reading, bart. and had a daughter, Elizabeth, who, in 1646, married James Hamilton, sixth Earl of Abercorn, and had, among other issue, Lady Elizabeth, the wife of William Browulow, esq. by whom she was mother of Elizabeth, wife of Lord Knapton, of Queen's County, grandfather of the present Viscount De Vesci, and father of the late Viscount, and three daughters, viz. Viscountess Northland, Viscountess Pery, and the Hon. Lady Staples, wife of Sir Robert Staples, bart. of Dunmore, Queen's County, and by him mother of Isabella, who married the only son of the late Right Hon. Col. Richard Fitz-Gerald, by his second wife, the sister of, and co-heiress with, Alicia the wife of Stephen Cassin, esq. of Sheffield, near Maryborough, Queen's County, who died 1773, leaving, 1. Matthew, who had Stephen Sheffield, born 1777; 2. Stephen, who had Stephen Hyde, born 1789 or 90. The first Earl's successor was

*Second Earl.* Charles, married to Alicia daughter of Sir Robert Meredith, and died 1672; he had two sons and two daughters, the eldest of whom, Charles, became

*Third Earl,* and died 1709, having married Lady Isabella Dormer, daughter of Charles Earl of Carnarvon, and had four sons and one daughter, who, with one of the sons, died young, and the other three became successive Earls.

*Fourth Earl.* Charles, the eldest son, died 1715, at Bourdeaux, in France, and was succeeded by his brother.

*Fifth Earl.* Henry, who died at Bath unmarried in 1720, and was succeeded by his surviving brother.

*Sixth Earl.* Algernon: in 1721 he married Lady Diana Newport, daughter of Richard Earl of Bradford, and dying 1744, left an only son.

*Seventh Earl.* Charles Henry, the last Earl, in whom the Earldom became extinct in 1802. His Lordship, foreseeing that, for want of issue male, the titles would become extinct, was created, July 1800, Baron Castle-Coote, with remainder to the Right Hon. Charles-Henry Coote, lineal descendant of Chidley Coote, before mentioned as the brother of the first Earl of Mountrath, being the second son of the first-Sir Charles Coote. From this Chidley Coote are descended the present Lord Castle-Coote, and the two celebrated Sir Eyre Cootes. Their descent is thus proved: Chidley married Anne daughter of Sir Thomas Phillips, and had Chidley, of whom hereafter, and Alicia the Lady of Sir Michael Cole, bart. uncle of the first Lord Ranelagh, of that family, and brother of Sir John Cole\*, bart. who married the daughter of the Hon. John Chichester, second son of Arthur second Earl of Donegal, and brother of Lady Anne, who married Dacre Harret, esq. of Bell-house, Essex, by whom she had Richard the first husband of the baroness Coote; her second being the eighth Lord Ceynam, and her third the Hon. Robert Moore, sixth son of Henry third Earl of Drogheda, and brother of William, whose nephew married one of the daughters and co-heiresses of Matthew Cassin, esq. of Queen's County, father of the abovenamed. Chidley married, 1675, Catherine Sandys, granddaughter of Sir Edwin Sandys, of Kent, by Elizabeth, daughter of Roger Jones, Viscount Ranelagh, and

\* This Sir John Cole was son of Sir William, by Catharine daughter of Sir Lawrence Parsons, ancestor of the present Earl of Rosse, married to Lady Jane King, daughter of the first Earl of Kingston, and sister of Robert, second Earl, who married Caroline only child of Colonel R. Fitz-Gerald by his first wife, the Hon. Margaret King, sole heiress of James last Lord Kingston. The Earl of Rosse's daughter is married to George Viscount Lorton, next brother of the present Earl of Kingston, and sister of the Countess of Mount-Cashel: this note will throw a light on the questions proposed by Senex and D. H.

amongst other children had Chidley, who married Jane sister of George Lord Carbery, and dying 1730, left five sons, viz. Robert, whose line is extinct; John and Thomas, deceased; Sir Eyre, K. B. who was Commander of the British Forces in the East Indies, and celebrated himself at Pondicherry; he died 1785, issueless, having married Miss Hutchinson: he bequeathed his large property to his next brother, Charles, dean of Kilkennora, who married, first, Grace relict of Thomas Cuffe, esq. and secondly, Catharine, daughter of Benjamin Bathurst, esq. of Lydney, Gloucestershire, and by his first lady had issue, 1. Charles-Henry, who, according to the limitation of the new patent, succeeded to the barony of Castle-Coote on the death of the Earl of Mountrath: 2. Sir Eyre, K. B. a Major-General in the Army, late Governor of Jamaica, &c. &c. married Miss Rodbird, and has issue: 3. Grace, married Henry Bathurst, LL. D. lately one of the Prebendaries of Durham, and in 1805 consecrated Bishop of Norwich, and has issue.

Richard, the third son of Sir Charles Coote, the first of the family in Ireland, was father of Richard, created, 1660, 12 Charles I. Baron Coote, of Coloony, and was father of Richard and Thomas: Richard was, 1689, created Earl of Bellamont, which title of Earl expired on the decease of Richard third Earl, 1766. Thomas was one of the Justices of the Court of King's Bench, and was thrice married; by his last wife he had Charles, his successor to the estate of Coote Hill, co. Cavan, who 1722 married Prudence daughter of Richard Geering, esq. and, amongst several other children, had Charles, who succeeded to the Barony of Coloony, being in a direct line from the first Baron, and afterwards had the extinct Earldom of Bellamont restored in his own person, 1767. His Lordship died 1800; and his distant cousin, the Earl of Mountrath, dying 1802, both those Earldoms, together with the Coloony Barony, became finally extinct; and the only title now enjoyed by the family is the Barony of Castle-Coote, and the baronetcy granted in 1621 (erroneously stated in the *Kalendar* to have been 1291) is now vested in

the person of the Dean of Kilkennora father of Lord Castle-Coote. The present Lord was born Aug 25, 1754, married May 1779, the eldest daughter of the Rev. Henry Tilson, and has issue: his Lordship is Genealogist of the Order of St. Patrick, and Governor of Queen's County, and Colonel of its militia. The following is a correct list of the officers of that regiment. *Colonel* Lord Castle-Coote; *first Lieutenant-Colonel*, Samuel Madden, *second*, the Hon. Charles-Henry Coote; *first Major*, Matthew Cassan, *second*, A. Montgomery, *third*, Geo. French. The arms of Coote are, a chevron, Sable, between three coots, proper: crest, a coot as in the arms: supporters, two wolves, Sable. Chief seat, near Mountrath, Queen's County.

The above account and descent, being mostly transcribed and compiled from heraldical works now under my immediate care, may be relied on as correct. I am happy in having had it in my power to shew to the world, by means of your columns, the respectability of alliance and descent of this noble family. \*\*\*\*

Mr. URBAN, *Minster in Thanet,*  
Aug. 31, 1809.

**I**N your review of a small Work of Dr. Mavor's, vol. LXXIX. p. 650, you have printed an extract, containing a plan of the Author's for the propagation of the Cow Pox, which contains, among others, the following remarks:

"I am sorry to remark, that the *local Surgeons and Apothecaries* are not only *unskilful*, but *prejudiced*. The Small Pox, even in its mildest form, to them was a *beneficial source of income*."

"Vaccination never will be universal, nor to be depended upon, till Government is pleased to appoint persons," &c.

"If the Clergy were to exert themselves in their respective parishes, which they cannot at present conscientiously do, with *incompetent practitioners*."

Now I hesitate not to say, that these accusations and insinuations are most uncandid, nay most untrue; nor are they free from arrogance and presumption. Dr. Mavor may be, and his publications prove that he is, a man of great and general knowledge; he may be, and no doubt is, perfectly well qualified for what he undertakes, to write for the nursery, the school-room,

room, and the parlour window; but is it possible for him to know from actual experience, that "*local Surgeons*," &c. are such characters as he represents? He may have been intimate with one or two in his time unfortunately deserving this severe reproach; but how should this literary man, this Author by profession, whose whole life must have been employed in his numerous publications, have acquired an intimacy with a sufficient number of individuals, to judge of the aggregate skill and character of the whole body? or how and where did this Divine acquire the information, or attain the experience, which alone could warrant him to hazard an opinion on a profession, a competent knowledge of which is only to be obtained by severe study and long experience in the line of practice?

It would better become our Churchmen to confine their talents and their pens to subjects upon which their education and habits enable them to write with confidence and success. Are there no Sectaries whose doctrines require confutation—no Dissenters whose rapid progress, ardent zeal, and increasing numbers, threaten to overwhelm and destroy the Established Church—no sinners to lead into the way of truth—that this pillar of the Church must employ his time and abilities in endeavouring to fix a stigma upon the practitioners of a profession of which he cannot but be, in a great measure, ignorant?

Dr. Mavor is pleased to say, that "a sense of public duty obliges him to make these declarations." Now may I ask, how these remarks can arise from his public duty? His line of public duty may warrant him to point out defects, if there are any, in the profession of which he is a worthy member; but surely his public duty and the Cow Pox can have no necessary connexion.

His scheme of propagating the Cow Pox, by means of itinerant inoculators, appointed by Government with a fixed salary, is too visionary and impolitic to require notice; and it would be a waste of time to point out its defects. It remains for me to vindicate the profession of which I am a member, from the imputation that they do not countenance and propagate the Cow Pox from motives

of selfishness, the Small Pox being to them a source of greater profit; and I hesitate not to say, without fear of contradiction, that it is a calumny of the grossest kind.

The newsmen who brought me your Magazine brought also a printed letter from the Managers of the Jennerian Society in London, by which it appears, from their Register, that 131,876 persons have been gratuitously inoculated by medical men since the commencement of the Institution; and these certainly are but a very inconsiderable portion of the whole so inoculated since the beginning of the practice. How happens it that these letters are sent to the "*local Surgeons*," and not rather to the Clergymen of the several counties, who perhaps, in Dr. Mavor's opinion, are more skilful and less prejudiced? The answer is, that "*local Surgeons*" have taken up the cause of the Cow Pox with a spirit and resolution which does them credit; and, had it not been for their exertions, it would long since have sunk beneath the weight of popular prejudice and ignorance. I think I may venture to say, that my acquaintance has been more extensive among my professional brethren than Dr. Mavor's; and I have known several who, like myself, for some years past, have refused to inoculate Small Pox, from a sincere conviction of the efficacy of Cow Pox, and have employed their utmost efforts to remove false impressions, and endeavour to convince the lower class of people of its safety and security. That this is not my opinion only, take the following extract from the printed Letter before spoken of:

"The Managers have great pleasure in acknowledging the liberality of those Medical Gentlemen who have become subscribers to the Institution, and further aided its finances, by obtaining its support from benevolent ladies and gentlemen of their acquaintance."

As Dr. Mavor insinuates that "*local Surgeons*" are unskilful, and recommends the appointment of "*Inoculators*, duly educated in the Jennerian School;" I (who am proud to say that my knowledge of the practice was derived immediately from the illustrious Discoverer) reply, that so simple is the practice, and so few the leading facts necessary to be kept

kept in view, that any regular Surgeon would, in half an hour's conversation, or the same time employed in reading one of the printed books, be enabled to inoculate with confidence and success, though previously ignorant of its existence. I do not say this of every Clergyman and Lady. Doubtful who may be tempted to lend their aid; but of regular Surgeons, educated, as every "*local Surgeon*" is, by a long apprenticeship, and attendance of Hospital lectures and practice.

How little reliance can be placed upon historical reports, if such men as Dr. Mayor become Historians! This Doctor, inspired with the rage of authorship, the genuine *cacothecia scribendi*, may, in some unhappy paroxysm, feel himself called upon to become the Historian of the Cow Pox. Immersed then in his study, surrounded with the paraphernalia of his occupation, ignorant of the subject on which he is about to treat, having probably but little intercourse with the world, and assuredly still less with the books professedly written on the practice—what would be his report? He perceives that the progress of the Cow Pox is not so rapid as his ardent friends desire, and he must assign a cause; not having time, nor opportunity, nor perhaps inclination, to seek the truth, he contents himself with what, if true, would be a sufficient cause. He finds it in the unskilfulness, the prejudice, the selfishness of those very men who should be, and in truth are, anxiously employed in its propagation.

Truly, Mr. Urban, when I consider this, I feel a degree of indignation which I trust is both just and honest; I feel for myself—I feel for the order of men to which I belong, grossly and scandalously traduced; and, in the fulness of my heart, could say much more. An unwillingness to occupy too much of your space, induces me to end here, by expressing a hope, which the candour you have universally shewn renders well founded, that you will give this an early insertion in your Magazine.

Yours, &c. R. FREEMAN.

Mr. URBAN, Enfield, Feb. 7.

HAVING lately observed many enquiries for a remedy effect-

ually to destroy Black Beetles, I am induced to send you the following, if you think it worth the attention of your enquirers. I have been an inhabitant of several houses, which have been as much affected with them as any house could be; even every room in the house, which is not usual, as they in general confine themselves to kitchens and cellars. I at first tried the Hedge-hog, but found it would not answer; and the smell arising from the dirt the Hedge-hog made in corners not easily got at, was very disagreeable; nor could I observe their numbers were diminished by him, for I think they soon get cloyed with the Beetles, and afterwards find the chief of their food about the kitchen. My remedy has the advantage of being a very cheap one; for I think a house might be nearly cleared of them for two or three shillings. I can say from experience, I have never found it fail. Indeed the house I am now in was much infested with them; but in one week so many were destroyed, that scarcely any appear now.

Take one pound of treacle, to which add about two table spoonfuls of flour, and as much table-beer as will thin it to the consistence of syrup; then pour in about 20 drops of the oil of anniseed, just to give it the scent, but not too powerful; otherwise, instead of attracting, it will drive them away. As much of this mixture as will cover the bottom of those white pots which are used by pastry-cooks for jams and jellies, is sufficient; these being glazed, the Beetles when once in cannot get out again; but the outside of them must be covered with a cloth quite to the edge for them to walk up. As many of these pots may be placed about as the person thinks necessary (I have always used about a dozen); and the next morning the Beetles should be taken out, and put into a pan of boiling water to kill them; for, if thrown out any where, they will recover, and get into the house again.

Yours, &c.

M.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 14.

AS I sometimes visit the town of Baulbury, I am no stranger to the badness of the neighbouring roads, or to the filthiness of the town: I therefore was not a little pleased to see, in p. 22,

Mr.

Mr. Rusher's well-written letter on the subject. The badness of the roads in the vicinity of Banbury is indeed become proverbial; and this circumstance reminds me of an anecdote I heard many years ago, *viz.* A little Farmer in that neighbourhood having a horse of the poney breed to sell, was advised by a friend to send it to Banbury Winter fair; when the man immediately replied, "That would never do; for, if there was a possibility of getting it through the lanes to the Fair, it would there be lost in the mud."

The neighbourhood of Banbury is situated on a stratum of stone\* and loamy earth nearly of the colour of snuff; the stone is of so friable a nature, that it is by no means calculated for repairing roads; but this stratum is seldom more than two or three miles in width, and, where it occurs, the adjoining roads are generally mended with the upper stratum of lime-stone found near it†. If my memory serves me rightly, there is plenty of this stone on the Oxford road, near Adderbury; but, as there is a navigation from Banbury to Oxford, I think some barges might be profitably employed in bringing a good hard stone from the vicinity of that canal; but, to effect the necessary improvements in the town of Banbury and the adjoining roads, a new Act of Parliament should be procured, the present not being adequate for the purposes. VIATOR.

CONFESSIONS OF A NAVAL OFFICER.  
(Continued from vol. LXXIA. p. 1197.)

WHEN Capt. T. got appointed to the *Brune*, he was allowed, as usual, some few followers from the *Fowey*; but, for completing a crew speedily, much depended on himself and his Officers' exertion. It is no work of difficulty to start seamen for a fast-sailing frigate, when commanded to their wishes. Such was the *Brune*; for, although in exterior polite and fashionable, Capt. T. had been tried enough to betray the *white* feather behind, had any been latent. Of course we presently were full in

numbers, and the ship was not long in fitting.

The early years of war are the golden times. Every man on board was chalking out a roving cruise. Nothing should escape the *Brune*. Already had she brought up in Plymouth Sound, with a string of *St. Domingo* prizes in tow; and not a few were devising new ways of spending money.

On the first call for a frigate, off we started. Our course down Channel flattered every calculator. "Steady as you go," sung the Quartermaster to the Helmsman, when *S. W.* pointed on the card, and away stemmed *Beauty* for the Bay of Biscay; that very place imagined by the whole crew for their first fruits of good luck.

At less than half bay over, a day-break report from the mast-head gave "*A Sail on the weather-bow!*" our ship then flying under the fore-sail and a reefed main-top-sail, with a strong *N. W.* wind. Capt. T. now told his Officers, that *Lisbon* was our first destination, where he had dispatches to deliver—that only superior force should delay him—that, according to our track, he could not avoid the sail in sight; but, at all events, he would pass her close, and that he hoped to spoil her cruise, if an Enemy.

Tarpaulings, &c. hanging over the side, with awkward uncertain steering, all done on purpose, and very few people suffered to be seen upon deck, gave us some appearance of a merchant-ship. Signals were made as both vessels got nearer; at length the Captain pronounced her *French*. Our men shouted from stem to stern—the word "*Silence*" made every man mute as a fish.

The guns were double-shotted: as the ships closed, Monsieur offered to cross our bows; this we prevented by edging away, which kept him still to windward. Now it was that fear or doubt prevailed; for he luffed to the wind in order to escape, but all too late! A staysail in addition pushed the *Brune* close under his lee-quarter, bringing every starboard gun to make sure of wood. At the moment of "*Fire!*" the *French* ship took a weather roll, fatal to her, for that roll placed our shot far below her water-line; whilst the broadside intended to put us at her mercy, flew over the *Brune's* mast-heads.

\* In some parts of the kingdom this stratum contains iron ore.

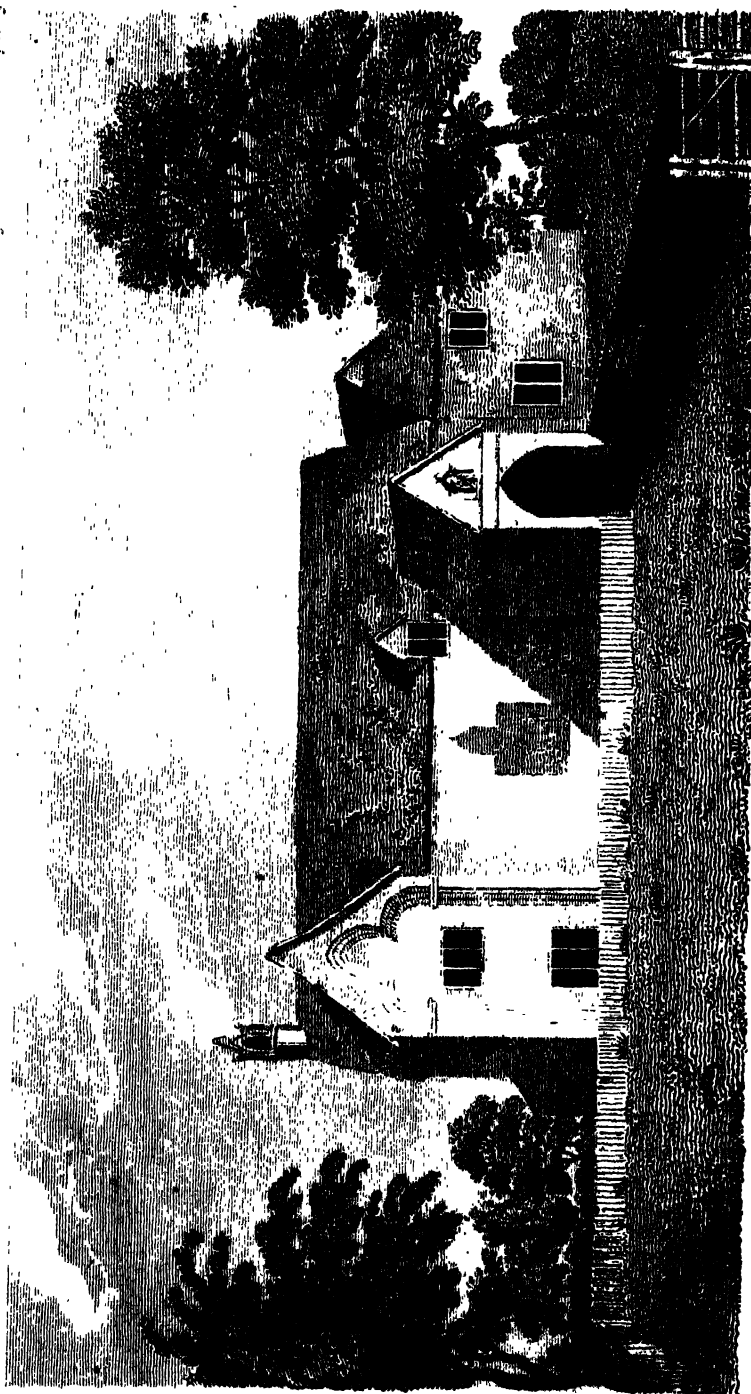
† As in several parts of Northamptonshire.





CODRERSIAN PRIOKY, KENT,

*Genl. Mag. March 1840 Pl. II. p. 209*



We passed along, and left the Enemy sinking. At Lisbon our business was only to land the dispatches, and we proceeded without loss of time to Gibraltar.

The poor Frenchmen thus left to perish seemed to me most cruel, but I found no one of the same opinion: necessity for continued haste (whilst employed as a packet) was admitted by all; and those most eager for prize-money were now quite sure that a lousy privateer hardly ever paid for catching.

I was pleased enough to find the oldest seamen bragging of the Captain's management; indeed, the whole fore-castle talked of nothing less than the little Brune's return to England, loaded with dollars and gold dust. Who has ever reckoned at sea upon any thing to come worse than good luck?

But to speak of myself; short as the seasoning was in the Povey, it gave me consequence here; and I rather hardly attempted now what experience had not thoroughly taught. The business of going to the mast-head I had never shone in; yet as a captain's follower has credit amongst strangers for knowing all his duty, shame at a conscious backwardness in that point made me affect a liking, in reality not felt, and quickly gave me a reputation, undeserved to this hour.

Parents sending lads into the Navy should prefer small ships at the outset. The rigging of high rates is too bulky for a boy's hand; and many a little fellow, by trying to hold what he could not grasp, has been shaken overboard, or dashed into the chains. An Admiral, but lately deceased, sailed first with his uncle, at the time captain of a large ship; and on a certain occasion of the youngers exhibiting their dexterity aloft to tempt him up, one of them, more venturesome than careful, fell upon a gun, and was killed at the Captain's foot: the Nephew, struck with dread, remained so much daunted, that he never attempted to go aloft, and died without having at any time set his feet in a ship's top.

Throw me a beam, ye Parents of future Admirals! Yes, you will be thankful. What mother can be so unmindful of this saving hint? Certain-

GENT. MAG. March, 1810.

tainly not in England or Ireland (who shall forbid?); no, not in Europe. To America belongs such a single prodigy; in me, in me alone is Nature's phenomenon seen, of a newborn infant's cry exciting in its mother's heart neither joy nor love!

MR. URBAN, Feb. 24.

THE village of Godmersham in Kent consists of but few houses. Here is a long bridge, or rather three bridges, over the Stour, consisting of a stone one of three arches, pretty antient; a wooden one of many openings, and a brick one with three; the whole forming a length of near 30 rods. Here was originally the stone bridge only; but the two last were added a few years since, to expedite the falling of the water when the marshes are overflown, which frequently happens in winter, when the Stour is swollen by the waters descending from the adjoining hills.

The Church of Godmersham is situated on the border of the river, about a quarter of a mile beyond the village, to the left of the road. It is a very plain building, of one Aile, and a low square Tower at the North side, in which are five bells. In the South wall are two large recesses, containing the raised pews belonging to Egerton, the seat of Miss Jane Knight, and Ford Park, the seat of Thomas Knight, esq. In the latter is a handsome collection of painted glass, forming a wide border to the window which enlightens the pew; but it is placed in a most injudicious manner, several of the quarterings of the coats of arms, &c. being inverted, and others quartered with families between which there is no affinity. At the West end is a gallery, with the King's arms well carved and gilt in front; the East end is adorned with a decent Altar-piece of wainscot.

At the North side, adjoining to the church-yard, is the Priory, formerly belonging to the monks of Christ Church, Canterbury, to whom the Manor was given "by Bornulphus King of the Mercians in 820, free as Addham, at the request of Abp. Ulfelm, to supply them with food and raiment; which grant Abp. Agelnoth, who, it seems, had some interest in the place, did fully confirm in 1302. To this donation Thomas Arundel,

Arundel, Archbishop of Canterbury, by a special licence from Richard II. added the appropriation of the Rectory of Godmersham to support and maintain the fabrick of the said monastery of Christ Church\*." Till within a few years, most of the original building was standing; but the hall, and some of the principal apartments have been lately taken down; the part remaining will be described by the view which accompanies this account. (See Plate II.) From the figure of a prior† over the present entrance to the house (as shewn in the view), it is probable that what remains of the Priory was built early in the sixteenth century. The figure is of free-stone, pretty well carved, sitting in a grand chair, holding a crosier in his left hand, and two fingers of the right extended, as reproving, or giving an exhortation. The niche in which it is placed is about 18 inches high and 12 wide, ornamented with two Corinthian twisted columns, and an arch of the same Order. The Gothic chimney at the East end is a striking peculiarity. The situation of the Priory, with respect to the Church, is very convenient, as the North side of the latter is only separated from the South end of the former by part of the churchyard and a neat garden.

Such is the description of this place in 1792, as given by Mr. Cozens, in his "Tour through the Isle of Thanet, and some Parts of East Kent;" in which Work the whole of the Epitaphs in the Church at that time are faithfully copied. B. N.

MR. URBAN, Feb. 20.

**I**NDEPENDENTLY of any high opinion of the taste or impartiality of those self-erected tribunals, which assume the right of directing the taste of the publick, I am entirely of opinion, that, in general, it is very idle to appeal from their decision; nevertheless, the manner in which the "*Tales of Fashionable Life*,"

lately published by Miss Edgeworth, have been criticised by one of them, cannot be passed over by those who admire her virtues equally with her genius; and I therefore beg permission to offer a few remarks on it. The Review professes to think some of the stories dull: of that every one will easily judge for himself; for, whatever they may be, they are pretty universally read, and few probably have waited for the sanction of the Critics to give them a perusal. The Critick's judgment may be right, or it may be wrong; his taste good or bad: there is no greater probability, that an unknown person, who gives his opinion upon books once a month, or once a quarter, should be right, than that any other unknown person should be so, who delivers his in a parlour or a coffee-house. I am also very ready to allow, that the Tales are of unequal merit, and open in many places to just criticism, as what productions are not? The matter of taste, therefore, I lay entirely out of the question; but imputations of a moral nature, delivered with as little decorum in the language as candour in the sentiment, ought not to be so easily passed over. I refer to the following critique on the story of the *Dun*.

"On the Tales contained in the two last volumes, we cannot bestow much praise. If it were required to make a choice between them, we should prefer *The Dun*; which, in the example of a Colonel Pembroke, who by his thoughtless neglect to pay his Tailor, brings a whole family into deplorable want and misery, gives a just and severe rebuke to hard-hearted fashionable debtors. The Colonel is reformed; and it may be useful to other gentlemen who labour under the same infirmity, to learn where a cure is to be had. He meets the daughter of his Creditor in a brothel, and, being shocked to find that she has been driven thither by his neglect to discharge his debts, becomes thenceforward a very accurate paymaster. Miss Edgeworth's morality is of a reasonable kind, and

\* Seymour's Kent. p. 40.

† Supposed by that learned Antiquary\* Dr. Pegge (who was at one time Rector of Godmersham), to be Thomas Goldston, who commenced Prior 1509, and died 1517; and, as Dr. Willis (Mitr. Abb. l. p. 247) relates, was a great builder. His initials, with the date 1509, were carved on one of the ends of the stalls in the Chancel, but are now gone. See a curious Essay on this subject by Dr. Pegge (under the signature of P. Gemsege) in our vol. LIX. p. 420.—The figure is engraved in Mr. Cozens's Tour, p. 254. EDIT.

does not require too much. We therefore do not find that the Colonel's reformation extended any farther."

Quarterly Review. No. III.

Now, Sir, is it possible to read without indignation imputations so gross, conveyed in language so illiberal, upon a lady whose pen has been uniformly employed in the service of virtue and good morals? What is the story they thus censure? A gay young man of fortune, from an extravagant disposition, and inattention to the just claims of others upon him, ruins an industrious poor Weaver, by neglecting to pay his bill; and the daughter, an innocent and well-disposed young woman, is driven by distress, after many struggles, to enter a house where her honour was to be sacrificed, in order to procure bread for herself and her father. Their Creditor happens to be the person to whom she is introduced; he is witness to her tears, her reluctance, and repentance, and, struck with the mischief he has occasioned, he relinquishes his victim, discharges his debt, and becomes thenceforward (according to the phrase of the Critick) "an accurate paymaster;" that is to say, he is reformed, precisely in that particular which the story was meant to bear upon. But, say the Reviewers, "Miss Edgeworth's morality is of a *reasonable* kind, it does not require too much; we hear nothing more of the gentleman's reformation." Would to Heaven that reasonable Morality, and reasonable Religion too, were a little more common than they are! It is true that Miss Edgeworth has not transformed this gay Colonel into a character totally opposite to the one he had so long borne. He does not immediately upon this incident become a new man; a grave, religious, thoroughly-moral character. Some Authors, I doubt not, would have worked this transformation; and very likely some would have been kind enough to marry him to the girl, in a fit of sentiment, and would have left them a very happy and virtuous couple. But Miss Edgeworth, I confess, has not done so. She has an inveterate habit of following human nature; and has probably thought that so complete a change could not be worked upon such a man, in any portion of time that she could afford

to bestow upon him; but she has made him reform *that vice*, of the bad consequences of which he had received so striking a lesson, and which required only a little common sensibility, a little human feeling, to reform. In other respects, I must acknowledge, she does not seem to have cared much about this Colonel, for the good of whose soul the Reviewers are so kindly interested. He had served her purpose, and she had done with him. Perhaps sudden conversions are not among the articles of her creed; and she does not seem to have had sufficient regard for this gentleman, to draw out a slight story into half a volume more; which would have been necessary to work such a metamorphosis with any regard to probability. The poor girl too is no heroine, for her virtue has given way; but she is an innocent well-disposed girl, and has principles quite as strong, and stronger than the generality of women in her station. But what is the moral, if the gentleman is not reformed? Is it not easy to see, that the moral does not any way depend upon his reformation? He is not held up as a pattern. The impression meant to be given is, that the rich and thoughtless, by withholding a just debt, plunge those who depend upon them not only into poverty, but into vice. Perhaps the frailty of the young woman may give offence to some; but if she had been a Clarissa, half the moral would have been lost. The story says to the licentious spendthrift, "You are driving the poor not only to want, to distress, but, what is infinitely worse, into temptations that will overcome their virtue; for we have no right to expect that, in such perilous circumstances, the virtue of the lower classes will not give way;" we know it does, in fact, from such causes, and yet they may have principle to a certain degree, nay, to a great degree; there is a great deal of good practical virtue which is assailable by temptation, and whoever will paint human nature must paint it as it is, or it becomes romance, which is not what Miss Edgeworth means to write. So much as to the moral of the story. Another question may arise, whether it is delicately told. To this we must suppose the words of the Reviewer allude, that "she has told those who labour

labour under the same infirmity, where a cure is to be had;" for, though they will bear another interpretation, it is utterly impossible to suppose the Writers so void of common sense as to imagine that Miss Edgeworth recommends going to Brothels (to use their broad language), in order to cure people of vicious habits. They must mean, therefore, that there is a coarseness in the tale, which renders it unfit for the public ear. Let us compare it then with other stories from approved Authors, who have incurred no blame on this account. Hardly any of our periodical papers are without a story of this sort, more or less detailed; but I would particularly point out one from Hawkesworth's *Adventurer*, a work constantly put into the hands of young persons, and particularly commended for its moral purity. The History of a Parish Girl, given in Nos. 86 and 134, is of the same nature with the story of the Dun; it is much more detailed; the girl for whom we are interested is completely ruined, and lives for some time in a state of prostitution: and there are circumstances in the tale peculiarly calculated to shock our feelings, for she narrowly escapes an intercourse with her own father; yet Hawkesworth was not, that I ever heard of, blamed by a single person for a violation of either delicacy or morality. The admired story of *Eidelia*, by Mrs. Chapone, in the same work, turns upon seduction; that has never been found fault with. Pictures of vice which are so detailed as to sully the imagination, or stimulate the passions, are indeed highly immoral; but the mind must be most peculiarly formed, that can feel or fear any such effects from the story of the Dun; and little reason had Miss Edgeworth to expect, that any story she could write would, in a respectable Review, be censured in phrases only fit to be used towards a novel of *Crebillon*.

One word more on the reproach which a certain set are so fond of throwing out against this Author, that there is no Religion in her works. It is true she does not often advert to those principles and motives which no doubt, where they are well understood and strongly felt, are the highest of all. But there is no-

thing inimical to Religion, no insidious sophism, no concealed sneer; there is nothing which leads us to suppose her estimable characters are without Religion, though it is not brought forward on every occasion. Moreover, there is no want of Writers on religious subjects; there is a want of good moral writers. Why then cannot these people accept of the good she does, without throwing blame on her for not doing that good which she does not attempt to do; and which also if she were to attempt in any way but their own, she knows would draw upon her blame tenfold heavier. Let them remember who it was that said, "Forbid him not; for he that is not against us is for us." Let them recollect that there is a large, a very large class in this kingdom called Christian, upon whom religious motives do not operate, because they are not religious; but they are accessible to motives drawn from worldly prudence, from the common feelings of humanity, from a sense of honour. In insisting upon these, you speak a language they understand; and however Theologians may dispose of the individual in another world, in this, society is much obliged to any one who will teach them to pay their debts, and be kind to their neighbours, though their virtue should rise no higher than that of poor Mr. Flam, in the story of *Cælebs*. There are devils that are only cast out by fasting and prayer; but there are also devils that are cast out by ridicule, by sound logic, by conjuring up all the forms of worldly ruin and distress that wait upon providence and vice. While, therefore, it is allowed that the highest characters are formed by Religion, let Miss Edgeworth go on to do good with inferior motives; like a charitable country lady, who dispenses to her sick neighbours food and gentle alteratives, and a little common physick, though she forbears to meddle with a few powerful medicines, of the operation of which, and of the proper dose, she may not feel herself sufficiently assured, and therefore modestly leaves them to the regular practitioners. Y. Z.

Mr. URBAN, March 6.

AS the greater part of the Burglaries and Robberies committed

in different parts of the country are plagued by the low itinerant gamblers who so shamefully infest the Fairs and Races with E.O. and other gaming tables, and who are closely connected with the *London Thieves*, I beg leave to recommend to Provincial Magistrates the suppression of this species of illegal gaming. I believe any Magistrate may, on the spot, order the immediate demolition of these tables, without the trouble of any previous information or legal process.

The depredations committed by the *London Pickpockets* at the different Fairs and Races have arisen to a most alarming height.

A CONSTANT READER.

Mr. URBAN, Colchester, March 7.

HERE is inserted in the "Harwich Guide," published in 1808, a short sketch of the life of *Thomas Tusser*; from which I have made extracts (herewith inclosed), so far as relate to the particulars enquired after in p. 126 of your present volume, which, if they prove of any use to Dr. Mavor, are much at his service.

The sketch begins thus:

"Thomas Tusser, Author of 'A Hundredth good Points of Husbandries,' printed at London 1577,\* was born 1523, at Rivenhall in Essex, of an antient family;" and at the conclusion it is said,

"He died in London 1588, and was buried at St. Mildred's Church in the Poultry, with this Epitaph:

"Here Thomas Tusser clad in earth  
doth lie, [bandry.  
That sometime made the Points of Hus-  
By him then learn thou mayst, here learn  
we must; [dust;  
When all is done, we sleep, and turn to  
And yet, through Christ, to Heaven we  
hope to go, [was so."  
Who reads his Books, shall find his Faith

Yours, &c. R. R. BARNES.

Mr. URBAN, Harpenden, Feb. 17.

I CONSIDER the fact of Hedge-hogs sucking Cows so well established, by the evidence already produced, that further discussion of the subject seems unnecessary; but, since the difficulty attending the performance of it appears to constitute the principal objection to its credibility, I will endeavour to point out the manner by which this is effected.

There are then two practical methods by which the milk of most animals may be extracted; the one by

manual compression, as in the customary operation of milking; the other by the power of suction; which, among its various uses, is not unfrequently resorted to in medical cases, under certain circumstances of too great depression or enlargement of the mamma; and, indeed, this latter method seems evidently the design of Nature, by which she directs this sagacious animal to procure that delicious part of his food; which he does in the following manner: Having found the cow lying down, he gently fixes on the extremity of the dug, the orifice of which he carefully incloses, and the internal air being rarefied, then, by the power of sucking, he extracts the milk from the udder. But this circumstance may be more familiarly explained by forming a tube to represent the dug (larger than the mouth can contain), and immersing one end of it into a vessel of water, and applying the lips to the other: the water in the vessel would be drawn through the bore of the tube by the action of the mouth and lungs, in a manner something similar to the extraction of the milk from the udder, through the lacteal passage, by a corresponding power in the Hedge-hog.

If the fact of sucking be not already sufficiently proved, additional evidence has recently occurred at a dairy-farm in Essex, the respectable occupier\* of which, while inspecting his Cows, observed one of them bleeding from laceration; and suspecting the injury to be occasioned by a Hedge-hog, ordered his herdsman to examine the pasture in which they had been grazing; who soon returned with an old female and her two young ones.

Although this does not exactly amount to a positive proof of the point in dispute, yet it appears to be so strong a presumption in its favour, that were it not possible to procure better information on the subject, the mind would probably be disposed to acquiesce in it, as a confirmation of the truth of the fact.

Thus, Sir, I have endeavoured to prove not only the fact of Hedge-hogs sucking Cows, but also how the act itself is performed; and should I still be unsuccessful in producing rational conviction in the minds of

\* Mr. Maddison, sen. West Ham Abbey.  
your

your Readers, the most ample satisfaction may be obtained by application to those respectable, experienced persons referred to in a former Communication \*.

"Claudite jam rivos—sat prata biberunt."

Yours, &c. W. HUMPHRIES.

P.S. Since writing the above, I have received the fullest corroboration of the subject of this and a former Paper, from a person who has resided several years on Mr. Fountain's large dairy-farm, near Aylesbury, on which not less than 150 Cows appear to be constantly kept; and, considering how much this enquiry depends on the veracity of nocturnal herdsmen, it may prove extremely difficult to obtain more satisfactory information than is already before the publick.

W. H.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 15.

I BEG leave to offer my best thanks to two of your Correspondents, who have lately mentioned the Life of Dean Nowell in your pages. "A Constant Reader" (vol. LXXIX. p. 1200) "thinks, with your Reviewer, that Catechising must have been the principal means of conveying religious knowledge during what are called the dark ages." The term is ambiguous, and either means simply "to instruct by word of mouth," or "to instruct in the principles of the Christian religion, by a public form, and in the way of question and answer." Whatever pittance of knowledge the common people attained in the middle ages, when the Scriptures were locked up in the dead languages, was, no doubt, imparted to them "principally" by oral instruction; but as to Catechisms, properly so called, which were the sole object of enquiry in the Section upon that subject in the Life of Nowell, though it is difficult to prove the non-existence of such forms in the scholastic ages, none such were known to the writer at the time, nor have since been heard of. Luther, who published a longer and shorter Catechism in 1529, and other reformers, revived this practice of the Primitive Church; whereupon the "Papacy," as Sir Edwin Sandys observes, "very diligently and attentively considering and weighing, by

what means chiefly their adverse part had grown so fast, as in less than an age to have won perhaps a moiety of their empire from them; those very means" they "resolved thenceforward to apply in strong practise on their side also; that so, as by a countermine, they might either blow up the mines of their adversaries, or at least-wise give them stop from any farther proceeding \*." Catechising, therefore, which Tillotson calls one of the great pillars of the Protestant Religion †, having been found to be one of these means, was adopted accordingly ‡; and the Council of Trent having finished their deliberations in 1563, the famous Catechism of Trent, which your Correspondent says he saw in France, and is no very uncommon book in England, was published about three years afterwards. From that time to the present, compendiums framed from this Catechism have been in common use among Roman Catholics; in which compendiums, including one lately compiled and published in France under the auspices of Buonaparte, the second commandment, which they call an additament or part of the first, is generally omitted; and the tenth is divided into two, a clause from the middle of it ("Thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's wife") being taken for their ninth commandment.

The rule or injunction respecting the reading of the holy Scriptures, published by the command of the Council of Trent, is to this effect:

"That whereas it is evident, from experience, that if the indiscriminate use of the holy Bible in the vulgar tongue is allowed, more harm arises from it than good; therefore, whosoever shall presume to read it, or have it in his possession, without a written licence or faculty for that purpose from the Bishop, &c. cannot receive absolution of sins, till he has first given up the Bible to the Ordinary."

The entire Rule in the original is left with Mr. Nichols, if your Correspondent wishes to see it.

The name of William Hulme, esq. as S. D. truly says, (p. 24), "deserves to be associated with those" of the best benefactors to Brasen Nose College; and I am much obliged by the account which he has given of him,

\* *Europæ Speculum*, ed. 1673, p. 83.

† Vol. IV. p. 37.

‡ *Europæ Speculum*, pp. 88—93.

and

and would thankfully receive, through your publisher, any further particulars, respecting him or the family, which he may happen to know. But if he had adverted a little to times and dates, he would probably not have been "surprized" that no fair opportunity occurred for mentioning Mr. Hulme in the life of Nowell, who died about ninety years before him.

I take shame to myself in saying I was scarcely aware of the existence of the "*Censura Literaria*;" and that in this retirement I have not even yet seen it. If Mr. Parke, whose accuracy and taste are well known, has discovered proof that Thomas Twyne was the real author or editor of the "Schoolmaster, or Teacher of Table Philosophy," the fact, if known in time, would have been acceptable; but what only appeared probable, it was never my wish to assert. With "Whitney's Emblems" it so happened that I was well acquainted I believe thirty years ago.

Mr. Douce's "Illustrations of Shakspeare," published awhile before Nowell went to press, were cursorily inspected, and excited a curiosity which I had not then leisure fully to gratify. I now learn from your correspondent, that if the work had appeared sooner, and had been carefully examined, it would have furnished useful information on many points connected with my enquiries.

The engraving of Professor Whitaker was superintended by the very kind donor of the plate, the Historian of Whalley and Craven, who is descended not from the Professor himself, but from his elder brother, Robert Whitaker. He probably directed the arms of Nowell to be impaled with Whitaker, (which the Professor's father, Thomas Whitaker, who married Elizabeth Nowell, had a right to impale,) because neither of the Professor's wives is known; except that Clark says, "at the end of two years" after the death of his first wife "he married another grave matron, the widow of Dudley Fenner." *Lives*, p. 395, fol.

Yours, &c. R. CHURTON.

Vol. LXXIX. p. 1096, l. 4, read, "olnopote." Vol. LXXX. p. 23, for "spiritual" read "scriptural."

"After much pains in some good performance, wee must otherwise take as much more to prevent misconstructions, and think ourselves well rewarded, if at last we may escape without a mischief!"

*Withers' Premonition to his Britain's Remembrancer.*

MR. URBAN, Jun. 15.

NOTWITHSTANDING the surprise expressed by your correspondent *Londinensis*, vol. LXXIX. pp. 1126, 27, that I should refer to the "Journal of the Plague Year" as "a genuine piece of History;" and in despite of his unqualified assertion of its being "*well known* that De Foe's History is as much a *work of imagination* as his *Robinson Crusoe*, except as to the circumstance of their having been a plague in the year 1665;" I must take the liberty of stating my conviction that all the particulars respecting that fatal calamity which I have extracted from the "Journal of the Plague Year," or otherwise incorporated with my own general account of the pestilence, are both *essentially* and *literally true*!

During the number of years which I have passed in procuring materials for the Beauties of England, and in composing by far the greater part of those volumes that are now before the publick, I have not unfrequently found cause to relate circumstances considered as facts in a very different way from what preceding authors had done, when writing on the same subjects. Whether this has arisen from the more sedulous attention which my passion for literature, and respect for my own credit, have occasioned me to bestow; or to the better opportunities which have been afforded me of making a more extended or comparative examination of authorities; it is here unnecessary to enquire: but on both heads I think myself qualified to exercise that full right of private judgment and induction, which every independent writer ought to possess, and without which his most flowing periods become only the echoes of a "twice-told tale." Those who know me best will allow, I believe, that I am not in the practice of hazarding assertions; and that I seldom record the particulars of an event of history, without due consideration and enquiry.

In a work so extensive as that on which



which I am engaged; which embraces such a multifarious assemblage of subjects; and which, from the arrangement for publication, requires to be detailed in monthly portions, many errors and inadvertencies will doubtless occur; yet, whatever may be the defects of the "*Beauties of England*" in these or in any other respects, I have all the pleasure of knowing that its general credit is established; and that the verdict which a discerning Publick has awarded to its merits, has neither been equivocal nor compromising. But to return:

There are three points in your Correspondent's Letter to which it is necessary for me to reply. He tells you truly, that I have represented De Foe as "continuing in London during the whole time of the Plague, and as being one of the officers who, under the appellation of Examiners, were appointed to shut up infected houses," &c. I acknowledge the error of these assertions, as applied to De Foe, and will correct them by canceling the page wherein they occur. My mistake arose from the following circumstances; circumstances which, I trust, will free me from any other charge than that of *inadvertency*.

In no general History that I had ever seen, was there any account of the Great Plague, expressed with that fulness and perspicuity which I apprehend to be due to the subject. I therefore determined to give that comprehensive and clear statement in the "*Beauties*," which appeared to be wanting; and for this purpose examined all the Authors on the Plague whose works I could procure. The "*Journal of the Plague Year*" was of this number. I found in it a regular detail of minute circumstances, related with every appearance of truth, and intermingled with that individuality of remark and moral feeling, which could hardly arise in the bosom of any one except an actual observer. On these, and some other grounds, which I will presently state, I judged it to be deserving of credence; and as such, scrupled not to employ it in the manner which seemed best adapted to elucidate my own account of the Pestilence. Without advertising, however, to what I now presume to be, the fact, *viz.* that De Foe was the *Editor* only, and not the *Author* of the "*Journal of the Plague Year*,"

I quoted it as "*De Foe's*" *Journal*, on the authority of the late Mr. Gough; who, in his "*British Topography*," vol. I. p. 699, ascribes it to De Foe, and that without any other remark than the following: "This is professed to be written by a Sadler in Whitechapel, but the real author was Daniel De Foe." Under this impression, and acquiring the information that the writer of the "*Journal*" was one of the "*Examiners*" appointed in the Plague Year, &c. from the work itself, I inadvertently stated De Foe to have been that officer; but De Foe was not born till 1663.

The next remark made by Londinensis is, that "it is well known that De Foe's History of the Plague is as much a work of imagination as his Robinson Crusoe," &c. On this point myself and your Correspondent are *decidedly at issue*; yet whilst I accept his challenge, let me declare seriously, that if it shall appear that Londinensis has the "better reason," I will readily succumb to his prowess, and retract any assertion which I have made on the baseless authority of the "*Journal*" in question.

I cannot be supposed to be acquainted with the *proofs* which your Correspondent may be able to advance in support of his assertion; but I am most certain that neither the *Biographia Britannica*, nor *Chalmers's Life of De Foe*, will be sufficient for the purpose; though I do opine, that either one or both of those works will be resorted to as furnishing testimony in favour of the asserted fact. I will not, however, forestall the arguments of Londinensis; who, if he possesses the same spirit of candour and love of truth in which I conceive myself to be writing, will, I believe, soon find that the authors just mentioned do by no means warrant the conclusion he has deduced. But I must leave to your Correspondent the business of making his own charge; and, in the intermediate time, shall require no farther credit to be given to my assertions than what may result from the works I have published. My name and character are not unknown in society; and I should hope that they are sufficient to counterbalance any idea which the perusal of the remarks of Londinensis may be the means of exciting, that I would  
on

on any occasion affirm what I did not believe. I shall therefore close this point of controversy for the present, by repeating, that whatever circumstances I have related on the authority of the "Journal of the Plague Year," I do consider them as matter of "genuine History."

On the remaining head of your Correspondent's Letter, a few words will suffice. Between "Withers' Britain's Remembrancer" and the "Journal" quoted as De Foe's, there is unquestionably a general coincidence; yet not more so, in my opinion, than must always appear in detailed accounts of similar events, when written by different authors, and at a distance of time from each other. The symptoms of the Plague, whether it raged in 1625, or in 1665, were the same; the medical treatment was similar; the confusion and distress were alike; the loss of lives in the former year was (when the difference of the population in London is considered) more than equal to two-thirds of that of 1665; a similar progression in the spreading of the pestilence was remarked; and, in short, all the general effects produced by the calamity had that sameness of character which like causes will ever produce when operating under a parity of circumstances. Beyond this, whoever reads "Withers' Remembrancer," (many passages of which I regard with Londinensis as being eminently beautiful,) in comparison with the "Journal" attributed to De Foe, will find a most striking discrepancy; not in the broad outlines of the picture, for that is admitted to be similar, but in the circumstantiality with which individual facts are delineated, and in the narration of occurrences, which, so far as I am acquainted with history, happened in the Plague of 1665, and only then. This latter argument applies also to Withers, who relates various particulars which I do not find in the "Journal."

Were not my Letter already extended beyond the limits which your pages can conveniently spare to me, I would trespass on your goodness, Mr. Urban, by including a few of those passages in which Withers has excelled. How exquisitely pathetic the following:

GENT. MAG. March, 1810.

"Whilst in her arms the mother thought  
the kept <sup>shept.</sup>  
Her infant safe, Death stole him when she  
Sometime he took the mother's life away,  
And left the little babe to lye and play  
With her cold paps, and childish game to  
make, <sup>wake.</sup>  
About those eyes that never more shall

Yours, &c. E. W. BRAYLEY.

Mr. URBAN, March 14.

YOUR Correspondent S. (vol. LXXIX. p. 1204.) states, that the noble families of Portland and Albemarle are not generally known to be of Dutch origin; but I imagine no reader of English History could make such an assertion.

Your Correspondent also asserts, that the family of Mears are descended from the house of Montmorency, De Monte Marisco, De Mountmorres, De Mariscis, Marreis, or Morres, for so the name has been differently used; but I must observe, that the arms are different, and the Morres pedigree is silent as to the branch of Mears, Hervey de Monte Marisco, or De Mountmorres (as Léland calls him), was uncle, not nephew to Earl Strongbow; as your Correspondent might have seen in any History of Ireland. Of the existing families of Marreis, or Morres, your Correspondent displays no intimate knowledge. The elder branch of that antient house received a patent of baronetage in 1631 from Charles I. in the person of Sir John Morres of Knockagh Castle, co. Tipperary; but the estate of Knockagh was separated from the title about 50 years since; and from several branches of the family having emigrated to France on account of their Religion, it is uncertain whether the Baronetage is extinct, or only dormant. The title some years ago devolved to Mr. Morres of the Court, co. Dublin, father or brother of Eleanor Morres Countess of Ormond; upon whose decease, without male issue, it descended to a branch settled in France, as is supposed.

The Viscount Mountmorres (whom your Correspondent calls *Castle Morres*) and Lord Frankfort are erroneously stated (see Lodge's *Peerage*, by the Rev. Mervyn Archdall) to be descended from Sir John Morres, bart. Subsequent researches have proved that

that those noble Peers are not descended from the house of Morres of Knockagh, since the year 1681, when the Baronetage was conferred; and consequently can have no pretension to the title, as was at one time supposed.

BIOGRAPHICUS.

MR. URBAN, *Oxford, Jan. 9.*

I SHOULD have thought it altogether unnecessary to have made any reply to the challenge of *A Warwickshire Farmer*, vol. LXXIX. p. 1119, believing that his Letter would require no refutation in the opinion of your intelligent Readers, had not he made that Letter the vehicle of several unhandsome and unfounded charges, which every lover of truth will be glad to see exposed.

He professes, at first setting out, that his reason for addressing you is to rebut a calumny, which he alleges to have been thrown out against the growers of corn; but his Letter is in fact directed to a different object, being an attack, and no very decent one, upon Mr. Rusher, and the plan he has proposed for harvesting corn in wet weather. Your Correspondent devotes so little of his Letter to the subject he professes to defend, and deviates so far from it, that the greatest part might have been omitted without any diminution of his arguments or his candour. He knows his ground to be untenable, and flies from it.

Whether Mr. Rusher has acted wisely or not in the way by which he has introduced his plan to the notice of the Publick, is not for me to determine. He has given his own reasons for this proceeding in your vol. LXXIX. p. 99, which carry great weight, but which your Correspondent has thought proper to overlook. He certainly had a right to follow the impulse of his own mind, without being subject to the unfair insinuations of the *Warwickshire Farmer*.

Your Correspondent blames Mr. Rusher for not following the example of Dr. Richardson and some others, who have made an unreserved communication of their discoveries to the Publick. That men under nearly the same circumstances do not act alike may be accounted for from various considerations, without imputing bad motives to either. Men in easy circumstances with respect to fortune may act with a li-

berality that would be imprudent in others. My opponent has brought forward some instances, in which ingenious and deserving individuals have been rewarded for publishing inventions by which the world has benefited. Such instances there are. But do they bear any proportion to innumerable others which might be adduced, where genius and skill have been neglected, when they have wrestled with poverty, and grappled with despair? Behold Galileo in the prisons of the Inquisition; and Columbus, after discovering a new world, loaded with chains! See Sir Walter Raleigh expiring in the Tower, Otway perishing in the street, and Chatterton falling by his own hand!

With respect to your Correspondent's suggestion about a patent, ask nineteen persons out of twenty of those who have taken out patents for inventions, whether they have derived, or expect to derive, any benefit from the patent right; they will answer, No. They have laboured and toiled for future generations. They have sown that others may reap. After a time, perhaps, their inventions come into general use, probably after the decease of the inventors, and others may thereby be enriched; but they themselves are neglected and unrewarded.

Your Correspondent has thought proper to make a charge of avarice against Mr. Rusher, for desiring a compensation for the expence and trouble we may naturally suppose attendant on his labours, and for the benefit he proposes to communicate. A more indecent charge was never made. If such charges as these be countenanced, I know not where they may end. As well might he come forward and make the same charge against every person who offers a commodity for sale in a public market, and say, "This man is a base avaricious character; why does he not give away his goods, and not sell them?"

The truth is, Mr. Rusher's proposals are singularly open and fair; and so far from deserving the imputation attempted to be laid on them, that they scarcely have the stamp of prudence; for he publicly offers to return every shilling he may receive, if his subscribers should be dissatisfied.

Did the *Warwickshire Farmer* ne-

yes, hear of books having been sometimes published by subscription, by some of the most eminent characters, where a deposit was received; and yet I believe the Authors were never publicly accused of avarice.

The retort courteous might fairly be made.—What in fact is the determination of your Correspondent? It is this: "We (the Farmers) are resolved to draw our purse-strings close, and not part with a single shilling to procure the benefit of harvesting corn in wet weather. Mr. Rusher's plan may be a good one; the publick might be benefited to a great amount; but in this case our interest will not permit us to encourage it." Does not this conduct fully justify the assertion of another Writer (in vol. LXXIX. p. 932), that the growers of corn will never encourage a scheme of this kind, and that he must look to other supporters?

What, permit me to ask, was the conduct of these men at a distressing and memorable period? Did they give ~~any~~ their commodities? Far from it. Did they not exact a guinea from nearly a starving community, for a commodity that might have fairly been afforded for eight shillings?

Now to the challenge of your Correspondent.

By stating that the Farmers reaped a golden harvest during the last great scarcity, I believe I spoke the opinion of nine-tenths of the people of England, exclusive of the corn-growers themselves. If your Correspondent can refute and disprove that opinion, well; if not, I believe the publick will continue to hold it. The fact itself may indeed be fairly deduced from his own words. He says, "Did not the time alluded to cause our rents to be raised?" &c. Yes. But the rise of rents, and the increase of poor rates, was a *consequence* of their having reaped a golden harvest. The Landlord thought and reasoned thus: "My tenants have obtained an extraordinary price for their grain. They appear full of money; their sons are all gentlemen, and their daughters dress more expensively than my own. They can afford to pay an higher rent." The high price of grain naturally raised the price of other commodities. The poor could not exist on their former earnings, and the rates encreased. We

see that avarice does sometimes defeat its own ends. The Farmers could not resist the temptation of obtaining exorbitant prices, and some of them have since felt the consequence.

Your Correspondent says, "Does it not cost us much more to get in harvest in bad weather than good?" True: but then the Farmer knows that he shall be well repaid, by the advance of price on his grain, that will eventually take place.

I have said, "The Farmer, naturally enough, prefers his own interest;" and I thought (at the time) that I was making their apology for a conduct that some might otherwise have deemed exceptionable, in demanding such a high price for their grain, at a time of general distress. But your Correspondent seems to take offence even at this. "They naturally follow their own interest." Yes; this truth they have made pretty evident. "We will keep our guinea," says your Correspondent, "till we are plainly acquainted with the method." I hope, for the honour of that class of the community, that all Farmers are not so indifferent to the general good.

Again he says, "Does he suppose that bad seasons will pay rent, wages, taxes, and poor-rates?" I never said they would. But here my opponent confounds bad seasons with bad harvest-weather. And I do firmly believe, that Farmers are gainers by bad harvest-weather, provided the rest of the season be good. His corn is then abundant in quantity, and he gets a better price for it than he otherwise would have done.

Another proof that bad harvest-weather increases the gains of the Farmer, may be drawn from *present* experience. Last year we had bad weather during harvest, but the season otherwise was not bad, and now wheat averages about 103 shillings per quarter. As far as my information extends, the crop was an average good one, with respect to quantity, but partly damaged. The Farmer therefore gets a full crop, which he sells for 102s. 9d. instead of 90s. the average price this time 12 months. (I take the prices; Mr. Urban, from the returns in your Magazine for December each year.) I cannot see how any point can be rendered more clear and convincing.

If my opponent will still kick against conviction; it rests with him to prove his positions by facts that will bear investigation, and not by loose assertion, or unqualified denial.

The opposition of your Correspondent to the plan of harvesting, reminds me of the fable of the Ox and the Mustiff: "By your leave, Mr. Mastiff," says the hungry Ox (the publick), "I should like to taste a bit of that nice hay and corn that lies neglected in the manger near you." "Get you gone," say the snarling curs (your Correspondent and his adherents). "We will not enjoy it ourselves; nor shall you, if we can possibly prevent it." X. Y. Z.

Mr. URBAN, March 21.

IT has been so often asserted, that the Society of Antiquaries have adopted the opinion, that Gothic Architecture had its origin in this country, and that they have suggested the propriety of the term of *English* being substituted for *Gothic*; and no contradiction of this assertion having appeared; it is no doubt generally believed that the Society has in this instance deviated from the established usage of their own, and other literary societies, and actually promulgated such an opinion. You may be assured, nevertheless, that the opinion above alluded to has been adopted neither by the Society nor its Council, but appears as that of an individual member; a circumstance which any one who thinks it worth his while may easily ascertain, by turning to the account of *Durham Cathedral*, published by the Society, where it will be found as a note of the ingenious Baronet by whom it is well known that account was drawn up. I very much doubt, indeed, whether this note was ever laid before the Society till it appeared in print. On this occasion, I beg leave to suggest to the Council of the Society, the propriety of inserting in their various publications a caution, similar to that prefixed to the *Transactions of the Royal Society*, and the *Society of Arts*, &c. intimating that the Society, as a body, do not hold themselves responsible for the opinions contained in the several communications of their members which they publish. ARCHAIOPHILUS.

*The Tendency of a Note of Mr. THOMAS WARTON upon MILTON refuted.*

THE ingenious Critick, Mr. Thomas Warton, in his edition of the *Minor Poems of Milton* has, in a note, p. 436 of the volume, inserted the following remark respecting Milton:

"In his *Iconoclastes*, he (Milton) censures King Charles for studying 'one whom we well know was the closet companion of his solitudes—William Shakespear.'—Mr. Warton thus proceeds: 'This remonstrance, which not only resulted from his (Milton's) abstinence of a KING, but from his disapprobation of PLAYS, would have come with propriety from *Pyrrhus* or *Hugh Peters*.'"

There are few among Mr. Warton's admirers who bear him a steadier attachment than myself; but his boldest advocates must admit that he is frequently inaccurate; and, in the instance alluded to, something appears like intended perversion. It must be remembered, that Milton's tract is directed against the *Eikon Basilike*, the pious book pretended to have been written by Charles, amidst "his solitudes and sufferings;" and it is due to Milton to recite more fully the passage, from which Dr. Warton has made his extract. In speaking of Charles, the sublime Poet says: "Who knows not that the deepest policy of a tyrant has been ever to counterfeit (being) religious? Aristotle has, in his *Politics*, mentioned that specious craft among twelve other tyrannical sophisms. Neither want we examples: Andronicus Commenus, the Byzantine Emperor, though a most cruel tyrant, is reported by Nicetas to have been a constant reader of St. Paul's Epistles; and, by continual study, had so incorporated the phrase and style of that transcendent Apostle into his familiar letters, that the imitation seemed to vie with the original. Yet this availed him not to deceive the people of that empire; who, notwithstanding his *Saint's rizard*, tore him to pieces for his tyranny. From stories of this nature, both ancient and modern, which abound, the Poets also, and some *English*, have been in this point so mindful of decorum, as to put never more pious words in the mouth of any person than of a tyrant. I shall not instance an abstruse author, wherein the King might

might be less conversant, but one whom we well know was the closet companion of these his *solitudes*, William Shakspeare, who introduces the person of Richard the Third, speaking in as high a strain of *piety* and *mortification* as is uttered in any passage of this Book (the *Eikon Basilike*), and sometimes to the same sense and purpose with some words in this place. "I intended," saith he, "not only to oblige my friends, but my enemies." The like saith Richard, Act II. Scene I :

"I do not know that Englishman alive  
With whom my soul is any jot at odds,  
More than the infant that is born to night;  
I thank my God for my humility."

"Other stuff of this sort may be read throughout the whole Tragedy; wherein the Poet used not much licence in departing from the truth of History, which delivers him a deep dissembler, not of his affections only, but of his religion."

In this latter extract it will be seen, that not any censure could have been intended against Charles, on account of his love of Shakspeare. Such purpose came not within Milton's scope; his effort was, to impress his countrymen with a conviction that Charles's Religion was assumed; and that it was such as had been exhibited in the borrowed sanctity of Richard the Third, by Shakspeare; not "an abstruse author," but one who was "the closet companion of Charles in his solitudes." Neither is the expression "stuff" used in disrespect to Shakspeare; for Milton compliments him in that very passage, by saying, he "had not used much licence in departing from the truth of History." The application of "stuff" is to the cant of Richard, and his pretended meekness and humility.

Yours, &c.

W. P.

Mr. URBAN, *Wimpole Street,*  
*March 15.*

SINCE the death of the immortal Shakspeare, a period of 190 years has elapsed, without any direct proof of the existence of any early Portrait of this really celebrated great man. I have ever entertained a doubt, whether such authority could be procured; but became a convert on seeing the very extraordinary Picture at present in the possession of Mr. Stace, bookseller, Middle Scot-

land Yard. The resemblance bears correspondence in feature and character to Draehout and Marshall's Portraits, prefixed to the first editions of his Plays 1623, and Poems 1640. These have ever been considered by the best judges as the most authentic representations of Shakspeare. The present Picture appears to have been painted about the latter part of Elizabeth's reign; and, by minute inspection, the letters W. S. and figure 1597; may be discovered.

Yours, &c.

C. T. J.

Mr. URBAN, *The Shades.*

TO hold converse with a Ghost, is certainly a very bold undertaking; yet will I adventure (being a departed spirit) a few words with the Ghost of Shakspeare himself.

The passage quoted in p. 113, seems to have but one meaning; Brutus certainly intended to speak of himself; and if we turn to the first scene of the Play, we shall find Cassius alludes to the quiet disposition of Brutus, and hints that it was not easily moved: he says:

"I am glad that my weak words  
Have struck but thus much shew of fire from  
Brutus."

Here is an allusion to the very simile of a flint, which is to be found in the passage quoted by the Ghost of the immortal Bard. The temper of Brutus was mild; and not till he was "much entorced," would he shew a "hasty spark." The character of Cassius is more gloomy and irritable. (GLENDOWER.)

Mr. URBAN, *Old Town, Stratford-upon-Avon, Mar. 18.*

SOME years ago, there appeared in the public prints an account of two of Shakspeare's original Letters being discovered among numerous miscellaneous documents belonging to the Duke of Dorset's family. I am not aware those letters have been yet published; and am also ignorant in whose possession they remain. A Deed, found among the papers of the late Rev. Mr. Fetherstonhaugh, and the Poet's Will in Doctors' Commons, seem then to bear the only signatures of Shakspeare with which the publick are acquainted; and it is a circumstance somewhat extraordinary, that so little should be known either of his theatrical or private epis-

epistolary correspondence. It would be an agreeable task to numbers of your Readers, to peruse copies of those Letters, if not previously published; and I thus address their possessor, requesting the insertion of them in your extensively-circulated Magazine, with fac-similes of the signatures, and of any seals (*whatever may be their device*) yet remaining upon them. For this latter acquisition I am particularly anxious; and, as it is reasonable to suppose that some Shakspearian MSS. are buried among other masses of antient papers distributed throughout this kingdom, or in the unexplored repositories of private individuals, should any of your numerous Correspondents possess Letters, or any other memoranda, written by, or bearing any Signature or Seal of the Poet, the communication of them would particularly oblige,

Yours, &c. R. B. W.

## ILLUSTRATIONS OF HORACE.

## BOOK I. SATIRE IV.

*Dederim quibus esse poetis, &c.]*

Horace consequently founds his claim to the poetic wreath on his Lyric Poetry, as appears from several of his Odes, as well as from the nineteenth Epistle (to Mæcenas). But when he composed this Satire, he had but recently begun to make some few essays, still little known, in that species of Poetry altogether new to the Romans.

*Comædia, necne, poema, &c.]* Horace having just before characterized those to whom the honourable title of Poet legitimately belonged, it next became a question, whether the dramatist, as such, was a Poet: and his pretensions could really be founded only on the lyric part of the old comedy, the chorus, which however in the new Comedy no longer existed. Menander, therefore, according to this definition, would have been no Poet; nay, if Homer had only wrote the *Odyssey* (the style and diction whereof has little of the *os magna sonaturum*), the right of Homer himself to the title of Poet might be called in question; whereas Plato, before whom, as far as relates to the *ingenium*, as also to the *mens divinior*, and the *os magna sonaturum*, even the most enrapd Lyric Poets bow their heads, would have been the prince of Poets. This is neither the place for

a dissertation on that subject, nor could it be of any utility to readers, who know that neither dithyrambic inspiration and intoxicated enthusiasm, nor a high-sounding diction, but the ingenuity, by an illusive association of the marvellous with the natural, and in general by the vivid representation of interesting objects, to make the hearer or the reader feel and believe what we please, in conjunction with the art of fabricating all this into elegant versification; is what has exalted Homer to be the father of Poets, and conferred the title of Poet on all his genuine posterity. Horace was not such a novice as to be ignorant of this; and although his characterization of the Poet be very incomplete, he could not possibly have had anything else in view by it than to say, that he to whom the title of Poet is justly due, must be a man of genius, and capable of that poetical enthusiasm and rapturous language which particularly marks the Lyric Bard, whenever he finds it necessary. For though he afterwards by strenuous efforts raised himself to the foremost rank of Lyric Poets among the Romans, yet no one was farther than him from elevating the sallies of drunkenness, joy, or other passions, which, among the rude children of nature, constitute a species of savage melody, and what is termed the autoschediastic poesy, to an undue superiority over the art of invention; and he accordingly, in his Epistle to the Pisones, is witty upon Democritus — who contends,

“That Genius sorry Art transcends,  
And bars from Helicon each wight  
That has his understanding right,”

but leaves the problem, whether his Satires may be styled poems, undecided, with a promise to settle the affair at some other time; though in the sequel he found it not necessary to keep his word. I conceive, therefore, that he here had no other intention than gently to remind the infinite multitude of dull versifiers which swarmed in Rome, that between people of their stamp and a Poet in the proper acceptation, the distance was extreme. That he himself, as touching his Satires, pretended only to a place amongst the versemen, was partly by way of entering his caveat against all recrimination on

on the part of the latter; partly because at that time he had in fact made no pretensions on that head, and wished to be regarded rather as an amateur\*, than one who followed Poetry as a master in the art; in short, for the same reason that one, who may paint very pretty miniatures or take likenesses in crayons for his own amusement, and (to use the words of the *Bourgeois-gentilhomme*) for his particular friends, does not therefore reckon himself on a par with Rafael and Titian; nor when- ever the great Painters are named, would immediately cry: *Nos poma natusus!*

*Numquid Pomponius istis, &c.]*

This is a practice peculiar to our Author, with a smiling side-glance, *en passant*, to deliver his packet to somebody that did not appear to be present. We see from the scope and connexion, that this Pomponius was in the predicament of the dissolute young gentleman in the comedy, at whose follies and extravagances the father is irritated; and that is all we are able to say of him. — The gens *Pomponia* was, by the way, a numerous plebeian family; but, since the year of the city 518, counted some of the Consuls among its members, and in Cicero's time, through Q. Pomponius, an eminent orator, and the celebrated Titus Pomponius Atticus, had grown into consequence. From the Roman history and from coins, we are acquainted with four branches of this race, severally distinguished by the surnames, *Matho*, *Melo*, *Flaccus*, and *Rufus*.

*Postquam discordia tetra, &c.]* Ennius, from whom, as we are informed by Servius, the commentator on Virgil, this quotation is made by Horace, was by the Romans, who could not for a great length of time get the better of their *aversion*, their primitive rudeness and ignorance in matters of taste, as long as he was intelligible to them, accounted their Homer. They styled him, by way of eminence, the Poet; and, in reality, immense as is the interval between Homer and him, yet Virgil (by his own confession, and in his very words) scraped together a quantity of gold dust from the dunghill of this ancient master of the Roman lyre.

\* *Me pedibus delectat claudere verba.*  
Sat. x.

*Nulla tuberna meos — Hermogenisque Tigelli — nec recedam, &c.]* Whoever intended to publish his writings, disposed of them either gratuitously or for a pecuniary consideration to a sort of booksellers, who caused transcripts to be made of them, and carried on a public trade in those productions. As these people usually had their stalls in covered colonades (*portici*), they were in the habit of hanging the titles of their literary novelties, written in large letters, to the pillars against which their stalls were placed; thus, at least, I understand the words, *nulla meos habeat pila libellos*, and think this interpretation more natural than that of the Scholiast: *In pila epigrammatu scribebant poetæ qui non tradebant bibliopolis*. In that particular it was then nearly the same as with us. Persons of curiosity walking that way, especially gentlemen of the profession, and the fraternity of *Ardelios* and parasites, who lived by their wit, connoisseurship, and *persiflage*, and with that sort of coin paid their reckoning at the tables of the rich and great, read as they passed by, the titles affixed to the columns, or peeped into the open books, and turned over the leaves, in order to snap up something that they might retail to their host and his guests, &c.

As to the *Hermogenes* *Tigellius*, who is here brought in again in tolerably bad company, I am inclined to suppose, that it is not the singer *Tigellius* (spoken of in the second and third Satires), a man who in his days certainly made a considerable figure at Rome, but some son or nephew of his, who, as heir to the remainder of his estate, which he had consumed with *ambubiæns*, female dancers, and *balatrones*, might likewise have inherited his pretension to the character of a *bel esprit* and man of fashion, and to the patronage which he accorded to some subaltern creatures of that category. I admit, therefore, two *Tigellios Hermogenes*: the celebrated one, who was already dead when Horace composed his second Satire, and in the *interim* had scarcely returned *ab inferis*; and the present stranger, who is rather roughly handled both here and in the tenth Satire. At least, I cannot apprehend how, without this pre-supposition, we can easily reconcile what Horace in several



several places and at various times says of Tigellius Hermogenes, and, without using force, make it all relate to the elder Tigellius alone.

*Sæpe tribus lectis cœnare cœnare querens.*] This periphrase means nothing more than, We frequently see twelve persons at table as guests. — The manner of entertaining their company by the Greeks and Romans at their feasts and entertainments, as is well known, differed from ours principally in this, that they did not sit at table, but lolled in an ‘accumbent’ posture†. At meals, where several guests were invited, the table was commonly four-cornered, and, on three of its sides, furnished with a sort of canapées or sophas (*lectis*), on which the guests, by threes, or fours, and even fives, reclined. Such a sopha, because it generally accommodated three persons, was called by a term borrowed from the Greeks, *triclinium*; the eating-room itself, however, was likewise so denominated by them, which by the Romans was called *cœnatio* or *cœnaculum*. The size of the table, as well as of the tricliniums or sophas, was always, with the great and opulent (who were provided with these moveables of various dimensions), proportioned to the number of the guests; and the luxury exhibited even in the days of our Poet in these articles is incredible.

*E quibus unus amet quavis aspergere cunctos.*] All the MSS. read *quavis*. Gesner wishes that even only one might be found which read *quavis*; because then the whole passage would manifestly acquire an unforced construction, perfectly consistent with the whole context. By retaining *quavis*, that word, as well as the *e quibus unus* — is ambiguous. Does *quavis* relate to *aquam*, as Muretus thinks? or does it mean *quavis ratione*? Does *unus* imply one of all the twelve? or one of the four who were reclining together on the same sopha? Whether we take the one or the other as we think fit; I miss that concinnity, that perspicuity, ease, and sim-

plicity of diction, so habitual to our Bard. By the single alteration of an *a* into an *i*, the whole business is done. Methinks in such a case the liberty is allowable, which Bentley frequently takes, namely, to pre-suppose that the fault lies with the transcribers; and that Horace wrote what presents the most appropriate interpretation.

Great Ormond Street.

W. T.

*An Historical Survey of the Ecclesiastical Antiquities of FRANCE.*  
Letter III.

MR. URBAN,

ON reading over Architect's second Letter, with a view to the continuation of my task, I set myself to account for the arrogant and contemptuous style in which he has expressed himself. At length I hit upon the cause; it was at all events to attract notice. He judged with sufficient foresight, that, had he merely criticised, the intelligent Reader would have contented himself with smiling at his want of information, and passed to another Article; but by clothing it in its present garb, he secured an attraction, which neither dulness nor ignorance could entirely overpower; for even if the common Reader should still remain phlegmatic, the indignation of some friend would surely be provoked to reprobate such offensive and unwarranted aggression; however enfeebled by the accompaniment of a weak judgment, and, what is worse, by the proofs of a total inability to form a sound one. Before however I proceed to this second Letter, there are one or two points in his former one which I must briefly notice. Mr. Whittington in p. 48 of his Work makes honourable mention of the great bridge at Avignon, built between the years 1171—1188; a structure which has excited the astonishment and admiration of Europe. “Architect” here exclaims, “Bridges and Chapels, with us of equal importance, and of a date as early, now in good repair.” There is, Mr. Urban, a certain hardihood of assertion that defies all comment;

\* The Roman recumbent, or more properly accumbent posture in eating was introduced after the first Punic war. *Arbutnot on Com.*

† While frugality was still prevalent among the Romans, they ate sitting, as we do, and as the Cretes and Spartans did among the Greeks. Even after the tricliniums came into fashion, the ladies thought it more decent to retain the old custom; till at last, as the manners became less strict, they conformed to the practice of the men.

until,

until, therefore, he has produced a well-authenticated example in support of this assertion, we may readily excuse ourselves from wasting any time upon this head. In Architect's remarks on Chapter VI. I find it extremely difficult to select any thing worthy of answer. He is upon the fume and fret throughout two whole columns, but without one word which can affect the object of his spleen. Mr. Whittington's plan leads him to enumerate the vast number of religious edifices erected in France during the reign of St. Louis: "Architect" angrily cites England at the same period, and talks of neglect and prejudice in regard to the latter country; but these only exist in his own mind. Had England been even more fertile than France of builders and buildings at this time, they would still have made no part of Mr. Whittington's Narrative. This remark applies with equal justice to Mr. Whittington's enumeration of the civil and military edifices of France during the 11th century. With respect to "Architect's" comments upon St. Nicolas, and the cathedral at Rheims, I shall take a future opportunity of speaking; and the last thing I have to notice at present is, his observations upon "The Collegiate Church of St. Sepulchre at Paris, having been begun in 1326, and finished so as to have mass said in it the succeeding year."—"On what a trifling design and contracted scale," exclaims our Architect, "must a church be, which in a manner was erected in the course of one year! Is this an example to be admitted in proof of the superiority of France in her architectural career?" This is triumphant language, but unfortunately totally beside the purpose. Every Antiquary, but the one we have to do with, knows that mass was frequently celebrated in churches long before the completion of the fabric. The history of many of our cathedrals furnishes us with instances to this point, that of Salisbury in particular, where it is expressly recorded that mass was celebrated five years after the commencement, and 33 years before the finishing, of the building. I cannot however refrain from producing one other instance,

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as the testimony is most precise for our present argument. Venerable Bede, speaking of Abbot Boniface's famous Church at Weremouth, says, "He prosecuted the work with extraordinary zeal and diligence, in so much that within the compass of a year after the foundations were laid he caused the roof to be put on, and divine service performed in it." To return to the church of the Holy Sepulchre at Paris: so far from its being mentioned in proof of the superiority of France, it is expressly stated that the architectural efforts of France during the 14th century were few in number, and of little note; in fact it is merely named, as the reader may see, as one of the few that were built at that period. All that I have left unnoticed of "Architect's" strictures on Chap. VI. is such mere rant, that I cannot consent to tire the patience of my readers by further comment, but proceed to "Architect's" second letter, and to Chap. I. of Part II. of the "Historical Survey." In speaking of the Abbey Church of St. Germain des Prez, Mr. Whittington gives the following extract from Bouillart, the well-known historian of that abbey: "The altars of the chapels, which according to the ancient custom stood insulated, and were open behind for the reception of relics, were placed close to the wall about the year 1528." Upon which our objector thus comments: "With us, the altars of all descriptions appear in innumerable instances, either from part of the table being still in existence, or the mortised recesses and brackets for supporting them, never to have been insulated. In small chapels they were let into the Eastern wall, and in choir they were let into the basement of the altar screens themselves, consult the cathedrals of Durham, Gloucester, &c. the abbey church of St. Alban's, Glastonbury, &c. with us the place for containing relics, &c. &c. Perhaps our author's inexperience in these sort of arrangements made him misconceive the meaning of the historical account he has quoted." The words of Bouillart are these: "Les autels de la plupart des chapelles étoient isolés, et creusés par derrière pour

"à mettre des corps saints selon l'ancien usage de l'Eglise; L'Abbe Quinqueme en fit adosser plusieurs contre la muraille, qu'il consacra de nouveau en 1327." It will instantly be perceived that Mr. Whittington has rendered this passage with the utmost fidelity; and I must be permitted in my turn to observe, that it was most evidently Architect's *insuperance* in the Antiquities of the Christian Church, which led him to doubt of Mr. Whittington's accuracy. In fact it was the custom of the Church from the earliest times to *insulate* the altar; a custom which prevailed through many ages, and is not yet extinct, although the general practice of the last four centuries has been to the contrary. If Architect be dissatisfied with the authority of M. Bouillart, I refer him to the description given by Eusebius of the church built by Paulinus at Tyre, to Du Fresnoie Constantinopolis Christians, to Beveridge, to Mede, to Cardinal Bona, and to Bingham's Antiquities of the Christian Church. All these writers bear full testimony to the insulated position of the altar in the ancient Christian church. I extract the testimony of Mede in his own words for Architect's private satisfaction. "That altars (says that writer) had generally and anciently stood up against the "East wall, and not in medio *τῆ αὐλῆς βραχίονος*, which was a *monstrous* and *foul* error; you will find him (some "ARCHITECT" I suppose of the 17th century) most fully and largely confuted." Mede's Works, page 1036. That this was also the case in later times, both Italy and France, to omit other foreign examples, bear ample testimony. From the time of Constantine to the present day, the high altar at St. Peter's, St. John Lateran, &c. &c. has been insulated. At Milan the position of the altar was for many ages considered as a matter of indifference. Among other reformations introduced into the church of that state in the 16th century by Cardinal Borromeo, he ordered that there should be left a space of eight cubits between the altar and the wall, to admit the assistance of more priests on solemn occasions. In Abbot Super's account of the church at St. Denis, he describes a costly fable

encased round with curious precious stones, which was evidently used for an altar by the following inscription:

Da pro presenti, cæli mœnia satiari,  
Significata magis significante placent.

An insulated altar was also placed before the tomb of Charles the Bald in the same church. Beatus Rhenanus, in his Preface to the Liturgy of St. Chrysostom, has indeed this general observation, "that these wall-altars in Europe are by no means so ancient as the churches; but of a much fresher and later erection." I cannot permit Architect to get off by saying that he spoke of the position of the altar *with us*, i. e. in the churches of this country; *first*, because Mr. Whittington was describing a *French* church, upon the arrangement of which, Architect's argument, to give it any meaning at all, must be intended to bear thus, 'the altar was not insulated with us, therefore it could not be so in France;' either then he writes without a meaning, or his meaning must be founded in his utter ignorance of the subject on which he dogmatizes; nor, *secondly*, must he be allowed to get off by this plea, because I shall now shew him to be equally unacquainted with the usages of the ancient church *at home* as well as *abroad*. One of the first altars of which we have any mention in the Ecclesiastical History of this country was placed by Augustin, the apostle to the Saxons, in the abbey church at Canterbury. This church Bede, in his history, informs us had an altar "in medio sui pene." In the old cathedral church of the same city, as we learn from Edmer, a writer of the eleventh century, were two insulated altars, one in the Presbytery dedicated to Christ, a second in the chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary. This church was destroyed by fire about the year 1067. In 1070 Lanfranc was made Archbishop of Canterbury, and soon after set himself to rebuild his cathedral. Of this church we have also a particular description from Gervase, a monk of that time, who notices three altars, which we clearly perceive to have been insulated; *first*, the altar of the Holy Cross, placed under the centre of the great tower which separated the nave from the choir; *secondly*, the high altar with the archbishop's throne

these behind it, and the presbytery in front; *thirdly*, the altar of the blessed Virgin to the East of the throne; between which altar and the Eastern wall of the church were laid the bodies of two archbishops, Wilfrid of York, and Odo of Canterbury. Yet, our Architect asserts that *with us, altars of all descriptions were never insulated*, but let into the screens, or into the Eastern wall. My readers might justly complain of my prolixity, if I pressed this point further; and Architect himself may begin to suspect that I do not desist from want of other instances to produce.

AN AMATEUR.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, March 10,  
**A**LLow me to draw the attention of your antiquarian correspondents to the following inquiries.

A watch lately fell in my way which is, as I should conjecture, of an early date. It is the very counterpart of the one which Mrs. Joyce Frankland holds in her hand, in Mr. Churton's life of Dean Nowell\*, and similar to others which I have seen delineated on pictures of the same age. In form it resembles what we now term a hunting watch; but it is more than double the bulk of any watch at present in use. The outward case was not (I think) of gold, but resembled a remarkably fine pale brass, or some mixed metal. The inner case was covered with figures exquisitely wrought in the most beautiful enamel. The maker's name was *Jehan Augter à Paris*. Could any of your readers favour me with an account of the comparative celebrity of this maker, and of the period in which he lived?

I should likewise esteem myself much obliged to any one who is acquainted with the pedigree and family connexions of the illustrious Archbishop Crammer, to state—whether the descendants of that prelate were related, either directly or collaterally, to the Chesters, a Northamptonshire family, of whom was Sir Anthony Chester.

Yours, &c. AN INQUIRER.

\* See the engraving from the picture of that lady in the hall of Brazen Nose College, Oxford, p. 336 of Churton's life of Dean Nowell.

Mr. URBAN, February 17.  
**A**S a lover of candour, I am certain you will be happy to admit this extenuation of a fault which I confess myself to have committed by the paper in your Vol. LXXIX. p. 1201, signed "A late Visitant of Southamton." This letter was addressed to you, as the date will evince, previous to the decease of the person therein mentioned. I should exceedingly blame myself if I had been capable of penning such observations after the departure of any person for another world, as I conceive it a most contemptible action to ridicule, in the slightest degree, one who is prevented by absence from parrying the attack; and, in conformity to this sentiment, I rejoice to say, that I addressed to you a *second* letter after the decease of the person alluded to, requesting the suppression of the former communication\*.

I may here be expected to define my real opinion of the character in question. This Nobleman, with a perception at once comprehensive and discriminating, was inactive and unambitious; he might have appeared to some to be destitute of charity and generosity; of generosity his countenance indicated the possession, as well as of frankness, open-heartedness, and good-nature; but, unfortunately, with all these truly noble principles, Nature, by having formed him too ductile, and too easily deluded by the appearance of right and propriety, rendered him apparently the reverse of what he really was; and, the judgement of the persons around and in intimacy with him being too frequently preferred to his own, he was led into inconsistencies which, had he exercised his own judgment, would have been carefully avoided. His inactivity was the more surprising, as his father was one of the first politicians and statesmen of the day; and an ancestor not far remote, one of the first among the philosophers, mathematicians, and physicians which Britain boasts; and it was to rouse the dormant virtues and talents which he possessed, that the paper I wrote was intended.

I trust I have now discharged the

\* The first letter was actually printed before the second was received. EDIT.

duty that I owe to you, Mr. Urban, to myself, and to the departed Nobleman. Yours, &c. CANNIBARS.

MR. URBAN, Rectory-House, Red-  
ley-Stoke, March 15.

IN compliance with the desire of Cornubiensis, (p. 112,) I with great pleasure transmit to him, through the medium of your very useful and widely circulated pages, a literal copy of Mr. Secretary Nares' circular letter alluded to by him, on the subject of "Briefs," addressed to the clergy and churchwardens of, I presume, every parish in England, in the year 1804. And if you think, Sir, that any material service would be moreover rendered either to himself, or to any others of my clerical brethren at a distance, by submitting to their inspection, by means of the same valuable channel, the Plan of a Register of Briefs\* which, on the receipt of that letter, I immediately adopted in my own little parish, (and which, I am happy to say, so far met the approbation of several of my fellow-labourers in the Christian vineyard in this part of the diocese in which I reside, as to be at once sanctioned by their introduction of it into their respective parishes likewise;) you will do me a particular favour by allotting to it a spare corner in your next Number, by way of supplement to Mr. Nares' address itself, as required by Cornubiensis.

THOMAS ABRAHAM SALMON.

The letter alluded to by your Correspondent, as received by himself from Mr. Nares; must mean, I take it for granted, that dated on the 20th of February 1806, and annexed to the six several Briefs themselves which were issued from the High Court of Chancery on the same day; which was therefore, in due course, delivered to the different churchwardens, at the ensuing Summer visitations of the respective bishops, archdeacons, and other ecclesiastical ordinaries.

"(CIRCULAR.)

"To the Minister and Churchwardens of the Parish of ————

Gentlemen,

"Many complaints having been made by persons who have been under the necessity of applying for Briefs, I have endeavoured to ascertain the cause of the

\* The Plan shall be given in our next.

delay, and also the reason the collections are so small; and find that it is owing to the neglect of some of the Churchwardens in returning the Briefs, and the omission of some Clergymen either to read them, or frequently to read them all at once. I have examined the Undertaker's accounts, and can safely assure you, they are kept in the most regular manner. I have therefore the Lord Chancellor's directions to express his wish, that the following Requisitions may be strictly complied with. I am, Gentlemen, your obedient humble servant,

"JOHN NARES,

"Secretary of Briefs to the Lord Chancellor."

"Churchwardens or Chapelwardens, Teachers and Preachers of every separate Congregation, or persons who have taught or preached among Quakers, shall, immediately after receiving Briefs from the Undertaker, endorse the time of receiving, and set their names.

"Then the Churchwardens or Chapelwardens shall forthwith deliver them to the Minister.

"And the Ministers, on receipt, shall endorse the time, and set their names.

"Then the Ministers (and Teachers respectively), in two months after receipt, shall on some Sunday, immediately before Sermon, openly read, or cause them to be read, to the Congregation.

"Then the Churchwardens and Chapelwardens (and Teachers and others, to whom they were delivered) shall collect the money that shall be freely given, either in the assembly, or by going from house to house, as the Briefs require.

"Next, the sum collected, the place where, and time when, shall be endorsed, fairly written in words at length, according to the form to be printed on the back of each Brief, and signed by the Minister and Churchwardens, or by the Teacher and two Elders, or two other substantial persons of such separate Congregation.

"Afterwards, on request of the Undertaker (or other person by him lawfully authorized), the Churchwardens and Teachers shall deliver to him the Briefs so endorsed, and the money thereon collected.

"Every Minister, Curate, Teacher, Preacher, Churchwarden, Chapelwarden, and Quaker refusing or neglecting to do any thing above required, shall forfeit £20.; to be recovered by Action of Debt, Bill, Plaint, or Information.

"And in every Parish or Chapelry, and separate Congregation, a Register shall be kept by the Minister or Teacher, of all monies collected by virtue of such Briefs therein; also inserting the occasion of the Brief, and the time when collected; to which all persons, at all times, may resort without fee. 1st March 1804."

SHORT

SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE LATE MRS.  
STANDEVENS.

THE history of this accomplished and unfortunate young woman, who died Dec. 30, 1809, of consumption, in Crossfield, Halifax, is painfully interesting; but, as the lesson it teaches is full of instruction, a few particulars are added, in the hope, that as a warning example to female youth, her sufferings and melancholy fate may not have happened in vain:—Eliza Evans was the only child of the Rev. Mr. Evans of Malpas, in Cheshire, domestic chaplain to Lord Cholmondeley. His character, as given by one who knew him, was, in every respect, excellent. He was exemplary and useful in the discharge of his sacred office, noticed and caressed by the rich and great for his acquirements, and virtues, and beloved by the poor for his piety and charities.—Eliza lost her mother at the early age of five years; and ten years afterwards was bereft of her father. The interval between these two deprivations was spent at the best schools which Chester and Shrewsbury afforded. Her attainments were worthy of the opportunities which she enjoyed. In addition to her native language, she became mistress of French and Italian, excelled in music and drawing, and attained eminence in the variety of fancy-work, without having neglected the more useful acquisition of plain work. She was sent for from school to attend the death-bed of her father: he left her, at the age of 15, about £800. under the guardianship of Sir Thomas Edwards of Frodesley. To this little fortune Lord Cholmondeley added the life-interest of the leasehold property possessed by her father, estimated at from £60. to £70. *per annum*. Her guardian died soon after his curage, and his ward continued to reside with Lady Edwards. Some circumstances, which, at this distance of time, it were useless to detail, separated her from the protection of this family, and she left them to reside with an old servant and housekeeper of her father. It is unnecessary to give any particulars of the early disappointment of her hopes. Young, accomplished, in some degree independent, separated from any near connexions, and womanly beyond her years, by one imprudent act she plunged herself into embarrassments which ended only with her life. At this period she became acquainted with Mr. Standevens, a young man of 23, the hero at that time of the Shrewsbury Theatre, and who wore the sock and buskin alternately, with equal and no mean provincial celebrity. They met at a musical party. They were both musical. At 16, whilst in mourning for her father, she became a wife, at 17 a mother. The sequel of

her melancholy history is now soon told. Her life was what may be seen in the green-room of every provincial theatre. Her talents were not adapted to the stage; her figure was little, her voice had lost its sweetness, and in particular she could not get the better of a timidity which made her never feel at home upon the stage. She did not rise above very subordinate parts in the Theatre; and, during the greater portion of her career, she was an actress, not from choice, but necessity. She dressed her face with smiles, and her person with finery, to enable her to still the clamorous craving, and to clothe the nakedness of six poor children at home. To the wear and tear of the first actor in all parts of a provincial theatre, Mr. Standevens' constitution, originally robust, fell a sacrifice. As his health, and perhaps his theatrical fame and his powers of entertaining, decreased, his family increased. A long sickness destroyed his only means of helping his wife and children; and added to their embarrassments. The leasehold property, the gift of Lord Cholmondeley, had been disposed of. About two years ago, death removed poor Standevens from the contemplation of poverty and suffering, which he could not alleviate. It ought not to be omitted, that when separated from his wife by sickness, whilst she followed with part of her family the fortunes of the company, this poor man's letters endeavoured to cheer and support her, and breathed unabated tenderness and affection for her and her children. Mrs. Standevens endeavoured to retain her station on the stage, humble as it was, but in vain. On the expiration of her engagement, it could not be renewed; her strength was unequal even to her subordinate parts; the insidious disease to which she fell a victim was gradually undermining a constitution naturally delicate, and her spirit was completely broken. On foot with her children, in rags and wretchedness, she travelled from Tidswell in Derbyshire, in search of her husband's parish. About a year ago, whilst on this route, she arrived at Halifax, and entering at night, without any previous intimation, the house of a distant female relation of her husband, threw herself and her children upon her protection. But the circumstances of this relative were entirely unequal to such a call: she had for many years taken care of and educated the eldest boy, and has continued her kindness to this unfortunate family to the present hour. Mrs. Standevens and her children lived some time in a room in Copper-street, and afterwards, about three months, in Crossfield. Here they were supported by a small allowance from her husband's parish, by her needle, by her teaching a few scholars,

scholars, by the kindness of their relation, and by the casual bounty of the charitable. Her disease had now nearly run its course; its last stage was alleviated, and her passage to the grave rendered easier, by medical assistance. A few days before her death, she was admitted a home patient of the Halifax General Dispensary, and was relieved from the fund of the Benevolent Society, by the visitor of the district in which she lived. She was perfectly aware of her approaching dissolution. On the evening on which she died, she said to a poor kind neighbour, "Do not leave me, Martha!" The poor woman knelt beside her (the bed was on the floor) and supported the dying mother in her arms. After having in this situation been a short time engaged in prayer, she looked for her eldest daughter, who was kneeling at the foot of the bed, and, fixing her eyes upon her, serenely breathed her last. Her dying words were, "I bequeath my children to God, and resign myself into his hands!" She thus commended her orphans to the protection of him who is the father of the fatherless; and, trusting to his merciful acceptance, gave back her spirit into the hands of the widow's God. This is a sorrowful tale; but there are some circumstances on which the feelings may dwell with pleasure. The acquirements of her youth she retained to her death. In her accumulated distresses they ministered to her support, and mitigated the sufferings which they could not remove. She was thus enabled to be the instructress of her children. In the several towns which the Company visited, she taught drawing and the use of the piano-forte, and made raffles of pictures and fancy-work for the support

of her family. Her quickness in plain-work contributed to the same end. And when her work failed, or was finished, she spent her hours in reading. She more than once attempted to establish a school, but the world's prejudice marred her success: "She had been, or was a player!" and it is no wonder that this laudable purpose failed. Unfortunate woman! one single act of imprudence altered entirely the complexion of her life. What a contrast do the two portions of it present. Though in the first 15 years she felt the irreparable loss of a mother, and though her father's death ultimately deprived her of an adviser and a home, her childhood and youth were spent, happily and usefully, in the acquisition of knowledge, and in the society of valuable friends. The last 15 years present a melancholy and different picture; but, in circumstances and in society, by no means favourable to virtue, her character remained without blemish and without reproach.

It is highly gratifying to find, that the religious impressions of her infancy and youth, were so far from being effaced by subsequent years spent in a dangerous profession, and marked with a variety in her last moments, that they did not forsake her amidst the most squalid wretchedness, or during the most acute sufferings; but enabled her, in circumstances of extreme distress, to die in peace with humble resignation and hope.—Five destitute orphans survive her: two daughters, of the ages of 12 and 10; and three boys, of the ages of 13, 4, and 2 years, for whose relief a subscription has been very properly opened; the sixth child died five years ago.

## LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

*\*\* Communications for this ARTICLE will always be thankfully received.*

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has addressed a Letter to Lord GRAYVILLE, Chancellor of the University of Oxford, requesting his Lordship to present to the University, in the name of his Royal Highness, four of the Papyri, on Rolls, from Portico, together with Fac-simile Copies, Plates, and Engravings from other Rolls.

A Collegiate Seminary is establishing by subscription at Llanddewllyrheli, under the patronage of the learned and benevolent Bishop of ST. DAVID'S. It is intended to be on a large scale, for the admission of youths designed for the Church, who will have all the advantages of a University education, free of expence.

Some time ago we announced that a Subscription had been opened for the purpose of erecting in St. Paul's a Monument, worthy of its subject, to the memory of that great man JOHN LOCKE, hitherto so unaccountably neglected. We are happy to find that the undertaking has received the countenance of several persons of distinguished eminence; among whom stands the venerable Bishop of Landaff. Subscriptions to the amount of nearly Seven Hundred Pounds have already been received; and we confidently trust that an object so worthy of British patronage will soon be accomplished by the cheerful co-operation of other Subscribers to the required amount.

The

The Professorship of Painting in the Royal Academy, which had become vacant by the resignation of Mr. Tresham, has been resumed by Mr. PUSSELL, who has been lately giving some very learned and ingenious Lectures.

An important National Work will be published about the Easter recess, under the title of "County Annual Register." Hitherto the Annals of each County have been entirely lost to the Publick; and any one desirous of referring to any particular event or proceeding in the county in which he resides has no means whatever of gaining such information, however interesting to himself or important to the Publick. As this work is intended to supply this *desideratum*, the contents of each annual volume will be arranged under the names of the counties to which they respectively belong, and the subjects classed under five general departments: I. Public Business; II. Civil and Criminal Jurisprudence; III. Political Economy; IV. Chronicle; V. Biography.

A Work upon the Prophecies, containing a very original and striking View of them, is now ready for publication, intitled "Revival of the Roman and Greek Empires: being Observations on the Prophet Daniel's Metallic Image, the Interpretation of whose Dream was to make known that which was to happen in the latter Days; also, an Investigation of those Parts of the Apocalypse which appear to be derived from, and illustrative of, the Prophecies of Daniel, and the ancient Types of the Old Testament, many of which were, from the first, indicative of the present opening Signs of the Times."

A Gazetteer of England and Wales, by THOMAS PORTS, closely printed in octavo, will shortly be published, illustrated by Maps.

The Proprietors of LUCKONBE'S Gazetteer, finding it impossible to introduce into that work the innumerable additions, corrections, and improvements that were necessary to render it worthy the notice of the Publick, engaged a Gentleman of ability to write an entire new work, which they doubt not will, from the great labour and attention bestowed upon it, meet with approbation.

A Volume of Lectures, containing a View of the Brahminical Religion in its Confirmation of the Truth of

the Sacred History, and in its Influence on the Moral Character, preached before the University of Oxford, in 1809, at the Hampton Lecture, by the Rev. J. B. S. CARWITHE, M. A. will appear early in April.

Mrs. STOCKDALE's intended publication, intitled "The Mirror of the Mind—Poems," in 2 vols. 8vo. dedicated, by permission, to his Majesty, is, we understand, in great forwardness at the press.

A Dramatic Poem, founded upon the original Story which Mr. SCOTT has taken for his forthcoming Poem, "The Lady of the Lake," will be published in the month of April.

"Translations of the *Mædea* and *Octavia* of Seneca, with other Poems, original and translated, by a Member of Trinity College, Cambridge," may soon be expected.

Mr. PEACOCK has a new Poem in the press, intitled "The Genius of the Thames." It is a Lyrical Poem, in Two Parts.

The Rev. HENRY ROWE, LL.B. Rector of Ringshall, Suffolk, has in the press "Fables in Verse." This Author is a lineal descendant of the celebrated Poet whose name he bears.

The Works of the Rev. RICHARD CECIL will not appear in separate volumes, but will be published together in the course of a few months.

The Author of "The Husband and the Lover" has in the press "The Daughters of Isenberg, a Romance."

Mrs. MURRAY will shortly publish, "Henry Count de Koliński," a Polish Tale.

A Life of Mr. HOLCROFT is, we understand, just gone to press. The earlier part was dictated by himself during his last illness; and it was his intention, had his life been prolonged, to have completed his own biography. The portion which he was unable to finish has been drawn up by a literary Gentleman who was for years in habits of great intimacy with him.

The Rev. Mr. BROADHURST of Bath will publish, in a few days, a new and enlarged Edition of his "Advice to Young Ladies on the Improvement of the Mind."

Mr. SOURKEY is about to publish a new Poem. It is to be intitled "The Curse of Kehama;" and the Fable is founded on the Mythology of the Hindoos.

Mr.



Mr. MARSDEN's valuable Account of Sumatra, which has for many years been out of print, is reprinting, with some Additions by the Author. An important Appendage to this Edition will be a Set of Maps and Plates illustrative of the Text.

A new and greatly enlarged Edition of the *BIOGRAPHIA DRAMATICA*, or Companion to the Play-house, is at press. This work is composed of Historical and Critical Memoirs, and Original Anecdotes of Dramatic Writers, from the Commencement of our Theatrical Exhibitions; among whom are some of the most celebrated Actors: also, an Alphabetical Account of their Works, the Dates when printed, and occasional Observations on their Merits; and an introductory View of the Rise and Progress of the British Stage. The last Edition of this entertaining work was edited by the late Mr. ISAAC RYED, who had made considerable progress in preparing a new Edition, which should bring the work down to the present time. Finding, however, some time previous to his death, that he should not be able to complete his plan, he disposed of his materials to Messrs. LONGMAN and Co.; and recommended as his substitute Mr. STEPHEN JONES, who has undertaken the task. The work is at present in Two Volumes, Octavo. The great accession of Plays that have been acted, or published without being performed, within the last twenty-five years, and the great mass of other valuable additional matter, which Mr. JONES has been able to procure, will add a Third Volume to the new Edition.

A work will shortly appear, in one volume quarto, under the title of "Extracts from the Diary of a Lover of Literature." It will comprise a Series of Critical Observations on eminent Works, Literary Anecdotes and Conversations, Remarks on distinguished Characters, Discussions of various Metaphysical, Political, and Religious Topics, and Notes on different Excursions through picturesque Parts of this Island; by the Author of "An Examination of the leading Principles of the new System of Morals, in Answer to Mr. Godwin."

The Rev. DAVID SAVILE, of Edinburgh, author of "Disquisitions on

the Existence and Attributes of God," is printing a Series of Discourses on the peculiar Doctrines of Revelation, in one volume, octavo.

An Horticultural Society has been lately established at Edinburgh, nearly on the plan of the Horticultural Society of London. It is to consist of limited numbers of Honorary, Ordinary, and Corresponding Members; and is, at the same time to be very select, consisting only of persons distinguished by their horticultural and botanical zeal. The Earl of Dalkeith is chosen president, and Sir J. Hall vice-president.

The First Class of the Dutch Institute have lately added to their Corresponding Members Dr. Olbers, of Bremen; Spengel, of Halle; Haüy, of Paris; Thunberg, of Upsal; and our countrymen, Messrs. Nicholson and Arthur Young.

A Society, which proposes publishing a periodical work, under the title of "*Fundgruben des Orients bearbeitet durch eine gesellschaft von liebhavern. Mines de l'Orient exploitées par une Société d'Amateurs*," solicits the gratuitous support of the Literati of Europe. Count Wencelas Rzewuski, one of their associates, has promised to bear the expence till the work can support itself, when he will devote the same sum to the promotion of other Oriental undertakings. The Editors engage to continue the work; nevertheless, they cannot fix a day for the appearance of each number, on account of the official duties of some of them, and of the irregularity of distant communications. They hope, however, to publish every year four numbers, from 17 to 19 sheets each, which will make a folio volume of 300 pages.

A CONSTANT READER is referred, for an Account of the SERBONIAN LAKE, to Mr. TODD's satisfactory Notes on MILTON, ii. 292.

VERITAS, we have no doubt, is right in what he asserts, respecting the Maps of Africa. But ours is not the proper Tribunal for his complaint.

Customs of PAMBER MANOR in our next; with CONSERVATOR S.; CLERIC. OXON.; T. W.'s "Christian's New Year's Gift;" Dr. HUXHAM; A SCHOOLMASTER; Mr. W. SHEPPARD, &c. &c.

Several other Letters are received, and are now under consideration.

36. *The genuine Works of William Hogarth; illustrated with Biographical Anecdotes, a Chronological Catalogue, and Commentaries; by John Nichols, F. A. S. Edinb. & Perth; and the late George Steevens, Esq. F. R. S. and F. S. A. Vol. I. 1808, pp. 524; Vol. II. 1809, pp. 474, 4to.; Longman and Co.*

THIS handsome Edition of HOGARTH'S Works possesses the combined advantage of an experienced Biographer; an acute Critick, whose discrimination was unrivalled; and an Engraver whose eminence in his profession has been long established.

From the peculiar circumstances under which we stand connected with the surviving Editor, no opinion shall be given of the merit of these Volumes: but we may be allowed to extract the Preface to the First Volume, though to some of our Readers in the last Century a part of it may not be a novelty:

"Almost eighteen centuries ago it was observed by Horace, of men of genius and attainment superior to the vulgar, that the honours and applause, which were denied them by Malignity or Envy during their lives, would be rendered them by more generous and just Posterity after their decease:

*'Urit enim fulgore suo, qui prægravat artes  
Infra se positas: extinctus amabitur idem.'*

If this remark were ever true or applicable, it has proved peculiarly so with respect to HOGARTH. The man who with persevering application, in the exercise of extraordinary talents, found himself at a very advanced period of life before those talents were suitably rewarded, before he could enjoy the ease of independent affluence, had no sooner left the world, than a multitude of advocates and admirers presented themselves, to comment on the productions of his genius; to point them out to that admiration which had been cautiously and coldly bestowed; and to excite that spirit of prejudice in his favour, which, by rendering his Works the objects of search and curiosity, progressively made them more and more valuable. The productions of HOGARTH'S satirical and humorous pencil have been universally allowed to have promoted the cause of Morality and Virtue, by painting Vice in those disgusting colours which compose its natural and unavoidable contrast. This being admitted, the man himself, anecdotes of his life and character, the object and the consequences of his performances, became proper and indeed indispensable subjects of animadversion and critical attention. Of those who have par-

ticularly taken this part upon them, the first was a Swiss, named ROUVET, in whose work much is not to be found. The next was of greater extent, by Dr. TASSLER, who was assisted by Mr. HOGARTH. But, as Mr. JOHN IRELAND has pointedly observed, the Doctor professing no intimate acquaintance with the Arts, the Reader will find nothing but a very dull and languid, though very moral, commentary. The next pen which exercised itself on the Artist and his Prints was Mr. WALPOLE'S (afterwards Earl of Orford); whose refined taste and elegant diction deserve every commendation. In Lord Orford's Work is seen the first tolerably complete Catalogue of HOGARTH'S Works. Mr. GILPIN also, whose universal taste, and whose particular skill with respect to subjects of this nature, have often and abundantly contributed to the public amusement, introduced in his "Essay on Prints" some pertinent and ingenious observations on Mr. HOGARTH. But to the labour, the judgment, and discriminating taste of Mr. STEEVENS, the admirers and collectors of this Artist's performances are perhaps most of all indebted. He it was who carefully collected, systematically arranged, and judiciously commented upon, whatever related to HOGARTH as a Man or as an Artist. The object which he obviously had in view was, to dispel the many vague and idle conjectures and assertions about HOGARTH'S early life, his improvement as an Artist, his progress to well-earned reputation; as well as to give, in a regular and connected series, an account of all the Prints from his Works, from his first ruder efforts to his last more exquisite productions. How well this attempt succeeded, the rapid sale of three former impressions of the "Anecdotes" is the most certain and unequivocal testimony.—Thus far, with little more than the alteration of a word or two (*mutato nomine*) was written in 1792 by my late elegant Coadjutor; whose liberal critique on the Illustrations of Mr. JOHN IRELAND will be transcribed in a future page of this volume. To that valuable publication, and to the subsequent labours of Mr. SAMUEL IRELAND, it would be ungenerous in the extreme, if the present Editor were not to acknowledge repeated obligations. Desirous of assigning to Mr. STEEVENS his appropriate share of commendation, the principal passages from his nervous pen are in general pointed out. The succeeding volume, which contains the Catalogue of Prints, may be said to be almost entirely his production. Another material Assistant (in the theatrical part more particularly) was Mr. ISAAC REAP; who during his life-time would not even permit his name to be mentioned, but who has him- self

self recorded the circumstance in a note which will be given at large in a future page. With such Auxiliaries, and animated by the encouragement the former Editions have received, the present volume is with confidence submitted to the candour of the publick."

If, in the revisal of these Volumes, Mr. Nichols\* has availed himself of the labours of intermediate Commentators, it has in all cases been candidly acknowledged. And if it should be thought that he has occasionally borrowed largely; let it be recollected, that in many cases he has only re-claimed his own; and that in not a single instance has he treated his Rivals with that asperity of which they sometimes had set an example.

But to return to the Work :

"It is very properly observed by Mr. Walpole, that 'if ever an Author wanted a commentary, that none of his beauties might be lost, it is Hogarth; not from being obscure (for he never was that but in two or three of his first Prints, where transient national follies, as Lotteries, Free-masonry, and the South Sea, were his topics) but for the use of Foreigners, and from a multiplicity of little incidents, not essential to, but always heightening the principal action. Such is the spider's web extended over the poor's box in a Parish Church; the blunders in Architecture in the Nobleman's seat, seen through the window in the first Print of Marriage-a-la-Mode; and a thousand in the Strollers dressing in a barn, which, for wit and imagination, without any other aid, is perhaps the best of all his Works; as, for useful and deep satire, that on the Methodists is the most sublime. Rouquet, the Enameler, published a French explanation, though a superficial one, of many of his Prints, which, it was said, he had drawn up for the use of Marshal Belleisle, then a prisoner in England.'

'However great the deficiencies in this work may be,' adds Mr. Stevens, 'it was certainly suggested by Hogarth, and drawn up at his immediate request. I receive this information from undoubted authority. Some of the circumstances explanatory of the Plates, he communicated; the rest he left to be supplied by Rouquet, his near neighbour, who was liberally paid by Hogarth, for having clothed his sentiments and illustrations

in a foreign dress. This Pamphlet was designed, and continues to be employed, as a constant companion to all such sets of his Prints as go abroad. Only the letter descriptive of the March to Finchley was particularly meant for the instruction of Marshal Belleisle. It was added after the three former Epistles had been printed off, and before the Plate was published. The entire performance, however, in my opinion, exhibits very strong marks of the vivacious compiler's taste, country, and prejudices. Indeed many passages must have been inserted without the privacy of his employer, who had no skill in the French language. That our Clergy always affect to ride on white horses, and other remarks of a similar turn, &c, &c, could never have fallen from the pen of Hogarth, or any other Englishman. This Epistle bears also internal evidence to the suggestions Rouquet received from Hogarth.' — 'I should here observe, that this Pamphlet affords only descriptions of the Harlot's and Rake's Progress, Marriage-a-la-Mode, and the March to Finchley. Nine other Plates, *viz.* the Modern Midnight Conversation, the Distressed Poet, the Enraged Musician, the Fair, Strolling Actresses dressing in a Barn, and the Four Times of the Day, are enumerated without particular explanation. I am authorised to add, that Hogarth, not long before his death, had determined, in compliance with the repeated solicitations of his customers, to have this work enlarged and rendered into English, with the addition of ample comments on all his performances undescribed by Rouquet. *Hogarth Moralised* will, however, in some small degree (a very small one) contribute to preserve the memory of those temporary circumstances which Mr. Walpole is so justly apprehensive will be lost to posterity. Such an undertaking indeed requires a more intimate acquaintance with fleeting customs, and past occurrences, than the compiler of that work can pretend to. Yet enough has been done by him to awaken a spirit of enquiry, and point out the means by which it may be farther gratified\*.' Thus far Mr. Stevens.—The Works of Hogarth, as his elegant Biographer has well observed, are his History: 'They abound,' says another excellent judge, 'in true humour, and satire which is generally well directed: they are admirable moral lessons, and afford a fund of entertainment suited to every taste: a circumstance, which shews

\* This publication, it should be observed, was intended for the amusement and instruction of young readers; for whose particular information an explanatory account was added by the Reverend Editor, who discovered more piety than taste in his commentary. He was not, however, likely to fall into any considerable mistake in regard to our Author's designs, as he wrote under the inspection of the Widow Hogarth, a very sensible woman; who might be supposed to be well acquainted with the true meaning of her husband's performances. Monthly Review, vol. XXXV. p. 239.† them

them to be just copies of Nature. We may consider them too as valuable repositories of the manners, customs, and dresses of the present age. What amusement would a collection of this kind afford, drawn from every period of the history of Britain."

"The curious are highly indebted to Mr. Walpole for a Catalogue of Hogarth's Prints, drawn up from his own valuable collection, 1771. But as neither that Catalogue, nor his Appendix to it in 1780, have given the whole of Mr. Hogarth's labours, I hope that I shall not be blamed if in the progress of these "Biographical Anecdotes," by including Mr. Walpole's Catalogue, I have endeavoured, from later discoveries of our Artist's Prints in other collections, to arrange them in chronological order. It may not be unamusing to trace the rise and progress of a genius so strikingly original. The first edition of the present work appeared in 1781; and was received by the Public in a manner the most flattering to the exertions of the Editor. Mr. Walpole, far from being offended at the liberties which he had taken with his "Catalogue," was gratified by the publication, and availed himself of the information it contained. It was very soon translated into the German language. The Reviewers were liberal in their critiques; and an impression of a thousand copies was very soon exhausted. This was followed by a new edition of Mr. Walpole's Catalogue; in which that candid and accomplished Writer publicly confirms the opinion he had already given in a private letter. A second edition of these "Biographical Anecdotes," considerably enlarged and corrected, was published in November 1782, with an Advertisement penned by Mr. Steevens; who annexed also a memorandum of the prices (*credite Poster!*) at which some of the pieces of Hogarth were known to have been sold in the years 1781 and 1782.—The fair fame of Hogarth was certainly much extended by the publication of the "Biographical Anecdotes;" in which the merits of his Prints, notwithstanding any reflections that may have given offence to his more sanguine panegyrist, were fairly appreciated. Not only did the rage for collecting increase, but Collectors multiplied. The natural consequence was, that the prices given for complete sets, or

for single scarce Prints, was enormously advanced; and Mrs. Hogarth had no inconsiderable share in the golden harvest.

"Mrs. Steevens, ever alive to the favourite pursuit of the moment, followed up the second edition of the "Anecdotes" with two excellent letters to Mr. Urban, preparatory to a third edition; which in November 1785 was ushered into the world by another advertisement from the sportive pen of Mr. Steevens.

"In 1785 Mr. John Walter published "An Explanation of several of Mr. Hogarth's Prints," by an Author whose diffidence concealed his name\*. The next publication was a letter by Mr. Steevens, in April 1786, introductory to a small appendix to these "Anecdotes."

"On the 27th of April, 1790, "the Pictures and Prints; the property of the late Mrs. Hogarth, deceased," were, by order of Mrs. Lewis, her executrix, sold by auction, by Mr. Greenwood. Amongst these were, "The Sigismunda," several Portraits, Sketches, and Prints by Hogarth, framed and glazed, choice antique impressions; the Bust of Hogarth, by Roubilliac (now possessed by George Baker, esq.) Twelve Plates, painted in Delft, by Sir James Thornhill and other masters. The *Sigismunda* became the property of Mr. Alderman Boydell; who purchased also Hogarth's original Plates, and the small copies engraved for *Hogarth moralized*. The latter were republished in 1791, with a reduced copy of *Sigismunda*, and some other new Plates, in two very handsome octavo volumes, under the title of "Hogarth Illustrated by John Ireland †," introduced by some original anecdotes of Hogarth; which have considerable merit. In 1794 the admirers of our Artist were gratified by a volume of "Graphic Illustrations of Hogarth;" from Pictures, Drawings, and scarce Prints, in the possession of Samuel Ireland."

"A second edition of Mr. John Ireland's Illustrations, "revised and corrected," appeared in 1794; and in 1798 "A Supplement to Hogarth Illustrated, compiled from his original Manuscripts ‡." From these three volumes, and particularly from the third, the "Biographical Anecdotes" have been in several instances improved and enriched.

In May 1799 Mr. Samuel Ireland published a second volume of his "Graphic

\* "In a short Preface we are told, "It is not the intention of the Writer of this trifling Work to trespass on any one performance on the subject of Hogarth. He designs it merely as an addition, or supplement, to the other publications. It points out some *minutiae*, which, when added to the explanatory remarks of Mr. Walpole, Mr. Nichols, Mr. Gilpin, and Dr. Trusler, will form a full and complete explanation of the most considerable of Mr. Hogarth's Prints.

† A very masterly and candid Review of this publication, written by Mr. Steevens, may be seen in *Gent. Mag.* vol. LXXII. p. 59.

‡ A third edition of the two first volumes was published in 1804; and a second edition of the third in 1806.

Illustrations;" containing XLIX Plates; from Pictures and Drawings, the originals of all which, with the exception only of three, were in his own possession\*. By Mrs. Ireland's discriminating taste many of Hogarth's choicest productions have been preserved.

"Mr. Cook's "Anecdotes of Hogarth, with Descriptions of his Plates, 1803," may close the list of Illustrators."

The Anecdotes of Hogarth are occasionally illustrated with slight memoirs of his intimate friends. One specimen of these Notes has been given in our Vol. LXXVIII. p. 4, in a brief account of Mr. Joshua Kirby. Another shall now be extracted:

"The Rev. John Clubbe, rector of Whatfield, and vicar of Dabenhams, in Suffolk, was son of the Rev. George Clubbe, M. A. of Catharine Hall, Cambridge, likewise rector of Whatfield. He was admitted of King's College, Cambridge, through an unlucky mistake of his uncle Dr. Beeston of Ipswich; who did not know till too late that his degree could not lead to any promotion in that College. Of course he had nothing more to do there after taking his Bachelor's degree, which he did in 1725. (An elder brother, George, was educated at his father's college.) In 1751 he preached a sermon before the Incorporated Society for the Relief of Clergymen's Widows and Orphans at Ipswich, which was printed at the time. In 1758 he published "The History and Antiquities of the antient Villa of Wheatfield, in the county of Suffolk;" an admirable piece of irony, levelled at Modern Antiquaries, which was re-printed by Dodsley, in 1761, in the second volume of "Fugitive Pieces." In 1765 he published "Physiognomy; being a Sketch of a larger Work upon the same Plan, wherein the different Tempers, Passions, and Manners of Men, will be particularly considered." In 1765, "A Letter of Free Advice to a young Clergyman;" a very judicious and sensible letter, which ought to be perused by every Clergyman, whatever be his rank or his years. (Monthly Review, vol. XXXII. p. 395.) These tracts, with some others, were collected together, and published at Ipswich, 2 vols. 12mo. 1771. The author died March 2, 1773, aged 70. His easy temper and liveliness held to the last; for, in the evening before his death, his physician and intimate friend, Dr. Frost of Hadleigh, feeling his pulse with much gravity, and observing that it beat more even than upon his last visit; "My dear friend," said he, "if you do not

already know, or have not a technical expression for it, I will tell you what it beats—it beats the *Dead March*." Mr. Clubbe left eight surviving children; one of whom, William, is now vicar of Brandeston in Suffolk; and another, John, a physician of eminence at Ipswich. The following elegant tribute has been paid to his memory by a succeeding rector, the Rev. John Plampin, A. M. It is on a small marble tablet, in a neat rural temple in his garden; and the beauty of the inscription is much heightened by the bower's having been formed of the very trees and shrubs his predecessor had planted:

"JOHANNI CLUBBE,  
sale et facetiis ante omnes primo,  
cui olim hæc pinus,  
et ipsa hæc arbusta,  
apprimè fuerunt in deliciis,  
sedera hæc dicat J. P.  
MDCCLXXIII.

"The following epitaph is also placed against the North wall of the Chancel of Whatfield church:

"Within this chancel  
are interred the bodies of  
GEORGE CLUBBE, clerk,  
formerly Rector of this Parish;  
of Catharine his wife;  
and of their children, George, Mary,  
Catharine, and John.

The latter was for many years  
the Rector of Whatfield,  
where he lived respected and beloved  
by all who knew him.  
He died 2d March, 1773, aged 70 years;  
and is buried here  
with Susannah his wife,  
Mary and Catharine their children.

To the memory  
of the best of Parents  
and their families,

their Eight surviving Children  
have inscribed this stone, 1776."

"The inscription in Whatfield Church was drawn up by his son William; and, agreeably to his father's wishes, as expressed to him, contains only a plain memorial of his ancestors, and those of his own family buried there. Mr. Clubbe has added, inscribed to his memory by his "eight surviving children," because he knew his father would have liked it. There once were *twelve*; of whom *nine* are noticed in a note at the end of the "Antiquities of Wheatfield."

This Edition includes the "Analysis of Beauty," and Mr. Gostling's poetical description of "Hogarth's Tour."

The Plates now submitted to the Publick (ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY in number) have been engraved by Mr. Cook, in his best manner, from original Pictures when there was a possibility

\* Mr. Samuel Ireland died in July 1800; six months after Mr. Steevens.

sibility of obtaining them; when this was not the case, from Proof Impressions. And, to make this Edition in every respect an instructive and moral Work, worthy of the great Master whose name it bears, one or two subjects, which HOGARTH painted, not from his own inclination, but at the express desire of others, are omitted.

37. Jones's *Illustrations of the Four Gospels.*  
(Concluded from p. 156.)

THE important fact is disclosed in these performances, that certain Disciples of St. John the Baptist were the founders of Gnosticism; and Mr. Jones has endeavoured, in his succeeding sheets, to shew that the whole of the Gospel of St. John was leveled against those impostors; and he leads his Readers "to the very conclusion which Michaelis has drawn from such independent and remote premisses; namely, that John wrote his Gospel to refute the errors of the Gnostics and the Disciples of John the Baptist. In order to shew the justness of this conclusion, it is necessary to unfold the origin of the Gnostic System, and the end which its base author had in framing it." The works performed by Christ in proof of the divine origin of his mission necessarily excited the attention of his countrymen and their neighbours. The people, observing the reality of supernatural agency in this instance, were strongly disposed to regard as real miracles whatever proceeded from the artifices of magick. This circumstance produced many impostors, both in Judea and other places, each of whom played his part, either as the actual rival of Jesus, or as having derived their power from the Prophet of Nazareth. Simon, a principal disciple of the Baptist, a man of talents and learning, was one of the number, and commenced a formal opposition to our Lord. Jesus, as being the only-begotten Son, revealed, in a clear light, his Supreme Father, who, notwithstanding the Law, which he delivered by his servant Moses, and the revelation he made of his will by the Prophets, continued still, in many respects, the unknown God. Simon pretended to the same authority, and, wishing to surpass his Master, asserted that the God he revealed was superior to him whom the Jews worshipped. "And

as our Lord received the title of *The Word of God*, the impostor assumed to himself that of *The Power of God*." Christ predicted he should suffer from violence, and the event verified his prediction. Simon profited by this apparent termination of the Christian faith, and declared himself *The Standing Power of God*, contrasted with the prostrate Son of God. Pretending to a portion of Divinity, the presumptuous Simon claimed divine honours,<sup>6</sup> which he informed his followers he should receive at Rome, where, amongst other idols, was one dedicated to *Semo Sanco*, a Sabine Deity. This circumstance was seized upon by him; and he assured the credulous that himself was implied by the similarity of sound between *Semo* and Simon. "The deep-rooted prejudices which the Roman Senate cherished towards all the Jewish Nation in general, or towards Christ and his Gospel in particular, induced them to favour and patronize every impostor who partook of their hatred and malice, and who was likely to be instrumental in checking the progress of the new Faith. They therefore caused the same or a different statue to be erected, with the inscription, not as before, of *Semoni Sanco*, but of *Simoni Deo Sancto*. And this appears to be the true solution of a difficulty which the Criticks have found in the following passage of Justin Martyr. Addressing the Emperor and Senate, he says, Simon, a Samaritan, from the village of Gitton, who, in the reign of Claudius, by means of Demons working in him, did many magical things, is in your Royal city deemed a God, and is honoured, as such, with a statue from you; which statue had been raised in the river Tyber, between the two bridges, having upon it this inscription in Latin, *Simoni Deo Sancto*." Apol. l. p. 38, ed. Thirlby. "In the midst of all this artifice and address, Simon and the other Enemies of the True Belief had the mortification to witness the rapid progress of Christianity, and themselves sinking into contempt. He therefore, in common with other worthless Disciples of John, affected to be converted, in order that he might secretly undermine the structure he could not openly destroy. This malignant scheme found promoters among many of the higher classes

claves of the Jews, the Sadducees, the Scribes and Pharisees. "Of this confederacy, and the base motives which led to the formation of it, the system itself is a sufficient evidence; for, while it professes to be a species of Christianity, it is really founded in *Atheism*, the authors having, from interested motives, concealed their real sentiments." The Gods, according to the opinions divulged by Epicurus, had no concern whatever in the formation or the government of the universe; but were indolent, passive beings, affected neither by the joys or the sorrows of man. As he ventured thus far, it is probable popular superstition alone prevented him from at once declaring his disbelief of their existence. He well knew, however, that the establishment of the above points would lead to inferences of the tendency just mentioned.

"The Impostors, having imbibed this notion of Epicurus, adopted his conduct in their mode of supporting it. They did not, indeed, think it prudent openly to maintain that the world had no intelligent cause, distinct from the matter that composed it; but they insisted that the Author of it was a weak and wicked Being; while He who was supreme in power and goodness lived in indolent tranquillity, unconcerned about human affairs. Moses and the succeeding Prophets taught the existence and worship of a perfect God, equally abounding in goodness, power, and wisdom, the sole Creator and Governor of the Universe, hating iniquity, and rewarding those who sought him and obeyed his precepts. It was impossible the deceivers in question should acknowledge a Divinity with all these boundless attributes: had they so done, the veriest victim of ignorance must have seen the propriety of worshiping him, through genuine admiration of his qualities. They, therefore, endeavoured to guard against these consequences, not, indeed, by denying that he existed, but by stripping him of his natural and moral perfections. The motive which induced them to reject a God of infinite purity inclined them, on the other hand, to become the advocates of an impure and unholy being, namely, the *Serpent*, which the Egyptians worshipped as the symbol of Wisdom, and which,

from the beginning, they opposed to the God of the Jews. This seems to have been the principal reason why the Baptist and our Lord stigmatized the Scribes and Pharisees, whom they foresaw would become apostates from the truth, as *generations of Vipers*, Matt. iii. 7, xii. 34, John viii. 44; and why they were afterwards called under the name of *Ophites*, or *Serpentists*."

Epicurus, true to his erroneous and wicked principles, taught his admirers that no pleasure could exist distinct from the indulgence of the senses; and made the sensual appetite the only standard of right and wrong. Doctrines of this description obtained him many proselytes; thus the founders of Gnosticism, in conformity with the dictates of their teacher, denied all moral obligations arising from the nature of things; and insisted that the distinctions of virtue and vice originated from malevolence in the Creator, and the despotism of man. By these means they superseded the necessity of a religious and moral life, and transferred the standard of a true and sound faith from external conduct to internal emotions, from the fruits of virtue to some internal seed implanted in the heart. The inference is obvious; and they persuaded themselves that, as good actions did not produce happiness in this world, they were not necessary to obtain salvation in the next.

They had recourse to a miserable expedient, by which they proposed to demonstrate the fallacy of the divinity of Christ; a fact acknowledged by thousands: and this was the assertion that his body was composed of that ethereal substance supposed by antiquity and moderns to form phantoms or ghosts. Had this plan succeeded, the whole System of Christianity must have fallen, as the miracles of the Saviour would, in that case, have been as delusive as his own appearance. But this fiction was calculated only for places very remote from the scene of action. The people of Judea, Pagans as well as Christians, would have despised the inventors, and treated their scheme with equal contempt. "Simon, therefore, and his associates, contrived another, which, in their circumstances, appeared far more specious; namely, that Jesus was really a man, but a

man

man distinct from the Christ, this being a God, which had descended upon him at his baptism, and which left him when apprehended for crucifixion." Through this artifice they affected to acknowledge the divinity that actuated Jesus the mere man; and at the same time anathematized Jesus himself; which causes frequent allusions in the Writings of the Apostles, noticed by Mr. Jones as follows: "Thus the Apostle Paul writes, 1 Cor. xii. 3, Wherefore I give you to understand that no one, speaking by the Spirit of God, calleth Jesus cursed;" that is, rejecteth Jesus with execration. The Impostors pretended to be divinely inspired; and, on the authority of this inspiration, excommunicated, with curses, the Man whom Paul preached as the Son of God, and yet affected to believe in the Christ that dwelt in him. At the close of the same Epistle the Writer adds, "If any man love not the Lord Jesus, let him be *anathema* (excommunication); that is, instead of excommunicating Jesus, excommunicate that person, whoever he be, that, pretending to receive the Christ, yet blasphemes and hates the Lord Jesus." A note on this part of the Introduction informs us of the opinion of Mr. Jones, that those of the Gnostics were never uniform, as they changed their artifices and assertions as convenience dictated. At one time they maintained that Jesus suffered; and at another they insisted that Simon the Cyrenean was crucified for him, through his having transformed himself into the shape of that person. He also expresses his astonishment that modern Criticks, when examining Gnosticism, have not perceived it was a disguised System of Atheism. Several candid Writers on the subject, thinking the Fathers had treated the Impostors with undue severity and injustice, and not perceiving their real intentions, have lately been disposed to argue in their favour; and Lardner, in his History of Hereticks, is "little better than their Apologist; and his example is followed by many other good and learned men."—"The absurdities, however, which the Gnostics affected to believe, but which they knew to be false, the horrid vices which they practised, and the foul designs imputed to them by our Lord and his Apostles, are sufficient

to prove that this candour is greatly misplaced."

The annunciation of a future state, and the prospect offered by a future distinction between virtue and vice, was literally good news to many, and these facts constitute the glory of the Christian Doctrine. To pretend a disbelief of these fundamental tenets was totally incompatible with the profession of the divine origin of our Faith. Enemies in their hearts to those animating principles of conduct established on the basis of Christ's resurrection, and unable to refuse them, the Impostors "sought at first to render them inefficient, and in the end ridiculous, by erecting them on the chimerical ground of some inconceivable and inexpresible union with the Angels that shall accompany the Saviour, even without the previous qualifications of piety and benevolence." With the resurrection of Jesus, and his second mission to raise the dead, they also denied the communication of the Holy Spirit to him and his Apostles, as attestations of the doctrine they taught. Scepticism, prompted by persevering obstinacy, and a determination to argue without facts, may perplex and confuse the believer; but the astonishing number of instances, which may be adduced from the most common objects, of the wonderful contrivance and benevolence of the Maker of those objects, drives Speculation to desperation, and forms that inexplicable character the Atheist, who is blind in the midst of day, and lives without hope, a prey to the dread of *annihilation*. Aware that no fair and liberal mode of argument could be supported on this subject, Epicurus kept out of sight those deductions of reason in favour of an all-perfect Intelligence concerned in the formation and government of the universe, and founded the existence of the Gods on some *instinctive* perception, called *προληψις*, or *anticipation*; that is, a natural impression, furnished by the senses, previously to the exercise of the understanding. And this is the very foundation on which the Impostors of the Samaritan School sought, with no less cunning than baseness, to erect the edifice of the Christian Faith; and not on the miracles of Christ, and the inference thence obviously drawn, that he acted with the authority



authority of a Being who controuled the laws of the natural and moral world."

Such are the leading principles, as described by Mr. Jones, of an artful and designing System, contrived, under the mask of Friendship, to render the Gospel of no effect. The fact of its existence is confirmed by ample historical evidence. Simon, a Sadducee and a disciple of Epicurus, promulgates and supports his Atheistical opinions in the Book of Recognitions; and those, as a pretended Believer, are too wild and extravagant to have been seriously entertained by him. Besides, as has been already mentioned, the New Testament furnishes many inferences of the unexampled depravity of the system and its inventors. "The confederacy of the Disciples of John with the Pharisees appears, on one occasion, Matt. ix. 14; and, on another, our Lord solemnly warned his followers against the treachery of the Pharisees, under the mask of Friendship. As false teachers, that should mislead the people from him, he describes them as *wolves* in sheep's clothing, Matt. vii. 15. As men who sowed tares amidst the good seed, he gives them the collective name of Enemy, Matt. xii. 25. He also holds them up as men who were the offspring and the agents of Satan in this world, John viii. 44; and as partakers in the punishment of Satan in the world to come, Matt. xxv. 41." The Saviour, circumstanced as he was, foresaw the mischievous effects of their malicious sophistry and artifices; and his Apostles soon fatally experienced the truth of his predictions. John gave them the term of *Antichrist*; and Peter describes them as deriding and undermining the Religion they pretended to believe, and actually affected to teach; as men who denied the Lord that bought them; and as those who, by living in direct contradiction to the precepts of Christ, brought the Faith into contempt. "In the Epistles of Paul, their characters and views are drawn in the foulest colours of duplicity and baseness. He represents them as men, not weak but wicked, not mistaken in judgment but depraved in heart; as men who abandoned the Faith because they first made shipwreck of conscience, 1 Tim. i. 19." Mr. Jones quotes a

passage from 2 Cor. xi. 13, 14, which he thinks places the schemes of these false teachers precisely in the light he has given them in his own pages; and he concludes his interesting, argumentative, and convincing Introduction in these words: "Such is the System which wicked and cunning men have opposed to the Doctrines of Jesus. Not only the Apostolical Writings, but the Acts of the Apostles and the Four Gospels abound with allusions to it, and its base authors. The prevalence of it was probably the chief motive which the first Teachers of Christianity had in publishing the truth. The Gospel of John owes its existence to it; and the reference which in many parts it bears to the Deceivers and their tenets may place it, for the future, in a light totally new and truly glorious."

We have followed the Author through every paragraph of his Introduction, for the purpose of shewing our Readers his manner of treating a subject throughout, which could not be done in the body of the work; and we are inclined to think they will agree with us in opinion, that Mr. Jones has acquitted himself with great credit in the selection of tenable points; and conveyed his positions in plain, easy, and polished language. We shall terminate our Review with a short extract, which will not, we are convinced, prevent the Publick from encouraging "The Illustrations of the Four Gospels," by Mr. Jones.

"Let your word *yea* be *yea*, and your *no* be *no*; for whatsoever is more than these cometh from the evil one."—"Express your intentions in direct, unequivocal terms. If you promise, fulfil it; if you refuse, be as good as your word; and let *yes* and *no* be your only mode of asseveration." In the preceding verses our Lord commands his Disciples not to swear at all, nor to use prevaricating oaths, and not to use even true oaths on vain and trifling occasions. In this last he enjoins that habitual regard to truth, in their conversations with each other, or in their intercourse with the world, which tended to supersede the necessity of swearing even upon the most solemn occasions. He might not intend absolutely to forbid the use of oaths, administered with solemnity and truth, in certain conjunctures, which the present corrupt state of Society rendered unavoidable. But he presses upon his hearers the obligation they are under of teaching the world, by their example, to use only mere assertions; and thus advancing

vancing Society to that moral dignity which commands as much credit by a simple affirmation as by the most solemn oath; and which tends, ultimately, to supersede the necessity of swearing at all. In this light the injunction was considered by the ancient Christians, who appear to have acted upon the principle contained in it. Justin Martyr, in his First Apology (Section XXI.) states the precept as prohibiting the use of any oath, and as enjoining, in the room of this practice, an invariable regard to truth. Eusebius, in his Evangelical Demonstration, III. 3, writes of Jesus, that "he departed from all falsehood, and recommended truth as of superior excellence to all other things: that he discouraged even swearing in a just cause, and much more perjury." Philo, in the very spirit which actuated our Lord, has this remark, which ought to be engraved on the heart of every Christian: "To abstain from swearing is a practice most excellent, most useful to Society, and becoming a rational being, who is so habituated, on all occasions, to speak the truth, as to consider mere words as having the authority of oaths." It is a reflection on the Christian world, that the Quakers are the only people who properly interpret, and, what is more to their credit, who duly comply with this precept of our Lord."

38. *Artless Tales.* By Mrs. Ives Horry. 3 Vols. Longman and Co. 1808.

TWELVE pages, containing the names of those who have encouraged the "Artless Tales," supply the place of Preface, Introduction, or Address to the Reader. From this circumstance we conclude that the Authoress is inclined to let them depend upon their own intrinsic merit, rather than be under the obligation incurred through lenity produced by humble eagerness.

The desultory contents of these volumes make it difficult to analyse them; and it cannot be expected that the substance of each tale should be developed in our limited pages. We shall therefore mention the general tendency of the aggregate, and illustrate some of the number by short extracts.

The first is intitled "Benevolence Rewarded." This introduces very forcibly to our view the unhappy consequences attending splendid servitude, exemplified by the marriage of a butler in a great family with the lady's woman of the same mansion. An union of this description is repre-

sented by our Authoress as productive of many evil results. "Accustomed to a plentiful table and every indulgence enjoyed by the servants of a rich family, they were ill prepared for the hardships of poverty. In the luxurious ease in which they had long lived, and in which they considered every restraint which economy might suggest as an infringement on their rights, and a species of meanness, they had never considered the efforts which must be exerted to procure, by industry alone, the necessities of life: hence they soon experienced wants which made them sigh for the luxuries they had quitted." An infant son increased their difficulties; the mother lavished, upon the purchase of gauzes and ribbons, that which should have provided it the usual comforts. The husband, a prey to idleness and despair, passed all his time in the public-house, till credit was refused him; when the terrors of a prison suggested the too common remedy for low dissipation -- the Army. He was sent to the East Indies, where he fell before the walls of Serampatam, leaving his wife without even having given her the satisfaction of knowing what had become of him. Turned from her residence by an inexorable landlord, she had no sooner learned the fate of her husband than she made it a plea for demanding assistance, which failing, she returned to an aged widowed mother. "Here, too indolent to work, though too poor to subsist without, she soon fell a victim to disease and want, and ended her days unpitied and unlamented."

If we are not greatly mistaken, it was the intention of the Writer, in the tale before us, to offer her Readers in fashionable life an opportunity of reflecting on the consequences of their luxurious habits in this particular instance. Enervated by an increasing circle of pleasures, and rendered indolent by indulgence, the woman of rank and her imitators cannot condescend to execute themselves those little demands made by personal comfort, but must have a tall, graceful, humble female to perform the trifling offices of bringing muslins and other articles of dress to them when rising, and to repeat the same offices when they dress for dinner.

dinner or a party; and, that pride and independence may not interfere with the absurd orders they sometimes issue, the girl is selected from the tenantry in the country. The silly cottager, delighted with the idea of his daughter becoming a lady's maid, fills her vacant brain with ideas which she cannot develop, and in this state she begins her career. Vanity immediately characterises her conduct; command of inferior servants teaches her arrogance; the second-hand finery of her mistress a passion for dress, and inaction idleness. Her figure and face, and a few of her perquisites reserved for the purpose, procure her a husband, either in the family or a petty tradesman; and the end is frequently similar to that painted by Mrs. Hurry. Would those fashionables but remember that a worse fate has been known to attend ladies' maids, they must surely regret the destruction of moral happiness they occasion.

"False Indulgence," the title of the second tale, almost explains the tendency of its moral; and we cannot but consider the Publick indebted to the Authoress for this her attempt to remind indulgent parents of the errors they commit in the education of their children. "The only son of Mr. Hammond was," says Mrs. H. "at this period four years old; he was the darling of both his parents, and cherished by them with such lavish fondness that already his ungoverned passions submitted to no controul. To please him was the sedulous care of every one of the family; and his own power was one of the earliest lessons he learned. It was in vain that a friend of Mr. Hammond expostulated on this improper treatment, and predicted from it the most fatal consequences. Blinded by injudicious affection, they would not listen to the cold arguments of Reason; but declared that their darling was only like other children of vivacity; and that to curb him would be to ruin his temper, and to destroy that independent spirit upon which the greatest characters were formed. Mrs. Hammond, even more injudicious than her husband, was not only angry that any one should presume to dictate to her the treatment of her son; but, as arguments are seldom wanted to justify inclination, she adduced so

many proofs of the excellence of leaving children wholly without restraint, that Mr. Carlton, glad to escape from her vehemence and verbosity, dropped the subject; and though, as a friend, he regretted the evils which he thought he saw approaching, he regretted them in silence."

The manner in which children are encouraged to exercise every ignoble and malignant passion is accurately and naturally traced, and the consequences are pointed out with the same ability. When the customs of society begin to clash with the gratifications of self-will, punishment at a public school, inflicted by an excellent and virtuous master, was, in the case of young Hammond, and will be in every similar one in real life, the first lesson given to parents and their offspring on this subject; and, strange as it must appear, the lesson has generally less effect on the former than on the latter, who are too frequently supported in their misconduct by a removal to a more accommodating seminary. From a sense of justice, and to inculcate her moral in the strongest manner, Mrs. H. has very properly terminated "False Indulgence" by death in a prison.

"The Vicissitudes of Life" is founded on one of those melancholy events which the French Revolution produced without number. In this are portrayed the difficulties and distresses caused by a reverse of fortune and the proscription of a virtuous family from their native country.

"Virtue alone is Happiness" occupies the whole of the second volume; consequently, it will be impossible to follow the connexion of the tale. However, we shall present the Reader with the sentiments of Mrs. Hurry on the cruel practice of youth in destroying birds-nests. Joe, a turbulent village-lad, had disturbed that of a linnet, the favourite of Mr. Waller's family, and, alarmed by the sound of his father's voice, leaped from the tree, to the great injury of one of his limbs. Mr. Waller, hearing of his sufferings, and the cause of them, was induced to visit him, when he made the following just remarks on his conduct: "If I did not think your sufferings were wholly the consequence of your bad conduct, I should, at this moment, sincerely pity you; but, as it

it is, I can only tell you, what you now suffer will be light in comparison of what you may have to endure. Frederick requested you not to take the nest, because he and his sister wished to preserve the birds. After promising that you would not, you took them, and then cruelly left them to starve. The accident which happened to you, and which I find you are likely to suffer from a long while, if not for your whole life, may teach you that every evil action brings its punishment; and though you flatter yourself guilty deeds are often unseen and unknown, be assured there is an Eye which is never closed, and a Being from whom nothing is hid, however secretly committed. Joe, in a voice scarcely articulate, said he was very sorry for what he had done, and would never more either tell a lie, or take what did not belong to him. "I hope," said Mr. Waller, "you will adhere to that resolution; your happiness and respectability in this life depend upon it; and that which is of far greater importance can never be insured without it—I mean the happiness of a world to come: for where the wicked never enter, there the offending culprit finds no admission."

Nothing can be more truly "Artless" than the manner in which Mrs. Hurry has thought proper to introduce the tale termed "The Bastile." Mrs. Carter, a widow of small fortune, who resided on the coast of Scotland, in an antient, magnificent house, was on the point of retiring to rest on a night in the month of January, when herself and domestics were unexpectedly and doubly alarmed by the raging of a sudden and violent tempest, and earnest demands for admittance urged by persons without the house. The compassion of the good lady at length overcame her fears, and she ventured to the door; through which entered neither smugglers nor banditti, but a naval officer and his boat's crew; who informed Mrs. C. that the former was captain of a frigate stationed on the coast, and that having missed the barge through the darkness of the night, or her having drifted, he was under the necessity of begging a lodging till morning on her carpet. The amiable behaviour of this son of Neptune soon captivated Mrs. C. and she determined to treat him with the

greatest hospitality. This generous conduct soon loosened the halyards of the seaman's tongue, which never ceased running till he completed the tale of "The Bastile," founded on the intemperate speeches of a Marquis under and against the antient regime of France when intoxicated, a subsequent duel, and his punishment through the medium of a *lettre de cachet*, and his escape to America.

The last article in these volumes is "A Tale of other Times;" the tendency of which is explained by the following lines from Addison's Cato:

' Though press'd with ills, and exercis'd  
Yet ne'er let the virtuous mind despair."

The scene is laid in Spain; and the incidents arise from the contests in that country between the natives and their Moorish invaders.

Tales of the preceding description are extremely useful in forming the minds of youth; and with this object in view Mrs. Hurry has been careful to inculcate the most liberal sentiments on general points; besides recommending virtue and humanity, by representing those qualities in many interesting instances, as leading to ultimate happiness. Such are the pretensions of "Artless Tales" with respect to youth; nor will her adult readers think them less entitled to praise as affording much innocent entertainment.

39. *Pharmacopœia Collegii regalis Medicorum Londinensis*. M.DCCC.IX.

THE first thing that will strike a classical Reader of the new Pharmacopœia is the elegant Latinity of its Preface; which, we believe, neither the tongue nor the pen of the Critic hath yet ventured to impugn. And such will be the verdict also of a great majority of its Chemical Readers: but there are yet remaining some members of the old school, who, though equally pleased with the classical purity of the language, may be little disposed to harmonize with its Chemical incongruity. We allude not only to the "*Lingua penitus nova*," but to the "*Principiis novis (et) firmioribus*;" to the "*illa undequaque stabilita*;" for a Chemist of the old school may naturally enquire, what are these *firm* principles, or, what is there in Chemistry that hath been every where established? Are we to understand

understand those principles which have given rise to the nomenclature of carbonates and sub-carbonates, of oxyds and of nitric-oxyds; of oxy-muriates and of sulphates; names originating in the misapprehension of every true chemical principle?

We who have long known that nothing enters into the composition of fixed air which can be entitled to the appellation of carbone, and that oxygen and hydrogen, as chemical principles, are chemical nonentities, cannot easily adopt names which imply a belief in their existence: and we think the College peculiarly unfortunate in giving its respectable sanction to such names, at the very time when many of its Members must feel the *firm* principles on which they have been founded slipping from under their feet.

If those principles had been firmly established, then would the following extravagant vagaries have been incontrovertible truths.

Lime, chalk, and every other species of calcareous earth, and the whitest magnesia, would have contained within themselves a considerable proportion of charcoal—charcoal would have been the matrix or the ore of diamonds—diamonds consolidated fixed air or the crystals of charcoal—and fixed air the vapour of diamonds. If the modern principles of Chemistry were firmly established, then would the life of man have depended upon the attraction of something from the atmosphere, through the medium of the lungs, nearly related to *aqua fortis*: the animalisation of his blood, and the *acidification* of his chyle, would have depended on the attraction of a principle of *acidity* from the air: and this too at the very time when we are required to believe the monstrous hypothesis, that his lungs are fully employed in the generation of water, and the rejection of charcoal or the vapour of diamonds; with which, if those principles were firmly fixed, not only the venal blood of the animal, but the whole surrounding atmosphere, must be every where replete.

Strange and inconsistent as such principles and such inevitable deductions are, we can readily believe that, in the estimation of a great majority of modern Chemists, the College will be freely absolved: it will not be un-

der the necessity of offering the slightest apology, not even a "*diu restitimus*," nor a "*quid contra omnium physicorum auctoritatem facere*," for the adoption of names which thus sanction theories of the wildest and most ungovernable nature.—Much, therefore, as we are gratified with this elegant composition, as members of the old school we think it our bounden duty to enter our protest, and to take this opportunity of declaring that, in our opinion, it is not to the *Potassa* alone that the epithets of "*horrid*" and "*barbarous*" will apply. They may be fairly extended to every part of the chemical nomenclature dependent upon the supposed existence of such chemical principles as oxygen, hydrogen, and carbone.

In answer to the "*quid contra omnium physicorum auctoritatem facere*," we would not have hesitated to declare, that no authority should have induced so highly respectable and learned a body as the President and Fellows of the Royal College of Physicians of London, to have adopted names to which the epithets of *horrid* and *barbarous* will apply. Such names ought, in the most dignified manner, to have been rejected, together with everything bordering upon affectation, botanical pedantry, or chemical absurdity. If the last be a strong expression, we appeal for its propriety to the necessity which chemical writers will soon be under, nay, which they at this moment feel, of adopting a different nomenclature. We appeal to the principles of Chemistry which have occasionally appeared in the Gentleman's Magazine under the signature of Dr. Harrington, and to his other different publications. We appeal also to a series of papers in the Medical Spectator, on the distribution of heat through the different objects of nature, comprehending a view of the Harringtonian Theory of the Formation, Destruction, and Renovation of the Atmosphere, and its relative connection with Animal and Vegetable Life, with Putrefaction, and the Combustion of inflammable Substances.

In respect to the pharmaceutical nomenclature there is much to praise. Titles descriptive of the principal ingredients in a composition have a neat, and perhaps a kind of scientific appearance; and, were it in our power always to succeed, might be worth

worth the trouble of attempting: but since this cannot be effected in every case with due brevity, we are still of opinion that the good old custom of our forefathers, of naming their compounds by their supposed virtues or their most striking properties, might, without any disadvantage, have been adhered to. We consider the Balsamum traumaticum, the Causticum commune, Decoctum pectorale, Elettarium lenitivum, Elixir asthmaticum, Elixir paregoricum, Emplastrum vesicatorium, Extractum catharticum, Pulvis sternutatorius, Tartarum emeticum, Tartarum solubile, and some others, to be equally good, and some of them much more concise than the respective names which the two last editions of the Pharmacopœia have imposed. And why, may we be permitted to ask, should practitioners be deprived of the good old method of perpetuating the names, and doing honour to the illustrious characters, by whom the science of Medicine hath been from time to time improved? Why should the Botanist, by means of his *Banksia's* and his *Fuschia's*, his *Sibthorpia's*, and his easily-pronounceable *Krascheninnikoffa's*, be permitted to immortalize the names of Banks and Fuschius, of Sibthorp and Krascheninnikoff— whilst the Physician, equally grateful, is deprived of the same easy mode of remuneration? Or what hath Rudius, Rufus, Glauber, Huxham, or Sydenham, done, that we should have abandoned the names of Extractum Rudii, Pilulæ Rufi, Sal Glauberi, Huxham's Tincture of Bark, or the Laudanum liquidum Sydenhami. This dereliction is the more shameful, because it has taken place at the time that the empirical and the advertising part of the profession, who are dividing and largely sharing in the emoluments, if not in the honours of Physic, are conferring celebrity on the names of Fordyce and Fothergill, McKensie and Watson, Hunter and Hickman. Nay, it would not greatly surprise us were they at this moment meditating similar compliments and similar honours to the President himself and to most of his fellow-labourers.

We recommend this arduous subject to the attention of the College, not doubting that it will meet with its approbation; and that in a succeeding edition the name of our venerable and

worthy friend the Medical Spectator may be rescued from the mercenary views of advertising Quackery, and share in the distribution of these more regular and more enviable honours. How strongly would it brace his nerves! with what vigour and energy would he re-commence his Medico-spectatorial labours, were he shortly to see the *Ferrum præcipitatum Villeri*, or the *Pilulæ chalybeatæ Villeri*, substituted for the *Pilulæ Ferri cum Myrrha*, and the more objectionable name of *Ferri Carbonas*! We have not the smallest doubt but that such tonics and such stimuli might render a new edition of that excellent publication as productive to its Author, Printer, and Publisher, as great an honour to the Profession at large, and as much the subject of Medical enquiry and Medical approbation during the early part of the nineteenth, as it is well known to have been during the latter part of the eighteenth century; again may we expect to behold the opinions and discoveries of the Medical Spectator treated with contempt by the critics of his own country, while the surreptitious plagiarisms of the same opinions by foreign and domestic authors will again obtain their warmest applause.—But, to be serious, having finished the few remarks which the Chemical and the Pharmaceuticalomenclature have demanded, we proceed with pleasure to the Pharmacopœia itself; and we are happy in being able to say that, on many occasions, it meets with our most cordial approbation. The College hath shewn a laudable disposition to adopt preparations which the concurring testimony and experience of practitioners have previously sanctioned. We consider the *Acidum citricum* or concrete lemon-juice, and the two fixed alkalis saturated with fixed air, under the objectionable names of Carbonates, as preparations so convenient, so elegant, and, on many occasions, so well adapted to fulfil the intentions of practitioners, that, in our opinion, they would alone have justified a new edition. With equal propriety may we pass a similar eulogy on the adoption of the *Pilulæ Ferri cum Myrrha*, which we know to have been long the favourite prescription of a private practitioner in the country, at the time that physicians of the greatest eminence

guineance in London were, ap-  
and prescribing the less elegant and  
less convenient; more complex but  
not more efficacious composition of  
the late Dr. Austin.

Under the objectionable name of  
Ferri Carbonas we observe, with se-  
cret satisfaction, that the College  
have done honour to the Author of  
the Medical Spectator, by the adop-  
tion of his neat and elegant prepara-  
tion of iron, the Ferrum præcipita-  
tum, which he published at the con-  
clusion of his excellent Papers on the  
Chlorosis, in his 35th Number, Satur-  
day, December the 29th, 1792, vol.  
II. p. 161: we very well remember,  
that no sooner did that paper appear  
than the Ferrum præcipitatum was  
adopted by nearly all the practitioners  
in London. It was prepared at Apo-  
thecaries Hall, and very soon made  
its way to every part of the United  
Kingdom. We do not believe that  
the progress of Vaccination was at  
first equally rapid—we wish we could  
add that a knowledge of the publica-  
tion in which it originated had been  
equally extended.

Should it appear to any of our read-  
ers that we have on this occasion di-  
gressed too much by repeatedly men-  
tioning the Medical Spectator, they  
will readily excuse us when we add,  
that a monthly publication having,  
in the course of the last year, made  
its appearance under a similar title,  
many practitioners may suppose them-  
selves to be in possession of, or to  
have read, the work to which we re-  
fer; and which is of a very different  
nature. That to which we would  
wish to call their attention, was con-  
ducted into the third volume during  
the hourly interruptions of active and  
laborious practice, by the sole efforts  
of one individual; who is a stranger to,  
and perfectly unconnected with,  
those who have usurped his title.

But to return to the Pharmacopœia  
of the Royal College: having already  
extended this general critique beyond  
our usual limits, we are under the ne-  
cessity of postponing our intended re-  
marks on some particular composi-  
tions. We cannot, however, refrain  
at present from observing, that we  
expect the Extractum Humuli, the  
Tinctura Hyoscyami, the Extractum  
Anthemidis, and some others, will  
become favourite (we had like to  
have said fashionable) articles in the

diurnal prescriptions of fashionable  
Physicians; to whom we recommend  
a candid perusal of these candid re-  
marks, by one who entertains the sin-  
cerest esteem for many of them as  
individuals; and all possible respect  
for the whole as a general body,  
eminent for all the qualities which  
adorn a learned and an honourable  
profession. \*\*\*

40. *The Flowers; or the Sylphid Queen:  
A Fairy Tale, in Verse; illustrated with  
elegant Engravings. By Miss Alicia  
Lafann. Harris; pp. 52.*

MUCH credit is due to the fair  
Author of this neat little Poem;  
whose harmonious numbers strongly  
inculcate an excellent moral: "that  
the purest happiness is to be found in  
active exertions for the comfort and  
welfare of others; and not in the idle  
fancies of a sickly imagination.

41. *Rudigar the Dane: a Legendary Tale.  
By Eaglesfield Smith, Esq. Johnson;  
pp. 47.*

THIS highly-wrought Tale, breath-  
ing the spirit of Romance, power-  
fully arrests the imagination: the  
haughty Rudigar inspires the utmost  
horror; whilst we sympathize in the  
hapless fate of Ella and Elburga.

42. *The Spirit of the Public Journals for  
1809. Being an impartial Selection of  
the most ingenious Essays and Jeux d'Es-  
prits that appear in the Newspapers and  
other Publications. With explanatory  
Notes and Anecdotes of many of the  
Persons alluded to. Vol. XIII. 12mo.  
pp. 396. Ridgway.*

THIS annual Selection we have  
more than once mentioned with that  
degree of commendation which the  
present Volume gives no reason for  
retracting. On the contrary, the  
good taste of the Editor, and the for-  
tuitous circumstance of the last year's  
being particularly prolific in subjects  
for pleasant satire, have jointly con-  
tributed to render this by far the  
most entertaining volume in the  
whole Collection; and the few, but  
judicious Notes, occasionally inter-  
persed, cannot fail of being accept-  
able to such Readers as have not had  
an opportunity of mixing largely with  
the busy world of posticks.

It will readily be supposed that  
Mr. Canning and Lord Castlereagh—  
Colonel Wardle and Mrs. Clarke—  
Mr. Kemble and the Q. P.'s—have  
their

their full share in the squibs of the day. But there are also some Essays of a more serious nature; for example, "CHRISTMAS WEEK.

[From the General Evening Post, Dec. 26.]

"Notwithstanding the hitherto acknowledged superiority of the French nation in the article of *politeness*, it is allowed that the English are not much behind them; but while this allowance is made, we are at the same time told that it belongs only to the *upper* and *well-educated* classes in society; and that the *lower*, the *plebeians*, the *domesticks*, and the people "whom nobody knows," are made rebellious and unaccommodating.

"It is difficult to characterize a whole nation. Whoever looks round him during the present season, will have some reason to doubt whether the *upper* or the *under* ranks are most *civil*. Certain it is, that all the outward signs and symptoms of civility and submission are now wonderfully apparent. Never surely was precept better kept than — "Servants, obey your masters in all things" — for eight or ten days.

"During this happy and good-humoured season, even the very churches exhibit a politeness, which nothing but Christmas could inspire. No persons are allowed to fatigue themselves by standing in the aisles, while the pew-openers increase the solemnity of the service by appearing in the humblest attitudes of supplication, and the delicate *extension of hand* shows that next Sunday ought to be called *Palm-Sunday*.

"But the full effort of the season is perhaps most visible at home—no occasion to ring the bell above one, and no disputes are heard as to *whose business* it is to answer it; the distance betwixt kitchen and parlour appears to be shortened, and no one *supposes* what is wanted before they go to enquire.

"*Early rising*, considering how cold and dark the mornings are, is practised with wonderful alacrity and cheerfulness—a cheerfulness which is imparted to the very *fire*, which blazes most comfortably as soon as it is wanted.

"The breakfast is got ready *all together*. There is no waiting for our toast when our tea is ready, and no deficiency of water when our pot is exhausted. If a friend or two drop in, it is not thought *too much* to go for a supplemental roll, prepare some coffee, or boil an egg.

"Not a saucy word in reply to a command, nor a *humph*, nor a *hum*, to be heard. No *half-oaths* are crumbled between the teeth, and none ready to be *swallowed whole*.

"Dinner served up to a minute, and done to a tittle. Nothing is forgot—none of that lamentable want of memory com-

plained of at other times; and the usual plea, "I did not think of it," is discontinued.

*Cobwebs* of three or four months standing are carefully removed, and our *grates* begin to look as mirrors. Scouring, cleaning, washing, scrubbing, and dusting—all performed by *anticipation*—every thing done *before* it is ordered, instead of a month or six weeks *after*.

"No delay in errands—graceful bows at the door, which is opened and shut, as if it could not express any passion!

Watchmen *twirl the window-pins* with most anxious care, and can't bear the sight of a suspicious person; besides being perfectly awake every hour and half-hour.

In a word, such an universal politeness and civility prevails among the unprivileged orders, that it would appear they had studied the system of Chesterfield, and practised in the school of Vestris.

"About a week after the holidays, indeed, it must be confessed there is \* \* \* (*hiatus valde defendendus.*) MUM.

43. *Ecclesiastical Biography; or, Lives of Eminent Men, connected with the History of Religion in England. From the Commencement of the Reformation to the Revolution; selected and illustrated with Notes, by Christopher Wordsworth, D.D. Dean and Rector of Bocking, and Domestic Chaplain to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury. Six Volumes octavo, about 3404 pages. 1810.*

THIS is one of those useful works which we welcome with peculiar pleasure, and hope to recommend to general encouragement. There is no better bulwark for the Church of England than an appeal to her history; and every work from which that history derives additional illustration is of importance. Dr. Wordsworth has modestly disclaimed the pretences of originality; but he is not less deserving of commendation who has made so happy an arrangement of valuable and scarce documents, and who has brought forward so much substantial information respecting times and persons interesting to ecclesiastical history and biography.

It appeared to him, as he informs us in his Preface, that there were extant, among the literary productions of our country, many scattered narratives of the lives of men eminent for piety, sufferings, learning, and such other virtues or vices as render their possessors interesting and profitable subjects for history, many of which were very difficult to be procured,



ered, and some of them little known; and that, therefore, the benefit which might have been expected to result from their influence was in a great degree lost. These he thought it might be a labour well-bestowed to restore to a capacity of more extensive usefulness, and to re-publish them in one collection; not merely to afford to many readers an opportunity of what they could not otherwise enjoy; but also from the hopes, that the serviceable effect of each might be increased by their union and juxtaposition; and that, through the help of a chronological arrangement, a species of Ecclesiastical History might result, which though undoubtedly very imperfect, might yet answer, even in that view, several valuable purposes; while it would possess some peculiar charms and recommendations.

"A scheme of this nature," Dr. W. continues, "it is easy to conceive, could not well be undertaken without many limitations. Besides those obvious ones of restricting the history to that of our own country, and to the lives of our fellow-countrymen, there appeared to me many reasons why the work should begin with the preparations towards a Reformation by the labours of Wickliffe and his followers, and not a few why it might well stop at the Revolution. Within those limits are comprehended, if we except the first establishment of Christianity amongst us, the rise, progress, and issue of the principal agitations and revolutions of the public mind of this country in regard to matters of Religion: namely, the Reformation from Popery, and the glories and horrors attending that hard-fought struggle: the subsequent exorbitance and outrages of the Anti-popish spirit, as exemplified by the Puritans; the victory of that spirit, in ill-suited alliance with the principles of civil liberty, over loyalty and the Established Church, in the times of Charles I.; the wretched systems and practices of the Sectaries, during the Commonwealth, and the contests for establishment between the Presbyterians and Independents at the same period; the hasty return of the nation, weary and sick of the long reign of confusion, to the antient constitution of things, at the Restoration: the operation of these confusions, and of the ill-disciplined triumph of the adverse party, upon the state of morals and religion, during the early part of the reign of the Second Charles; the endeavours of Charles and his brother to restore Popery, and introduce despotism; the noble exertions of the Clergy of the Church of Eng-

land, at that interval, in behalf of natural and revealed Religion, and Protestantism, and civil liberty; the Revolution of 1688, together with the ascertainment of the distinct nature and rights of an Established Church; and a religious toleration; and the principles of the Non-jurors."

In executing this undertaking, besides more accessible authorities, our author was permitted by his excellent patron, the Archbishop, to make use of the manuscript treasures in the Lambeth Library, from which he has produced a copious Life of Sir Thomas More, never before published; a new edition of Cavendish's Life of Cardinal Wolsey, so much surpassing in value those which have preceded it, as almost to deserve the name of a new work; and some large and interesting additions to the Memoirs of the Nicholas Ferrars; besides many occasional extracts inserted in the notes. In the other parts of the work, our Author has acted very judiciously in preferring the antient and original authorities, where they could be procured, before modern compilations and abridgments; the narratives, for instance, of Fox and Carleton, before the more artificial compositions of Gilpin. He has also, with equal judgment, in our opinion, retained the antient orthography. We have always thought that taking away the old-spelling is a very foolish practice; and coincide with our author, that "the interests of reality and truth are, in a degree, violated by that practice."

We shall now lay before the reader a succinct account of what he has to expect from these volumes.

VOL. FIRST contains, the Life of Wickliffe, compiled from Fox's Acts and Monuments; of William Thorpe, and Lord Cobham, from the same, and the latter partly from Bale's Brief Chronicle; Supplementary Extracts; Invention of Printing; Progress of Reformation; Dean Colet, Chaucer, and Martin Luther, from Fox; and Cardinal Wolsey's Life by Cavendish, a new and complete edition, from Manuscripts in the Lambeth and other Libraries.

Respecting the use here made of Fox, Dr. Wordsworth offers the following remarks in his Preface: "Many of the Lives which are given from Fox's Acts and Monuments, and which the Editor looks upon, as among

among the most valuable parts of his volumes, are brought together and compiled from distant and disjointed parts of that very extensive work; a circumstance of which it is necessary that any one should be informed, who may wish to compare these narratives with the originals. It will be found also, that in many places much has been omitted; and that a liberty has not unfrequently been taken of leaving out clauses of particular sentences, and single coarse and gross terms and expressions, especially such as occurred against Papists. But, though he has not all Fox laid before him, yet the reader may be assured that all which he has is Fox."

In another part of his Preface he defends Fox against the late violent attack of a certain Roman Catholic Writer, and concludes with what we consider as undeniable, that "all the many researches and discoveries of later times, in regard to historical documents, have only contributed to place the general fidelity and truth of Fox's melancholy narrative on a rock which cannot be shaken." We have long been of opinion that the character of Fox has suffered from the general ignorance that prevails concerning his book. We have known many sensible persons, not otherwise unacquainted with literary history, who have estimated Fox's labours by those paltry and incorrect abridgements, published in sixpenny numbers, by the Grubs of Grub-street, Duck-lane, &c. A re-publication of his three volumes, from a pure text (that perhaps of 1610, which our Author has employed) would do honour to those London Booksellers who are now, with so much liberality and care, reprinting our antient Chronicles.

The Life of Cardinal Wolsey, as given here, is a very curious and important document, and will be found so to any person who inclines to favour the world with a fair and impartial life of that eminent character, which we still think a *desideratum*, notwithstanding the labours of Fiddes and Grove. The Lambeth Library supplying two manuscript copies of Cavendish's Life of Wolsey; Dr. W. obtained permission to make use of them for the present collection. The first of these (No. 179) is very fairly and accurately written, and appears from a subscription at the end, bearing

date A. D. 1598, to have belonged to John Stowe, the Antiquary; and afterwards to Sir Peter Mauwood. The other MS. (No. 250) is also a correct and valuable one, but wants a few leaves. The Author also consulted a MS. of this life, formerly belonging to Dr. Tobias Matthew, Archbishop of York, now in the Library of the Dean and Chapter of that Cathedral; the use of which was very generously conceded to the Editor, by that venerable body, through the intervention of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury. "A deficiency in one passage was supplied by a MS. (No. 4233 Ayscough's Catalogue) in the British Museum; for the discovery of which the Editor begs to return his thanks to Mr. Ellis and Mr. Douce, librarians there: as he does to the latter gentleman, for the very liberal offer of the free use of another valuable MS. of the same Life, in his own possession."

Volume SECOND contains the Lives of Thomas Bilney, William Tindall, Cromwell Earl of Essex, John Rogers, Bishop Hooper, and Dr. Rowland Taylor, from Fox; and that of Sir Thomas More; which last, Dr. Wordsworth informs us, is now for the first time submitted to the publick from a volume of MSS. (No. 179) in the Lambeth Library, written towards the end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and has the advantage of combining together almost every thing of any value, that is to be found in the two Lives of Roper and Harpsfield, and often in the very same words; with the addition also of farther materials collected from Stapleton and other sources. The author's name does not appear. At the end of the Preface he subscribes Ro. Ba. Dr. Wordsworth inclines to the opinion that it was the work of Nicholas Harpsfield. It is, however, a more ample and interesting narrative of Sir Thomas More than the publick have yet received.

Volume THIRD contains the Life the Bishop Latimer, from Fox; that of Bishop Ridley, from the same, and from his Life by Dr. Gloucester Ridley; and Archbishop Cranmer, from Fox, &c. On these we have only to remark, that they are all usefully and ably illustrated by notes and extracts from contemporary and subsequent authorities.

The contents of the FORTH VOLUME

Items are: the *Life of Bishop Jewel*, re-printed entire from a *Life* prefixed to an English edition of the *Apology of the Church of England* in the year 1685; Bernard Gilpin, re-printed entire, from a translation of the Latin *Life* written by Bishop Carleton, 4to. 1629; Richard Hooker, re-printed entire from Walton's *Lives*, 4th edit. 1675, with the additions of John Strype. On this life our Author has an introductory remark, which we shall transcribe:

"Dr. Zouch informs us that he has thought it 'expedient to deviate from the edition of 1675 in the *Life* of Mr. Hooker, by adopting that which was last revised by Walton, and is prefixed to Hooker's Works printed at London in 1723, and at Oxford in 1793, yet without admitting those passages which Mr. Strype has introduced into the text.' It is to be regretted that in this deviation so much deference was paid to Mr. Strype's example. For the copy which he prefixed to Hooker's Works in 1723, was no other than the first edition of 1665, or rather, perhaps, that which was prefixed to Hooker's Works in 1666, and wanted, therefore, the numerous improvements which were introduced by the author in his subsequent revisions. In the present edition, the additions introduced by Mr. Strype are retained. They tend considerably to illustrate Hooker's opinions respecting some important points of doctrine; and to exhibit in its true colours the character of that saint-like man."

This volume also contains the *Lives of Archbishop Whitgift*, re-printed entire from the *Life* by Sir George Paul, edit. 1699; and of *Drs. Donne and Herbert* from Walton.

In Volume Fifth we have the *Life of Sir Henry Wotton*, from Walton; that of *Mr. Nicholas Ferrar*, which, we are told, is published, but not without some omissions, from *Memoirs of the Life of, &c. by P. Peckard, D. D. 1790*. The present edition, it is presumed, is greatly increased in value by a large accession of very interesting papers, transcribed from the Lambeth Library, which appear to have been written by Mr. John Ferrar, eldest brother of Nicholas, and the compiler of the original MS. from which Dr. Peckard's *Memoirs* of the elder Nicholas are taken. They were written probably in the year 1653, but to whom they are addressed it does not appear. In this volume also we have the *Life of Bishop Hall*, as contained in two tracts written by

himself. A very handsome edition of Hall's works in ten vols. 8vo. was lately published by the Rev. Josiah Pratt, to which a new *Life* was to have been prefixed; but the Editor, for whatever reason, contented himself (but not his subscribers) with merely re-printing the above tracts. The *Life of Dr. Hammond* by Dr. Fell, of Bishop Sanderson by Walton, and of Baxter, conclude this volume. That of Baxter, however, is only an extract from the conclusion of the first part of his own bulky "*Narrative of the most memorable Passages of his Life and Times*," fol. 1696.

The last volume of this Collection is employed on the *Life of Sir Matthew Hale*; re-printed entire from his *Life* by Bp. Burnet, edit. 1682; Philip Henry, re-printed entire from his *Life* by Matthew Henry, edit. 2d. 1699. The piety, Christian moderation, and good sense, which pervade the whole, have induced Dr. W. notwithstanding its length, to give this *Memoir* without any abridgment. He might have added, that it contains many curious biographical notices of contemporaries no where else to be found. Under this description perhaps the following circumstances may be classed:

"At the latter end of the year 1648 he (Hale) had leave given him to make a visit to his father at Whitehall, with whom he stayed some time. There he was Jan. 30, when the King was beheaded, and with a very sad heart saw that tragical blow given. Two things he used to speak of that he took notice of himself that day; which I know not whether any of the Historians mention. One was, that at the instant when the blow was given, there was such a dismal universal groan among the thousands of people that were within sight of it (as it were with one consent) as he never heard before; and desired he might never hear the like again, nor see such a cause for it. The other was; that immediately after the stroke was struck, there was, according to order, one troop marching from Charing-cross towards King-street, and another from King-street towards Charing-cross, purposely to disperse and scatter the people; and to divert the dismal thoughts which they could not but be filled with, by driving them to shift every one for his own safety."

The concluding *Lives* are those of the *Earl of Rochester*, by Burnet, and of *Archbishop Tillotson*, from the *life* published in 1717. But that of the *Earl of Rochester*, although

we agree with Dr. Johnson that the Grillick ought to read it for its elegance, the Philosopher for its arguments, and the Saint for its piety, does not appear to be in exact harmony with the design of this Collection. Rochester's life surely has no connection with Ecclesiastical History.

Such are the contents of these very instructive volumes, comprizing a series of Biographical Tracts which perhaps could not now be purchased but at a very high price. Yet the bringing them together in this well-arranged form is not the highest merit of the Editor. Besides the original MSS. now produced for the first time, and which are an important addition to our Biographical resources, the whole are illustrated by historical, critical, and explanatory notes, which contain an useful fund of curious matter, and may be readily consulted by a very copious and accurate Index.

In the year 1802, our Editor published "Six Letters to Granville Sharp, esq. respecting his Remarks on the use of the Definitive Article in the Greek Text of the New Testament." These Letters occasioned a controversy of some length; and Dr. Wordsworth has thought proper to advert to what has been published on the subject in a Postscript to the Preface of the present Work. We notice this, as it may otherwise be overlooked, from its want of connection with the volumes in which it appears. Having seen no reason to change the opinions advanced in his Six Letters, he declines any other notice of his antagonist.

44. Wallace: *A Poem*. Cadell and Davies.

THIS is said to be the production of an Englishwoman; and we have to congratulate our Country in a native Bard, who hath chosen the immortal Wallace, and his efforts, for those of her Muse. She is understood to be a daughter of the late Allen Holford, esq. a Cheshire gentleman, and one of the very oldest families in that old-familied county.

This Lady may be truly said to have burst upon us like a Revolution, in great force; but unlike those that have so quickly crumbled to pieces, this poem will live for ever, and be an everlasting proof of strength in a sound mind, and the richness of its

flowers. In a work of such transcendent merit, trifling faults should not be dwelt upon: a hint of them to such an understanding is sufficient, and are surmised in the following verses.—N.B. Quotations are useless when the whole must be read with pleasure.

"Though last, not least" a Maiden's martial story [glory;

So warms our silken hearts to deeds of  
Hurries her readers with such force along,  
We feel the very spirit of her song,  
Join in the clangor of the dreadful scene,  
As if in battles we had really been;  
With noble Wallace and his chieftains  
share, [felt war;

Mingling with all our might 'gainst home—  
Yet with old England parry ev'ry blow,  
And where her warriors fight, with ardour  
glow.

But as to ghosts, and such romantic stuff,  
Without their aid, there's wholesome food  
enough: [poet,

Drive dancing bones and spectres from thy  
And second sight, those sophistries of  
men!

Within thyself thou hast so rich a store;  
The mine is sterling, of the purest ore.  
Thy metaphors are wild, and sweetly  
throng;

Thy words of war poetically strong.  
A cadence oft so trembles on the ear,  
We almost think a fall of water near.  
From such resplendent energies of mind,  
Why let thy thoughts run loose and be  
disjoin'd?

Heroic deeds heroic verse requires,  
For such should only wield what war in-  
spires. [course,

A pause should sometimes check its rapid  
Not wildly fly a-head, to tell its force:  
Wait for a thought, nor let it flow too fast,  
With caution written, 't will the longer  
last. [part,

But thou so well perform'st the gen'ral's  
Thou art a very soldier in thy heart.

Such are a veteran's hints, and may be  
true, [you;

But yet (worn out) we leave the field to  
For, in whatever style thou deign'st to  
write, [delight,

The world will hail thee with renew'd  
Youth on thy side, may perseverance  
join,

And larger sprigs of laurel will be ever  
thine. A. R.

45. *Justice and Generosity against Malice, Ignorance, and Poverty; or, an Attempt to show the Equity of the New Prices at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden.* By Attalus.

"He that depends  
Upon your favours, swims with fins of lead,  
And hews down oaks with rushes. Hang  
ye! Trust ye?

With

With every minute you do change a mind;  
And call him noble, that was now your hate;  
Him vile, that was your garland."

SHAKESPEARE'S *CORIOLANUS*.

THE dispute itself being at an end, our remarks on this Pamphlet are wholly superseded. We shall, therefore, only join with the Author in expressing our regard for Mr. Kemble; and as sincerely wishing "that he, Mr. Harris, and all that are concerned with them, may finally reap that reward and patronage which they so eminently deserve."

46. *A Defence of Bank Notes against the Opinions which have been published in The Morning Chronicle, Cobbett's Register, and a recent Pamphlet, entitled, The high Price of Bullion a Proof of the Depreciation of Bank Notes, with Observations on the Balance of Trade, and the Course of Exchange.* By John Grenfell, Esq. Walker; 8vo. pp. 32.

After the Confessions of a Reviewer in p. 140, our right to be admitted on the Jury in this case might probably be challenged—our determination from the Bench would certainly be disputed. But Mr. Grenfell having cited the Writer of the former article as an *Evidence*, he will not shrink from appearing as an *Amicus Curiae*.

"The price of Bullion and course of exchange are considered to be criteria of the estimation of Bank Notes. The arguments drawn from the first are briefly answered by the Editor of the Gentleman's Magazine for February: 'The fact in this case is, that the value of Gold is raised, not that Bank Notes are depreciated.'"

Mr. Grenfell proceeds to state that

"The superabundance of Bank Paper is alledged by Mr. Ricardo as an argument for the measure of obliging the Bank to pay, at least, part of their Notes in specie; but, I think, it must be evident, that were there thus to be created a new demand for Bullion, for internal circulation, the demand for exportation continuing the same, the price would, by the common laws of trade, advance still higher."

"The connexion between Government and the Bank might be worthy of investigation, as a question of constitutional propriety; but while there is 'no want of confidence in the Bank of England, nor doubt of their ability to fulfill their engagements,' the publick may be satisfied that Bank Notes are efficient instruments of commerce, no ways inferior to the metals, as far as regards their circulation within the kingdom."

"Guineas, crowns, and shillings, no more become the property, by passing

into the hands, of any individual, than the ground on which the feet may rest on the highway: this is evidently the view of the Legislature in the titles of the several Statutes for the maintenance of this grand medium of circulation."—"It is these several Statutes which have imposed on all his Majesty's subjects the duty of passing for 3*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.* those portions of coin which they take at that rate; and many of these laws were enacted before the incorporation of the Bank of England. There is an absurdity in the idea of a 'maximum,' on what may not be bought nor sold at any price."

#### INDEX INDICATORIUS.

We should have been happy long since to have obliged G. W. L. and our other classic readers, with the *vera effigies* of Mr. Gough. But, unfortunately, he never would permit his Portrait to be taken.

The Editor informs *DEVONIENSIS*, p. 23, that in 1804, 44 George III. an Act was passed for empowering the Justices of the Peace for the county of *Leicester*, to make a fair and equal County Rate; and for that purpose to assess and tax rateably in equal proportions, according to the annual rent or value, every parish within the county, from the Returns made on the Property Tax, under Schedule A. for the year 1804. And under the authority of this Act every town in that county now pays; a single rate being one twelfth part of a penny in the pound, wormed upon the above Returns.

A CONSTANT READER asks our Legal Friends, whether the Clause in what is called *The New Police Act*, which authorizes the apprehension of *reputed Thieves*, can be enforced by the *City Magistrates*? The very serious depredations that have recently been committed in the City by gangs of pickpockets renders every precaution highly necessary. The Clause alluded to has been frequently enforced by the *Middlesex Magistrates*, very much for the security of the publick.

AN OBSERVER wishes to submit to the very serious consideration of the Magistracy, how far it is proper to licence as Publicans *professional Bruisers*. He could name, he says, ten or twelve men of this description in the metropolis, who have all signalised themselves by setting the Law at defiance, by fighting pitched battles; but who have been deemed *fit and proper* persons to be rewarded with licences.

The Gentleman who requested information respecting the family of Oldhouse, Aldhouse, or Aldis, in vol. LXXIX. p. 1143, is respectfully acquainted, that by application to Mr. James Aldis, 9, Pavement, Moorfields, who can trace his lineal descent from Suffolk to nearly that period, his enquiry may meet with satisfaction.

Mr. SALMON shall be gratified.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 17.

THE following verses are the production of my Son, who has lately left Harrow School. If you think them deserving of a place in your valuable Magazine, you are at liberty to insert them. The subject is the descent of Orpheus into Hell; and, if the verses possess any merit, it must be ascribed to the beautiful manner in which Virgil has related the history of that event; and to the feelings which that manner will naturally inspire in young minds. W. H. LANGTON.

"Ah miseram Eurydicen animâ fugiente vocabat." VIRG.

UNUS amor tenuit, charâ cum conjuge Thracin;

Una et felices, vidit utrosque domus;  
Indignata tamen mortales esse beatos  
Persephone, Eurydicen ad sua regna tulit. [omne per agrum,  
Jamque per omne nemus celer ibat, et  
Vir miser; et divos, auxiliumque vocat.  
Utque videt nudum dominâ, pratumque nemusque; [manus.  
Sæpe flet; et viduas tendit ad alta  
Haud aliter quam cum cætos venantis ab hostâ,

Exsangues catulos, fulva læna videt.  
Ingemit, et lambens fera vulnera, sæpe morari [luc.

Gaudet; tunc circum corpora tractat  
Sic iterum, sic sæpe dolet;—quum vincere non fas

Sortem, Plutonis visere regna parat.

Est locus, Enmenidum sedes; quod rara per agros [lucifas.  
Gramina nascuntur; quoque sit omne Arboribus clamant ululæ, planctusque doloris

Funduntur; tellus sparsa cruore madet.  
Ecce! per has sedes ruit Orpheus! Ecce! sorores

Victæ, non dubitant succubuisse lyræ.

Ille nec infernos metuit latrantis hiatus,  
Nec Phlegetontræos, dira fluentia, lacûs.  
Non timet Æolidis saxum, non Belides, æqui

Certantes manibus, solvere pensa Jovis.  
Impavidusque oculos rotas Ixionis audit.  
(semper amor potuit sic populusse metum.) rontis,

Quid fecere minæ, prolataque dextra Chara  
Parva quidem contra non vilitura lyram:  
Fluctibus aut quid Styx Orci densissima nigris;

Dulci nam fluctus obstupère sono?

Tandem igitur tetigit Rhodopeius aspera dius [domum.

Tegmina; circumstant mille pericla Omnia sed superat, vultusque animun-que tyranni

Flectit, et assiduo carmine Fata movet.  
Verbaque dat Pluto; "Cape muneia,  
Thrax bone, cantâs

Eurydice, dico, sit tibi dempta, neci:

Hoc tantum restet, quod nec mihi solvere fas est;

Haud possum Fratrîs veteris dicta Jovis.  
Cura ne uxorem videas, dum ad lumina tollas;

Nam tu cum primum respicias, illa fugit.  
Dixit: et in pedibus se vertit ægrius Orpheus,

Tendens æthereos visere rursus agros.  
Jamque quidem sylvas, et culmina nota videbat:

Fert oculos retro, nil nisi pulvis adest!  
W. C. LANGTON.

Mr. URBAN,

Chelsea, March 2.

IF the following concise version of Nathan's embassy on the subject of Uriah's wrongs, be deemed by you worthy of preservation in your Repository, its insertion will not a little gratify the humble hope of Yours, &c. JUVENIS.

## JUDICIUM DAVIDIS.

Sic Regi Nathan: "Cives duo fortè fuerunt:

Unus erat dives, pauper at alter erat.  
Mille greges habuit dives armentaque multa,

Nil habuit pauper ni tener unus ovis.  
Huic aluit secum et natis, magnâque fovebat

Cum curâ, nati sic tulit ille vicem.  
Visere prædium venit quidam, ecce! viator;

Occidere è gregibus noluit ille suis:  
At, durus, rapuit dilectum pauperis agnum,

Apposuit mensæ, pro viatore coquens."  
Audit hæc David, iras sub pectore volvens,

Exemplum et vati talia dicta dedit:  
"Hic sceleratus homo sua crimina morte piabit!" [fuit.]

Cui Nathan: "O Rex! hæc tua culpa  
R. BARNETT.

## HORACE'S EPISTLES,

BOOK I. EPISTLE III.

(See Vol. LXXVI. p. 1198.)

To JULIUS FLORUS.

FLORUS! pray tell me on what coast

Claudius employs his martial host:

Is he in Thrace? or marching round

Hebrus with snowy fetters bound?

Or near the straits, where Neptune pours

His floods between the neighbouring towns?

Or Asia's hills, and valleys gay,

Do they Tiberius delay?

How does the studious Cohort fare?

Are works of genius still their care?

Who now attempts to fill his pages,

Recording, for the use of ages,

Augustus' glorious wars, which tend

To peace and concord in the end?

What now is Titius' occupation,

Who raises high our expectation?

He boldly drinks at Pindar's spring,

And surely must quibbly sing:

His

His daring Muse no notice takes  
Of open streams and stagnant lakes.  
Is he in health? and still doth he  
Rethink a friendship warm for me?  
Doth the Muse aid him to rehearse,  
On Latin lyres, the Theban verse?  
Or does the deeply-tragic Art  
Its raptures to his soul impart?  
Is Celsus ready to attend  
To the wise counsels of a friend,  
And live on his own mental wealth,  
Increasing not his stores by stealth?  
May he with spirit high refuse  
To borrow from the public Muse!  
Last, deck'd with feathers not his own,  
He gain the laugh, the theft being known.  
What dost thou now attempt in rhyme?  
Flutterest thou still round scented thyme?  
Thou hast a genius, and a mind  
By education well refin'd;  
Acute thou pleadest, and canst draw  
Conclusions just from civic law,  
And when thou writest lively songs,  
To thee the ivy wreath belongs:  
But, if thou could'st thy soul prepare,  
And rise above cold, damping care,  
Celestial Wisdom would dispense  
To thee her guardian influence;  
And lead thee onwards to possess  
The most substantial happiness;  
Which to obtain, both high and low  
Care unremitting should bestow,  
If to themselves they would be just,  
Or worthy of their Country's trust.  
Write me if thy attentions tend  
To make Munatius thy friend:  
Or, are the graces you profess  
Like seams which open in a dress?  
But whether it be warmth of blood,  
Or men and things not understood,  
Which mutual jealousies provoke,  
In youths impatient of the yoke,  
In whatsoever place you be,  
Such brothers should not disagree.  
And I a votive calf have fed,  
Which to the Altar shall be led,  
To hail the day when you shall come  
In safety to your native home. L.

## SONNETS.

## MORNING.

WHAT beams of glory deck the Eastern  
skies!  
The stars are lost! the shades of night  
retire! [choir,  
And, lo! hail'd joyous by the feather'd  
Behold the sun in cloudless lustre rise—  
How grand the scene his early light dis-  
plays:  
The hills and forests ting'd with golden  
hue, [with dew,  
The leaves and bladed grass cluster'd  
Bright and resplendent with the orient  
rays.  
Now, by unbroken sleep refresh'd for toil,

The labourer leaves his cot, with heart  
elate.  
Sows, reaps the harvest, or prepares the  
soil, [fate.  
Nor knows, nor hopes, a more exalted  
Thrice happy clow—for thee the morning  
dawns, [flow'ry lawns!  
Sheds all her varied sweets, and spreads her

## NOON.

THE burnish'd sun meridian glory shews;  
And, slowly sounding from yon time-  
worn tow'r,  
Has toll'd the long-anticipated hour,  
Which gives short respite to the school-  
boy's woes—  
Now on the flow'ry heath, or fragrant bay,  
The loose-clad peasant spreads his fru-  
gal fare, [som bare,  
 wooing the noon-tide breeze, with bo-  
And greeted by the lark's unwearied lay:  
Or, when wild wastes of snow the fields  
deform,  
And wintry suns emit but feeble rays,  
Wrapp'd in his russet coat, and vestment  
warm, [blaze.  
He feasts contented by the faggot's  
Pleas'd in his thatch'd abode with humble  
cheer, [useless here.  
Enough for Nature's wants, and more is

## EVENING.

DESCENDING dews o'erspread the  
moist'ning ground,  
The shadows lengthen, and pale mists  
arise, [skies,  
The sun, mild shining, leaves the Western  
With crimson clouds enroll'd, and beam'd  
around.  
Now high in air, to catch his parting light,  
The balanc'd lark pours forth his fare-  
well song; [throng;  
Slow to their folds the wearied cattle  
And the wide prospect closes on the sight—  
The hardy rustic's daily labours cease;  
With hasty feet he seeks his humble  
shed;  
In fond expectation of the heartfelt kiss,  
The joyful welcome, and the genial bed.  
Bless'd, envied station! where the setting  
sun [begun.  
Concludes the healthy toil, at early morn

## NIGHT.

PALE twilight fades—the gath'ring shades  
descend!  
And, circling slow, amid yon starry  
train, [reign,  
The full-orb'd moon resumes her nightly  
And silv'ry beams the darken'd prospect  
blend— [retreat,  
The glimmering owl now quits his lone  
Sweeping with silent wing the dewy  
ground; [resound;  
The clocks with deep and hollow peals  
And

And the wear'd dæw screams from his steep-  
pled seat [grove;  
In mournful notes, sad-echoing from the  
The wakeful nightingale's wild numbers  
flow; [of love,  
Sweet bird! whose sorrows speak the pangs  
And soothe the wounded soul to softer  
wee. [away,  
Now heav'nly Contemplation holds her  
Whose musings court the gloom, and  
shun the glare of day. J. U.

ADMONITORY HINT

To the Village Muse, or Writer of small  
Literary Patchwork, &c. &c.; occasioned  
by reading W. T.'s Illustrations of Ho-  
race, Book II. Epistle III. (See pp.  
323, 417, &c.)

"ARE these things true? and was great  
Horace right?

Is Poetry an art so difficult to write?  
What! Poesy's laws thus strict, and thus  
severe, [wear?  
That no poor Bardling may a garland  
None gain by gold, or favour of the great,  
Among the Muses a nice brilliant seat?  
Has Genius still exclusive claim to fame,  
And Poetaster scarce a Poet's name?  
Shall none obtain the sweet Aonian prize,  
Save those whose talents measure giant-  
size?" [are true;  
Ah! my presumptuous Muse! these things  
And many a drop of ink thou needst must  
rue!

Shouldst thou, self-lur'd, attempt th' ar-  
duous race, [place;  
A candidate for fame or Laureat's  
Ah! worse than death thy fate—a Bard's  
disgrace!

Sleep are the passes toward th' Pieriash  
fount, [mount.

And thorns bestrew the way to Pindus'  
Dangers immense on every side appear,  
To damp thy ardour, and create despair!  
Thy pigmy form can ne'er the summit gain  
Where Poets bask, where Classic Muses  
reign,

Chanting immortal songs in rosy bow'rs,  
And forming wreaths of fame from varied  
flow'rs.

Some tell soft tales of love in melting  
lays;

Or, Homer-like, some sing Achilles' }  
praise— [Virgil bays.

Perchance more modern—pluck the  
These are the Bards Parnassia loves to  
own;

The darling few that kiss her angust throne;  
These bask 'midst roses, quaff the wine  
and oil [soil!

That flow from Pindus' happy, happy  
Now they resound Augustus' mighty feats,  
Augustus' arms, Augustus' glorious fleets!  
Then they resume their sports, the Olym-  
pic game, [tom Fame!  
Demand the prize, and clasp the phan-

Ah! my presumptuous Muse! forbear to  
sigh

For laurels planted on a mount so high  
Ah! cease to scribble, cease to love the  
Nine!

They're cold to thee, nor give thee fane, }  
Nor one rich grape from their ambrosial  
vine.

Come, end thy fond pursuits, repent the  
past,

And bid the cruel Nine farewell at last!  
A. C.

From a Village near the Banks of Stour,  
June 21, 1809.

TO A LADY'S FAN.

GO, happy Fan! the fair attend,  
Exert thy most refreshing pow'r;  
Her close companion, constant friend,  
In saddest and in gayest hour.

When tales of woe salute her ear,  
Whene'er the sons of Mis'ry speak,  
Screen from rude eyes the starting tear,  
That steals down gentle Pity's cheek.

When press'd too closely by the crowd,  
Avert the stranger's shameless glance;  
And think thy situation proud,  
When joining in the graceful dance;

There, while thy slender form she holds,  
Thy silver edge she perhaps may kiss;  
Then wait her with extended folds,  
In gratitude for so much bliss.

The voice that in a whisper dies,  
The smile at foppery, conceal;  
And guard with care, from favourites eyes,  
The blush that might too much reveal.

Whene'er she soars on Pleasure's wings,  
The breath of Flattery chase away;  
And hint you both are fickle things,  
That live and flutter but a day!

E. P.

ON A LATE NOBLE ACTION.

SPENT with want, fatigue, and anguish,  
On th' ungrateful land of Spain,  
See a British Mother languish!  
See her perish on the plain!

Near her rests an infant smiler,  
Reckless of her dreadful fate;  
Fearless of the brutal spoiler,  
And the thousand ills that wait.

Mark! that look of tortur'd feeling!  
Is that Nature's parting groan?  
No—a Mother's prayer appealing,  
Now ascends before the throne.

See, on wings of Mercy hasting,  
Yonder fainting Chief appear!  
Ebbing life with him seems wasting,  
But—a fellow mortal's dear!

Vainly to her lips he proffers  
Water!—all he can bestow;  
But his look of kindness offers  
Balm, and soothes maternal woe.

See



See fleeting life a moment hover  
O'er her pale, her dying cheek !  
And God bless you !"—" All is over !"  
The last words allow'd to speak.

From the breathless Mother turning,  
Fits offspring clasps the boy ;  
His large heart, with ardour burning,  
Emits e'en here a gleam of joy !

Animates frail, sinking nature,  
One grand effort now to make ;  
To Britain bears the tiny creature,  
His own—for future years to take.

Friend of orphans ! gallant stranger !  
May Heav'n from ev'ry evil shield,  
Guide in each surrounding danger,  
Guard through all the bloody field !

When in thy country's cause contending,  
In the deadly, sanguine strife,  
May guardian Angels, round thee bending,  
Protect thy justly-valued life !

May Heav'n its choicest blessings pour  
On that life of longest date ;  
And, when the world can add no more,  
Thee to its own bliss translate !  
*Great Ormond-street. AN ORPHAN.*

#### IMPROMPTU LINES

*On reading the Debate in the House of Lords  
on Friday, January 26.*

O ! WHY should party prejudice detract  
From any great, from any glorious  
act ?

Why should a Hero, noble, valiant, brave,  
Powerful in battle, and humane to save,  
Experience from a pitiful debate  
How little 's granted to the truly great ?  
Say, ye who Merit's just reward oppose,  
Would ye Sir Arthur should have fled his  
foes ? [raign'd,

Would ye have seen him at your bar ar-  
Your party's victim, and by all disdain'd ?  
Could this of Grenville be the first desire ?  
O no—his soul is fill'd with gen'rous fire ;  
His to great Wellington imputes no blame,  
But grants him his just due, a glorious  
fame. [G—y,

Why, noble G——r, vet'ran statesman  
Your talents in so bad a cause display—  
A gallant warrior's meed to disallow,  
And snatch the laurels from a hero's brow ?  
Hear Wellesley's eloquence attention  
court, [port ;

His matchless Brother's conduct to sup-  
Nor e'er was cautious Liverpool more just,  
Than when the Hero's merits he discuss'd.  
Mark how the Spaniards Wellesley's deeds  
proclaim !

Mark how the Portuguese exalt his name !  
Shall British Senators alone contend [fend ?  
That fame they should be foremost to de-  
'Tis true our bleeding country must la-  
ment [sent ;

That e'er its armies from its shores were  
But not a true-born Briton can be found  
Who does not rapturously hail the sound  
Of WELLINGTON's heroic, glorious name,  
Who is not proud of TALavera's fame.

Then let not party spirit e'er debase  
A noble mind, but, in or out of place,  
May ALL unite our Heroes to reward,  
Their actions to emblazon and record !  
*Cheltenham, Jan. 28.*

*Answer to "Anacreontic" in vol. LXXIX.  
p. 656.*

IF you old Time would fain destroy,  
Woman 's the tool to strike the blow ;  
Musick and Wine may him annoy,  
But Love alone can lay him low.

It 's true, soft Musick may awhile  
Give mortals joy, with sounds so rare,  
Their sense of sad, old Time beguile,  
Who then returns with double care.

Sparkling Wine, delicious drink,  
May all their cares a time forego ;  
But with returning sense they think,  
They find the cheat in doing so.

To fly the Fair one's charms is vain !  
Old Father Time has proof of this ;  
The wisest men Love's darts sustain,  
For lovely Woman's all our bliss.

Ah ! cruel is the wretch's part  
Who, feeling this, of joy 's bereav'd,  
Whose faithless wife has broke his heart !  
His life is death by Love deceiv'd.

*Gloucester, Aug. 12, 1809. J. L. Y.*

#### THE JOY OF TEARS: A SONNET. TO STELLA.

SUCH precious drops, breaking their  
crystal fence, [heart  
Often, I've heard, the sorrows of the  
Bespeak, far more than brightest elo-  
quence,  
And all its secret, silent griefs impart.  
Such pearly dew I've known to stream  
and flow [breast ;  
From Disappointment's sad, corroded  
Or when the soul is bursting with its woe,  
In floods like these it seeks some partial  
rest.

But, in a scene which gladdens every sight,  
Say, whence this strange, mysterious  
alloy ?

Why interrupt this source of blest delight,  
This deed of happiness ? "They're  
TEARS OF JOY !" [fears !

Through all the varied range of hopes and  
O ! may they live to shed no other tears !

HYMN.

*On a Summer-house in the Woods belonging  
to a Mansion-house in Oxfordshire.*

WITHIN this cot no polish'd marble  
shines,  
Nor the rich produce of Arabian mines.  
The glare of splendour, and the toys of  
state,

Resign unenvy'd to the proud and great,  
Whilst here retir'd these humbler scenes  
you view, [drew.  
Which Nature's bold, unguided pencil  
Pro-

PROCEEDINGS IN THE FOURTH SESSION OF THE FOURTH PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, 1810.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Feb. 6.

Mr. *Sheridan*, pursuant to notice, moved that a Committee of Privileges be appointed to meet to-morrow, to consider of the standing order for the exclusion of strangers. The Hon. Gentleman prefaced his motion by a lengthened and an able speech, in which he noticed the contradictory nature of the various standing orders of that House—the inconvenience and embarrassment which would result from their being severally enforced; and insisted that even the one in question only authorized the Serjeant at Arms to take such strangers as appeared, into custody. If 2 or 300 persons (added the Hon. Member) should obtain entrance to the gallery, time must be allowed the Serjeant at Arms to raise the *posse comitatus* before he could attempt to apprehend them; and in the interim the result must be, that the strangers would hear the debate. Mr. S. concluded with impressing on the House the necessity of conciliating the publick by modifying or suspending the standing order.

Mr. *Windham*, after adverting to the absence of Mr. *Sheridan* on all great questions when the conduct of the war was to be discussed, observed, that the present question was one of very little importance. The standing order had obtained and been submitted to, without any inconvenience being felt, for near a century—it had lately run to rest, but it would not in former times have led to any mischief; he did not like to part with it: he was of opinion it should occasionally be enforced, for the same reason that the gates of a park were sometimes shut up, to prevent the establishment of a right of footway. He would now assert that the rights of that House were in danger of being lost from misuse. His Hon. Friend was deemed the patron of the London Press. He did not wish to establish such a power in the Press as to enable it to controul Parliament. The Conductors of the Press, he understood, to be a set of men who would give into the corrupt misrepresentations of opposite sides. He now saw that the publication of debates led to consequences of almost mischievous tendency—no less than to change the character of a Representative Government into that of a Democracy; and led directly to that despotism which had so lately desolated other countries: for these reasons he should vote against the motion.

Mr. *Yorke*, alluding to the Inquiry last GENL. MAG. March, 1810.

year, said that he felt the deepest shame that he had not upon that occasion moved the standing order. He certainly should have done so, if he had been at all aware of the nature of the case, or suspected how it would have turned out.

Lord *Folkestone*, Messrs. *Tierney* and *P. Moore*, and Sir *F. Burdett*, spoke in favour of the motion; and the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* against it; after which Mr. *Sheridan* replied with much eloquence, and contended that the non-existence of the liberty of the Press among the Continental Powers had paved the way for their downfall. A division took place: for Mr. S.'s motion 89, against it 166—majority 86.

The House went subsequently into a Committee on the *Walcheren Expedition*, when strangers were excluded.

February 7.

The sums of 1,500,000*l.* to discharge the arrears of the last year, and of 10,500,000*l.* to meet the expences of the current year, were voted in a Committee of Supply, for the purpose of Exchequer Bills.

HOUSE OF LORDS, February 8.

The Earl of *Liverpool* brought down a Message from his Majesty, recommending to their Lordships to consider of a Provision to Viscount Wellington, and his two next successors, of 2000*l.* a year. Ordered to be taken into consideration to-morrow se'nnight.

Lord *Mulgrave* then proposed a vote of Thanks to Lord *Gambier*, which was carried without a division.

In the Commons, the same day, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* delivered a Message from his Majesty, the same in substance as that delivered to the other House.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 9.

The *Lord Chancellor* communicated to Lord *Gambier* the Vote of Thanks which the House had passed. Lord *Gambier* replied.

In the Commons, the same day, Sir *F. Burdett* presented a Petition from the Electors of Westminster, praying a Reform in Parliament.

In a Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. *Wharton* moved two Resolutions for granting Loans of 10 millions and a half, and one million and a half, on the issue of Exchequer Bills.

Sir *S. Romilly*, in a speech of considerable

derable length, and of great eloquence, called the attention of the House to the necessity which he conceived to exist for altering some parts of the Criminal Law; and moved for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the Acts relating to Capital Punishments.

Messrs. *Windham* and *Herbert* opposed the motion, upon the ground of the Penal Laws being equally mild and just.—The motion was then carried.

The House afterwards resolved itself into a Committee of Inquiry, when strangers were ordered to withdraw.

#### February 12.

Mr. *Hutchinson* presumed that the plan of Antwerp must have been in possession of Ministers before they sent out the late Expedition. On the 29th of August, Lord Chatham had written that the ulterior objects of the Expedition could not be accomplished, as from the information he had collected, Antwerp was in a condition to sustain a siege, the fortress being in a state of complete defence. He could not conceive it possible that Ministers had determined upon this Expedition, the principal feature of which was the taking of Antwerp, without proper information as to the state of the works, a proper plan, and correspondent instructions to the Commander. If, however, it should appear that they undertook the Expedition without the requisite knowledge on this point, then they were highly culpable. He was anxious that the plan of Antwerp should be produced, because the strength of the case upon the point of policy would rest upon the state of this fortress. The Hon. Gentleman concluded by moving for the plan of the fortress of Antwerp, as well as that of Fort Lillo, and also information relative to the state of the works at Antwerp.

Mr. *Perceval* objected to the motion as premature, as the subject had been already referred to the Select Committee.

Mr. *Yorke* moved the previous question. Sir *J. Newport*, Gen. *Tristram*, Lord *Porchester*, Messrs. *Whitebread*, *Windham*, and *Giles*, severally spoke in favour of the motion; which was, however, rejected without a division.

Mr. *Fuller* moved for leave to bring in a Bill to abolish Sinecures, and reduce other places to the standard of the sums paid to the Deputies, after the lives of the present possessors; but after some discussion, the Hon. Member withdrew his motion, with an understanding, that the subject should speedily be brought before the House by Mr. *Banks*.

The House subsequently resolved itself into a Committee on the Inquiry, when

some questions were put to Sir *Home Popham*.

#### February 13.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee, for the purpose of taking into consideration certain Acts prohibiting the Distillation of Spirit from Grain, Mr. *Parnell* deprecated the continuance of a policy so hostile to the agricultural interests of the country, and recapitulated the forcible reasons urged in 1808, when these prohibitory measures against distillation were first brought forward. It was then shewed that scarcity was felt in Scotland; that it was apprehended in the North of Ireland; and that England, through the influence of France in the North of Europe, was cut off from her ordinary supply of corn from the Baltic. But these causes no longer continued to operate; nor could the Hon. Gentlemen opposite, in the face of the landed interest, pretend that they did. In Scotland, the last harvest was not only abundant, but exceeded an average crop; the supply of potatoes was also considerable. In Ireland, it was notorious that the harvest was abundant to such a degree, that the farmers were at a loss to procure a market to get rid of their surplus food. Independent of these circumstances, a trade with France had been opened, which considerably increased the actual supply of corn in this country; besides which Ireland had imported into this country within the last year 700,000 quarters of grain; being more than the average import from the Baltic for the last two years. The Hon. Gentleman then contended, that the increased price of grain was not to be attributed to any supposed failure in the supply, but was the effect of the difference in the price of bullion, and of the undenied depreciation of our bank paper; and concluded by moving as an amendment, that the consideration of these prohibitory acts be referred to a Select Committee.

Mr. *Rose* thought that the best evidence in all cases of apprehended scarcity was to be found in the advanced prices. The harvest of last year was abundant, but from other circumstances, a great quantity of corn had been damaged.

Sir *J. Newport* declared, that to couple the cessation of the restriction in Ireland with a Spirit Importation Suspension Bill, was at once a manifest violation of the articles of the Union.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* insisted, that the same circumstances which first induced the Legislature to adopt the measure, still continued as to England;

England; but its relaxation as to Ireland, ought, he conceived, to be connected with the suspension of any spirit importation from Ireland into this country. After some further discussion, in which Messrs. *Yorke, Foster, Marriott, W. Smith, Hutchinson, Western, Windham, Lords Hamilton and Binning, Gen. Turlington, Sir J. Astley, and Sir A. Hall,* participated, the House divided on the amendment, for it 17, against it 51—majority 34.

#### February 14.

Mr. *Whitbread* gave notice, that, if in the financial arrangements for the year, it was intended to propose the continuance of a Lottery, he would strenuously oppose such a measure.

Mr. *H. Sumner* obtained leave to bring in a Bill for building some New Docks at Rotherhithe.

#### February 15.

A Memorial presented by Mr. *W. Pearce* to the Commissioners on Barrack Affairs, was moved for by Mr. *Wardle*, and ordered.

The House subsequently went into a Committee on the Inquiry. Sir *R. Strachan* and Lord *Gardner* were examined; and at two o'clock the House adjourned.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 16.

The second reading of the Reversion Prevention Bill was negatived; and subsequently, the Bill itself, on the motion of the *Lord Chancellor*, was rejected.

Earl *Grosvenor* declared his intention of speedily bringing before their Lordships another Bill to the same effect.

In the Commons, the same day, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* brought a message from his Majesty, stating that he had authorised the issue of some pecuniary advances to the Portuguese Government, in support of its military exertions against the common Enemy in that country; and, being desirous of continuing that support, had directed that an arrangement should be made for the maintenance of a body of Portuguese troops not exceeding 30,000 men, which engagement his Majesty trusted his faithful Commons would enable him to fulfil.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee on his Majesty's most gracious Message, relative to the grant of a pension of 2000*l.* per annum to Lord *Viscount Wellington*, and on the two next heirs to his title in succession.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, *Generals Crauford and Loft*, Messrs. *Herbert, Robinson, W. Pole*, and *Wilberforce*, severally spoke in favour of the motion; which was opposed by Messrs.

*Howard, Calcraft, Whitbread, Windham, and Lords Milton and Hamilton*, on the ground, that the battle of *Talavera* had not been followed by those results which usually characterize a victory.

Sir *F. Burdett*, thought the Crown possessed sufficient patronage to reward Lord *Wellington's* services, without any further appeals to the people's purse. For the question 213, against it 106—majority 107.

#### February 19.

Mr. *W. Pole* obtained leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the present Laws respecting Gaols in Ireland, and to re-enact such of them as should appear to be most useful. The Hon. Gentleman, in the course of his motion, stated; that persons sentenced to transportation, were often, for want of means of conveyance, detained four, five, and even six years in prison, before their sentence was carried into execution, no part of which time was afterwards deducted from the period of their original sentence. They were also confined 14 and 15 in a single cell, without clothes, blankets, or any kind of covering, and sunk into every species of vice incident to such a situation. The defects of the Prison Laws were first, that they allowed Grand Juries of counties to assess only a limited sum, and next they were not warranted to make any allowance for building penitentiaries. The subject was then under consideration of the Chief Justice of the King's Bench, who was digesting a Bill in order to ameliorate the state of the Irish Gaols.

Lord *Cochrane* then made his motion on the abuses prevalent in the Admiralty Courts. After dwelling upon the magnitude of the subject, and acknowledging his inability from professional habits to address the House in that impressive manner which the occasion required, his Lordship stated generally that great abuses existed in the Admiralty Courts; that if these abuses could be done away, the business of the Navy might be performed at half the expence; nor would it be necessary to employ 120 sail to blockade not more than 23 manned ships of the Enemy, but certainly not more than 40. The Courts of Admiralty often compromised with persons claiming as captors, and gave them but a very small part of that to which they were entitled. He had known a man in Liverpool received 1020*l.* to forego a claim of 32,000*l.* Captains were often threatened, and obliged to pay large sums for their captures to prevent their being condemned as Droits of the Admiralty. It was an exceeding great hardship that

the whole Navy of England must place their entire confidence in one man; and that there was neither justice, equity, or common sense in this; and yet it was the situation to which the Navy was driven with respect to the King's Proctor. He could prove, that in the Courts of Admiralty, vessels had been condemned to capture which ought to have gone to the Crown, and that large sums of money have been taken from the captors for an improper decision, by which the Crown or Greenwich Hospital was defrauded, as well as the captors. The Noble Lord concluded by moving for the accounts of a number of ships, among which were the *Amphion*, the *Astrea*, the *Boreas*, the *Dolphin*, &c. Some discussion ensued—Sir *W. Scott*, and Sir *J. Nichol*, defended the Admiralty Courts; Mr. *Rose* wished, instead of an attack so general and desultory, a particular abuse had been specified; Sir *C. Pole* adverted to the deduction of 30 per cent. on the proceeds of a convoy given to a Scotch Gentleman of the name of Moore, under a threat that if the captors did not submit, every ship should be forfeited as a Droit of the Admiralty; Mr. *Stephen* explained; after which the motion, being narrowed to the Papers of three ships, was carried.

On the motion of Mr. *Yorke*, the printer of a hand-bill for the Westminster Forum (Debating Society), was ordered to attend at the Bar, to answer for a breach of privilege, in announcing the following comparative question—"Which is the most deserving the censure of the Publick—Mr. *Yorke's* enforcement of the Standing Order of the House to exclude Strangers from the Inquiry into the Walcheren Expedition, or Mr. *Windham's* late attack on the liberty of the Press?"

A Select Committee was appointed to inquire into the high Price of Bullion, &c.

Previous to the House resolving itself into a Committee on the Inquiry, a discussion took place, whether a Paper delivered by Lord Chatham to his Majesty, being a Narrative of the Expedition to the Scheldt, could be received as an official and responsible communication.

The Paper in question reflected on the Naval Commanders, as having created delays, which required explanation. It was at length decided to be received.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 20.

Earl *Grosvenor* presented a bill for prohibiting the Grant of Offices in Reversion, or for Joint Lives, &c.; and moved, that it be read a first time.

Lord *Arden* opposed the bill, conceiving that, as it went to diminish the lawful power of the Crown, the discussion on it could not regularly be proceeded in, unless a Message from his Majesty should signify an acquiescence, that his prerogative should not stand in the way of the proposed measure. His Lordship supported this objection, by an analogous precedent which occurred in the election of Peers.

Earl *Grosvenor* expressed his surprise at hearing such an objection urged now for the first time, after the subject had been so often discussed.

The Lord Chancellor thought as the objection to the bill involved the consideration of a point of material importance, the debate should be adjourned.

Lord *Holland* spoke in favour of the first reading, and Lord *Redesdale* moved the adjournment, which was carried after a division.

In the Commons, the same day, on the motion of Mr. *Manning*, a Select Committee was appointed to inquire into the present state of Marine Insurances, &c.

J. Dean being called to the Bar, and acknowledging himself to be the printer, and Mr. J. Gale Jones, the author of the Westminster Forum hand-bill, was ordered into the custody of the Sergeant at Arms.

A Select Committee, on the motion of Mr. D. Saunders, was appointed to inquire into the Affairs of the East India Company, and report thereon.

The Distillers' Prohibition Bill was read a second time, after a division, in which it was carried by a majority of 101.

The House went into a Committee on the Inquiry.

### INQUIRY INTO THE POLICY AND CONDUCT OF THE LATE EXPEDITION TO THE SCHELDT.

Part of the evidence taken before the House of Commons has been published from the notes of the short-hand writer. The following is the substance of it, carefully and correctly abridged.

Sir David Dundas, the Commander-in-chief, examined on the 2d and 5th of February, stated, that on the 24th of

March he attended the Cabinet council to give his opinion as to an attack on Walcheren, and to state whether fifteen or twenty thousand troops could then be assembled. At that time, from the shattered state of the regiments returned from Spain, the force could not be provided. After this every exertion was made

made to complete the several corps for service. On 10 May a return was made to Lord Castlereagh of all the battalions, with the effective strength of each. On the 3d of June he transmitted his sentiments to Lord Castlereagh, as to the practicability of an attempt on the Enemy's naval establishment at Flushing. In this communication he stated the utmost means at twenty-five or thirty thousand infantry, and five or six thousand cavalry; pointed out the great difficulty of marching an army to Antwerp, not only on account of the fortified places, but the country being intersected by numerous deep rivers and navigable canals; also from the impossibility of carrying artillery or baggage. The army would have to proceed without hospital equipment, with only a scanty supply of bread for a very few days, through an hostile country, most intricate and difficult in its nature, where the use of the canals could be so easily impeded, where the bridges, which are numerous, would be destroyed, where the Enemy would immediately be in front, rear, and on both flanks, being enabled so to do from the situation of his strong garrison towns; where the sick and wounded must be abandoned, whenever they become so, from want of carriage; where necessity would soon induce rapine, plunder, and great loss; where, if such an army was not sooner arrested in its progress, it must arrive after a march of above 100 miles, at its destined point, and before a great town (Antwerp) sufficiently fortified to require a regular siege, and which this army could not carry on, unless the exertions of the fleet, and of another considerable body of troops, had opened and ensured a communication by the Scheldt. He then recommended that the attack should be made through the Scheldt as a combined naval and land operation. On this point he had also the opinions of the quarter-master-general, deputy quarter-master-general, and of colonel Gordon, his secretary, which were sent to the Secretary of State. A force of thirty-five thousand infantry and one thousand nine hundred cavalry, was afterwards ordered to be immediately prepared. On the 27th of June, he received Lord Castlereagh's notification of his Majesty's pleasure, that the Earl of Chatham should command the forces for foreign service; and Sir Eyre Coote be second in command. No detailed plan of the expedition was submitted to him: nor was his opinion asked, as to the practicability of attacking Antwerp, after the 22d of June. He was not consulted as to the appointment of Earl

Chatham. The operation carried into effect was perfectly distinct from that on which he had been consulted on the 24th of March. Lord Castlereagh had made many confidential communications to him on the subject of the expedition. Having been himself at Antwerp in 1793, he was enabled to say, that the citadel was a very considerable one, and would require a siege of some duration, probably, to take it. The town was surrounded by very high wall ramparts, and could not be entered without a regular siege. Antwerp is a very large old city; the houses are very large in general; there is a great deal of vacant space within, which lies between the citadel and the town; it is of very great extent, one of the largest towns in Flanders. Not less than ten thousand men could be called a garrison for such a town. It would require a great army (4 times that size left) to attack it, and cut off the communication with the country.—Q. Were you ever consulted upon the appointment of Lord Chatham to that command? I was consulted in a certain degree; I knew before he was appointed; I knew he was meant to be appointed, but it was not my choice; I was not asked as a choice, nor did I expect that, nor could I; at the same time, as I mentioned before, I thought it a most proper choice.

The witness further stated that Lord Chatham had served in Holland as a Major-General, and in the American war as a Field Officer. During his command in Holland witness saw every thing in him that was proper. He approved of his appointment. The troops could not have been collected so as to be ready to sail by the 1st of July. The troops could not have moved quicker than they did, because they could not have got through the country; there were not quarters for them; there were a great number of troops following each other through the same route; they were obliged to take a certain time before they could be assembled at the points of embarkation; that was done in as quick a manner as possible from the time of their being put in motion, and their being put in motion was in consequence of the time of embarkation being fixed; and between the 24th of June and 9th of July they arrived successively at the places of embarkation, and were all embarked. There never were greater exertions before made with any other appointment or embarkation.—Q. Were the ditches of Antwerp dry or full of water when you commanded there? I do not profess a local knowledge of Antwerp to that extent; but I know a part

of them, were wet, and I believe a part of them were dry; I was ill; I was not in a situation to go about and know the place critically, but I believe they were partly both.—Q. From the knowledge that you have of the river Scheldt, do you consider that in case of attack, large ships could have gone up under the protection of the citadel? I understood so; that they could go up to the citadel, and if an attacking army was not in possession of the opposite side of the river they would be safe there, and could not be got at.—He knew nothing about the strength of the Enemy near the Scheldt.—Q. After it was known in England that Lord Chatham did not intend to prosecute the ulterior objects of the Expedition, were you ever consulted about the propriety of retaining the island of Walcheren? I do not recollect that I was consulted.—Q. Were you ever consulted upon the probable disorders that an army in those countries was likely to encounter? I do not recollect any particular consultation upon that head.—Q. Were the representations of Sir E. Coote, the commander-in-chief of the island of Walcheren, with the communications of Mr. Webb, the Inspector-general of Hospitals, communicated to you? They certainly were, and every direction possible given by Government to supply whatever was wanted; to send medical aid and medical comfort, and in short to do every thing that could be done under the circumstances of the case.—Q. Do you know that those requisitions were properly complied with? I do believe they were as far as they could possibly be executed. I know myself with respect to the medical assistance and medical men, for the directions went from me to the Medical Board to use every means whatever to send as many Assistants there as they possibly could, and I know they did what they possibly could; at the same time there was a difficulty in finding persons; there were about fifty new medical men that were sent over in consequence of those representations, and indeed before Sir Eyre Coote's letter.—Q. Do you recollect a letter of Sir Eyre Coote, in which he complains that after three weeks' application, only one or two assistant-surgeons had been sent; and that during that interval, for want of medical aid, and for want of medicines, numbers have been perishing in the hospitals, and the number of sick daily increasing? I cannot say that I recollect those circumstances.—Q. At what period was the first alarm of considerable sickness which required additional medical assistance? The beginning of September, I think.

The next witness was Sir Lucas Pepys, Bart. Physician-general to the Forces. He was not consulted respecting the nature and the period of the Walcheren fever until the 10th of September, when he received an order to go to Harwich to investigate the diseases of those who had returned. These diseases were bilious remitting fever, usual in consequence of the climate of Walcheren. He had been previously acquainted with the nature of the disorder to which soldiers were subject in this island. He was not informed where the Expedition was going; therefore no particular preparation was made. The disorders are most prevalent in Walcheren, July, August, September, and till the 10th of October. From the 10th of September the progressive amount in the hospitals might have been 12,000 men. There was no want of medical assistance or of medicines, but what was supplied upon demand. Complaints upon that subject came from Sir Eyre Coote, through Mr. Webb, the Inspector of Hospitals, who stated that he was not in want of physicians or surgeons, but of hospital mates, which were impossible to be obtained in the number wanted. There were not sufficient medical practitioners in London willing to undertake the business. The deaths up to November 18, amounted to upwards of 1800 in Walcheren. There were of those who were sent home sick and died in the hospitals between thirteen and 1400. Those who have been infected with the disorder will be all fit for service again in May. Should they have a return between this time and May, it is impossible to say when they will recover. He considered the malarial fever greater in Walcheren than any other place, except Batavia in the East.—Q. In case the destination of the army had been confidentially communicated to you, would you have advised extraordinary precautions against sickness to have been taken for the preservation of the troops? Undoubtedly. The best method would have been to have removed the sick to this country from Walcheren. He made no representation to Government; because it was not the practice to originate any thing, but to obey the commands they receive. From the 10th of September every exertion was made by Government that could possibly be made to accommodate and relieve the sick at Walcheren.

*Tuesday, February 6.*

Thomas Keate, Esq. was called in and examined. He is Surgeon-general to the army: he was not consulted respecting the Walcheren diseases, previous to the sailing of the army, nor until the end of September. Had he known

known the destination of the army, he should, if called on so to do, have made representations respecting the disorder, for the purpose of alleviating the effects of the sickness, by administering such medicines as Sir John Pringle recommends. Being called on to send out more medical assistance in September, he supplied two physicians, four surgeons, and twenty hospital mates. The Medical Board would have exceeded their duty, had they made representations to Government respecting extraordinary arrangements. In the middle of September he was called before the Cabinet, and recommended the sending of physicians to a certain disease, and three were sent accordingly. He had no reason to think the sick were in want of medicines at any time. He did not hear of the disease till the first of September. Had he known Walcheren to be the destination of the troops, he should have sent a larger quantity of bark with them. On the 18th Sept. he received from the Inspector at Middleburg a requisition for bark, to the amount of 1000 lbs. and on the same day it was ordered by him from the Apothecary-general. It was received at Walcheren on the 15th of October. It might have been sent sooner, but he did not consider the demand very pressing. On the 3d of October he received an account, that there were only 50 lbs. in store, but very shortly after heard that 400 lbs. more were found on board a vessel. He had no power to send out any Port wine, or other medical comforts. The Medical Board consisted of three Members—the Physician-general, the Surgeon-general, and Inspector-general of Hospitals. The Board never met on the subject of the Walcheren diseases. After the diseases broke out an order was given to them to meet; but the Inspector-general of Hospitals did not attend. The nature of the order was to provide our sick from Walcheren. The Guards did not come under his department. Their surgeons reported to their own officers. The troops from Walcheren are now generally improving. There were a great many relapses among them. Bedding and blankets had been sent out to the sick at Walcheren. One half of the present sick may be recoverable and fit for duty in a few months. The salaries of the Medical Board are, 2*l.* a day to the Physician-general, 3*l.* to the Surgeon-general, and 4*l.* to the Inspector-general, who is also Comptroller of Army Hospitals. Bark might have operated as a cure of the Walcheren disorder at a certain stage; and if he thought the Expedition was

going to Walcheren, he would have sent more.

Francis Knight, Esq. Inspector-general of Army Hospitals, was next called in.—He does not recollect being consulted respecting the nature and the cure of the Walcheren malady before the sailing of the Expedition. He was only acquainted with the nature of the Walcheren disorder, he having read Sir John Pringle's book. He did apprehend that at that season of the year an army would be liable to that disorder in the island of Walcheren. He found great difficulty in providing a sufficient number of Hospital Mates, not only for the service of Walcheren, but many other destinations. There was no additional pay offered in order to induce persons competent to undertake the office of Hospital Mates.—Q. After the pressing demands arrived from Walcheren for additional Hospital Mates, was any particular report made upon that special service to any superior authority? I will not take upon me positively to say it was upon that special occasion, though I rather believe it, because the same wants existed in Portugal, in Sicily, and in the West Indies; and we were obliged to divide our medical strength as we could according to the exigency of the service.—He doubted whether additional pay would have procured more Hospital Mates on account of the known sickness of the climate, and the mortality that followed it. As fast as any could be provided, they were sent.

*Thursday, February 8.*

General Sir Thomas Trigge, lieutenant-general of the ordnance, said he received orders to prepare ordnance for the expedition on the 19th of June. The proportion of siege and field artillery was larger than for any other expedition since he has been in the ordnance.

Sir Rupert George, Bart. Chairman of the Transport Board, was on the 20th of May instructed to prepare transports in a week from that time; but at the expiration of a week, there were not sufficient transports prepared. Upwards of 100,000 tons were provided for the whole expedition. The price was necessarily raised from 21*s.* to 25*s.* a ton. In the difficulty of providing transports immediately, the Secretary of state sent for witness to consult on the expediency of taking neutral ships, of which there were great numbers then in the river, when it was determined that it would not be proper to take them forcibly into the service. He never knew a greater exertion made to procure transports than on this occasion. As the transports returned from the Scheldt, they



were ordered to be cleansed, fumigated, and provided with a double allowance of medical comforts, in order to bring back the sick, after it was known that they had so much increased. He did not think the late Expedition one of great expence, but the reverse. When the sick increased, there was no possibility of procuring hospital ships enough to bring them over: and before the sailing of the Expedition, there was no idea of the sick being likely to become so numerous.

General Calvert, Adjutant-general to the army, was made acquainted with the projected Expedition in the middle of May; on which the whole of our disposable force was to be employed: but the force was not ready at that time. The witness gave in a paper dated June 3d, stating his opinion respecting the difficulties attending an attack on Antwerp: and which he delivered to the Commander-in-chief. It was supposed the country round Antwerp was very bare of troops at that time. He knew at this time that Walcheren was unhealthy for soldiers. It would not have been possible to convey a besieging army from Santvliet to Antwerp, without giving the Enemy time for preparation. He did not know of the Commander-in-chief being in possession of any information respecting the Scheldt or Antwerp. The situation of Antwerp is such, that it can receive reinforcements in a very short time from a considerable distance of the surrounding country, on account of the rivers and canals. In order to invest Antwerp, it would be necessary to detach corps to mask Bergen-op-Zoom, and other fortresses. Antwerp, if well defended, must have been besieged, and could not be taken by *coup de main*, nor attacked by assault, till a practical breach was made.

Lieut.-col. Gordon, Secretary to the Commander-in-chief, was next called. He delivered in a long paper containing the opinion he had given, when consulted by the Commander-in-chief, respecting the projected expedition. In this he recommended, first, a conjoint operation of the navy and army; the former acting in the river, and the latter landing on the coast, and moving direct upon Antwerp: or, second, a maritime operation exclusively from our ships and vessels in the Scheldt, and acting from them with our land forces against such places on either bank of the Scheldt, as might be necessary to facilitate the operation upon the city of Antwerp. He further states, that it is imagined "from various concurring testimonies that the whole regular force of the Enemy has

been drawn off towards Germany, and that the country in the vicinity of Antwerp has been left more destitute of troops than at any former period." This appears to be the utmost extent of our information, and upon the accuracy of which must depend the success or failure of our project. The paper further states, that the first operations that would be necessary were the possession of Walcheren and South Beveland, or of Cadsand and South Beveland: the possession of the latter appeared to be indispensable. He knew of no other information than what he set forth in the paper.—Q. In your opinion was not the army that sailed to the Scheldt in point of efficiency and discipline complete? Certainly. [The witness was directed to withdraw.]

Capt. Sir Home Popham said, he was first consulted with relative to the objects of the late expedition on the 4th of June. At that time Lord Mulgrave stated there were one or two modes proposed of attacking Antwerp; the one by Ostend, and another by the Scheldt. He also had an interview with Lord Castlereagh on the subject; and his Lordship said there was a disposable force of from thirty to thirty-five thousand men, and transports ready to embark about ten thousand. Witness pressed as much as he possibly could the advanced state of the season; and that as many might be embarked in men of war, to prevent the expedition being delayed by transports. He was at Antwerp in 1794. Did not take much notice of the fortifications, but understood then that the works were very old. He was acquainted with the climate of Walcheren, and knew that it was subject to agues in the autumn; in 1794 he had an ague there himself, in August. He said that a memoir was given him to read by Lord Chatham upon the subject of passing to Antwerp by the East Scheldt, and Tolen, and Bergen-op-Zoom. This at Lord Chatham's own house; it was a confidential paper: and he therefore thought it his duty to state to the Committee, his embarrassment in giving up the name of the person, which was confidentially put into his possession. It was a memoir upon all the military points from the East Scheldt to Antwerp. The suggestions in it were not wholly acted upon, because the army did not land upon Tolen, which was the principal point of debarkation. Witness was employed in the expedition as captain of the Venerable: also upon detached services by Sir Richard Strachan. He carried the first division of the fleet into the Boompot, and returned and

and carried the second division into the Roompot, and then Sir Richard Strachan directed him to land with Lord Chatham, and remain with him till he should give further orders. He thought Santvliet was an excellent place to land. The original plan had in its view to make the descent on Cadsand and Walcheren nearly simultaneous operations; if any difference, that difference was to be in favour of the descent on Cadsand, as the squadron for Cadsand rather preceded the squadron for Walcheren. The object of Cadsand was to command more immediately the Weilen channel, and to give an entrance into the Scheldt by that channel. The first object of permanent possession was certainly Walcheren; Cadsand was never intended to be kept longer than sufficient to destroy the batteries, and to enable our ships to pass into the Western Scheldt. He certainly knew the ulterior objects of the Expedition were the destruction of the French fleet, and the naval arsenal at Antwerp. He did not consider that it would be necessary, for the accomplishment of those objects, to remove from Walcheren the force employed in the reduction of Flushing, before such objects could be accomplished. He considered the remaining part of the force sufficient to proceed to the execution of them. He had heard that it was supposed there were no regular troops at that time in Antwerp, and that the Low Countries were never so bare of troops; this was the information he received from those of his Majesty's Ministers with whom he talked, and it was on that presumption he thought it would be quite safe for an army of twenty thousand men, exclusive of the aid they naturally would have derived from the fleet, to have proceeded towards Antwerp; because they must have had intelligence time enough for them to have effected their retreat to the fleet, if any extraordinary number of troops had come down from the interior part of the country. He had not any positive reason to know that his Majesty's Ministers had received exact or accurate information of the state of the works of Antwerp; but the general impression upon his mind after talking with them, was, that Antwerp was in a defenceless state, and that there were very few troops in the Low Countries. That part of the armament not wanted for service in Walcheren might have been carried in twenty-four hours from the Downs to the entrance of the Scheldt. He had heard a report, that when they first appeared off the Scheldt, there were not above

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200 men in Bergen-op-Zoom, but that it was very soon after reinforced. He had heard that the Enemy were in possession of an intention on the part of Great Britain to attack the island of Walcheren as early as April, and that they supposed the principal point of descent in the island of Walcheren would be in Zoutland Bay, where they were prepared to receive the first landing, and that was the reason that the plan of attack upon the island of Walcheren was changed. The Enemy did expect in the month of July an attack by information that came over while Lord Castlereagh was at Deil; and it was then that the plan of attack was changed. But this change did not at all interfere with the intention to prosecute the ulterior objects of the Expedition. He understood the Enemy threw troops over the Scheldt from Cadsand to Flushing, after the arrival of our army. He believed upwards of 3000. He supposed the breadth of the channel that separates Cadsand from the rest of Flanders to be very nearly three miles and a half. If there was any difference in the practicability of the ulterior objects, that the difference did not arise from the alteration of the plan, but from the circumstances of the weather. The whole fleet went into the Roompot, where a landing was effected without any difficulty, and without the loss of a single man. He was aware that there is a national guard, but did not know that it was so strong in the Low Countries as in France: at the same time he never made any particular inquiries about it. Towards the destruction of the French fleet, and of the basin and arsenals at Antwerp, it would have been necessary to have obtained possession of the fortifications there, unless it should have appeared when the river was opened, that it was possible to have stormed the town on the sea-face during the night.

Does that opinion extend to the occupation of the citadel, or only the works of the town? Where it is possible, to move a fleet two or three miles, the movement of that fleet might change any opinion that could be previously given. If the fleet was lying at the lower part of the town of Antwerp, I think it would have been possible to have destroyed the fleet without possession of the citadel, if we were in possession of the river; but if the fleet lay above the citadel, I do not apprehend the fleet could have been destroyed without the General commanding the troops conceiving that the force in Antwerp was so small as to justify his masking

it,

it, or passing it, and going round with his army to erect batteries to destroy that fleet.

Then I am to understand you as expressing your opinion, that it was possible the ultimate object of the Expedition was to be obtained first, by masking fort Lillo, and then by masking the town and citadel of Antwerp? I do not know that I have exactly said quite so much, nor do I mean it to be so understood.

I understood you to express an opinion, that there was a possibility of the existence of a case in which the object of the Expedition was to be obtained by the General commanding the troops passing round the town and citadel of Antwerp, and erecting batteries to bear upon the ships above the citadel of Antwerp? That only as a possible case.

I understand you conceive a case in which it might be necessary for the Officer commanding our troops to get possession of and occupy the works of Antwerp? With respect to taking possession of the forts of Lillo and Lietkenshoek, it appeared impracticable for the navy to attempt to force the boom, and proceed higher up till the army was in possession of the banks of the river on both sides. When the Expedition sailed every body was aware that the Enemy's fleet might run up to Antwerp. And many people thought they might go above Antwerp; and it was now found that they could.

*Friday, February 9.*

Capt. Owen, of the Clyde, said, in his examination, that it would have

been desirable to disarm the batteries at Cadsand; and that if the island of Cadsand had been in our possession, it would have been possible for the transports to have proceeded up the Scheldt without molestation from the guns of Flushing. He doubted whether the whole number of troops that could have been landed at Cadsand by his boats and Lord Gardner's would have exceeded 1000 men. There was no appearance of force at Cadsand on the morning of the 30th of July. He thought that the landing would have been effected on that morning, had it not been for the violent state of the wind. He could not state the reason why the frigates and line-of-battle ships did not pass up the Scheldt between the 2d and 8th of August. If a landing had been attempted at Cadsand on the 30th of July, of 700 men, it might have been made good between nine and ten in the morning, 24,000 men might have been landed before four o'clock. Capt. Owen was of opinion, that the previous capture of Flushing was not necessary to the intended attack upon Antwerp.

Brig-gen. Montessoro did not think Cadsand a necessary point to have taken, in order to navigate the mouth of the Scheldt.

Capt. Paisley, of the Royal Engineers, said that on the morning of the 31st, the soldiers were ready to step into the boats with two days provisions cooked according to orders; he did not know the reason why the orders were countermanded.

*(To be continued.)*

#### INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

*Admiralty-office, Feb. 17.* Lord Gairbair has transmitted a letter from Capt. Kerr, of the Unicorn, stating the capture, on the 3d inst. of Le Gascon French privateer, of 16 guns and 113 men, out two days from Bayonne without making any prize.—And also two letters from the Hon. Capt. Aylmer, of the Narcissus ship, giving an account of his having captured on Jan. 19, the Duguay Trouin French privateer, of 14 guns (thrown overboard) and 75 men; and on the 5th inst. another called the Aimable Josephine, of 14 guns and 105 men. A brig which had been captured by the former, was also retaken by the Narcissus.

*Foreign-office, Feb. 20.* The Marquis Wellesley, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has this day notified to the Ministers of friendly and neutral powers resident at this Court, that his Majesty has judged

it expedient to direct that the necessary measures should be taken for the blockade of the coast and ports of Spain from Gijon to the French territory; and that the same shall be maintained and enforced in the strictest manner, according to the usages of war acknowledged and allowed in similar cases.

*Admiralty-office, Feb. 27.* A letter from Capt. Sayer, of the Raleigh sloop, states the capture of Le Modeste French lugger privateer, pierced for 18 guns, but had only four mounted, and 43 men.—A letter from Capt. Maxwell, of the Royalist sloop, states the capture of the French lugger privateer, Prince Eugene, of 14 guns and 55 men.

*Admiralty-office, March 10.* Lord Collingwood has transmitted a letter from Capt. Ferguson, of the Pylades sloop, giving an account of his having, Dec. 14, captured L'Aigle French privateer,

vateer, of 10 carriage guns and four swivels, and 80 men.—And one from Capt. Harvey, of the *Cephalus* sloop, stating the capture, Jan. 11, of *Le Scipion* French settée privateer, of four guns and 69 men.

*Letter from Capt. Prescott, of the Weazel sloop, to Lord Collingwood, dated off Toro, Dec. 25.*

My Lord, I have great pleasure in acquainting your Lordship, that his Majesty's sloop under my command, has this moment captured a polacre rigged corvette privateer, of Marseilles, called *L'Eole*, pierced for 20 guns, but mounting 14 long eights and sixes, and 140 men, after an anxious chase of nine hours, and a gallant and obstinate resistance of one hour and a half. The conduct of Mr. Davis, the first lieutenant, and that of the other officers, petty officers, and crew of the *Weazel* on this occasion, was such as to merit great praise.

*Weazel*—William Froke, private marine, killed. George Sarge, able seaman, badly wounded.

*L'Eole*—Five killed, nine wounded.

*Admiralty-office, March 13.* A letter from Capt. Keen, of the *Echo* sloop, states the capture of the French lugger privateer *Capricieux*, off Dieppe. During the chase, she threw the whole of her guns (sixteen) overboard.—A letter from Capt. Selby, of the *Owen Glendour* ship, states the capture on the 10th inst. of *La Camille*, belonging to Boulogne, pierced for 14 guns, six of which were mounted, and the rest in the hold, and manned with 58 men. She sailed from Cherbourg only six hours previous, and had made one capture, an English schooner, the *Fame*, of London, W. Proper, Master, from Lisbon, bound to London, laden with fruit, which has been re-captured by his Majesty's *Diana*; the Enemy had two killed and three wounded.

#### LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

*Downing-street, March 15.* Capt. Wilby, Aid-de-camp to Lieut.-general Sir G. Beckwith, K. B. commanding his Majesty's Forces in the windward and leeward islands, arrived this morning, with a dispatch from the Lieut.-general to the Earl of Liverpool.

[The dispatch from Lieut.-gen. Beckwith states, that the army destined for this service was formed into five brigades: the first, comprising 1200 men, under the command of Brig.-gen. Harcourt; the second, 1250 men, under Brig.-gen. Barrow; the third, 1300 men, under Brig.-gen. Maclean; the fourth,

800 men, besides the 4th West India Reg. under Brig.-gen. Skinner; and the fifth, 1500 men, with a company of military artificers, under Brig.-general Wale. These brigades were formed into two divisions and a reserve. The first division, commanded by Major-gen. Hislop, was composed of the 3d and 4th brigades; the second division, under the command of Brig.-gen. Harcourt, consisted of the 1st and 2d brigades. The 5th brigade, under the command of Brig.-gen. Wale, formed the reserve.

The first division and reserve landed on the 20th January, at St. Mary's in Capesterre, and gradually advanced till they occupied a position on the Three Rivers. The corps afterwards proceeded in two columns to Basseterre, where Ernouf, the French Commander, had concentrated his forces. On the 29th, the second division weighed from the Saintes, and standing across the Three Rivers, occasioned the Enemy so much alarm, as to induce him to abandon his defences at Three Rivers, Palmiste, Morne Houel, and to retire beyond the bridge of Noziere, putting the river in his front, and extending his left in such a manner into the mountains, as in his opinion to secure his position. The second division being now landed, and having mounted some field-pieces, Brig.-gen. Wale, with the reserve, turned the Enemy's left on the night of the 3d of February, after a very gallant affair, the particulars of which are detailed in the report that follows. A capitulation was signed on the 6th, by which the garrison were to be sent to England as prisoners of war, and all private property to be respected. The whole loss of the Enemy is stated to exceed 600. The Royal York Rangers had four lieutenants killed, one field-officer, and four captains wounded, with upwards of 80 men killed and wounded. Brig.-gen. Wale and Capt. Grey, were also wounded. The gallantry of Major Henderson is particularly noticed, and his promotion warmly urged. The naval part of the service sustained no loss, but the zeal and alacrity displayed by all the officers and seamen, is acknowledged and thanked.

Two Reports from Brig.-generals Hislop and Harcourt, detailing the operations of each of the divisions under their command, follow; but though minute and long, they do not afford a single passage worth extracting.]

*Morne Houel, Feb. 5.*

Sir, Though your Excellency is fully acquainted with the result of yesterday's action between the reserve and the Enemy, I should not do justice to the conduct

duct of the troops under my command, did I not point out to your Excellency the particulars of an action, in which the courage and coolness of British soldiers was perhaps never more conspicuously displayed. Soon after your Excellency had given me instructions for forcing the passage of the river De la Pere, I found an intelligent guide, who promised at the forfeiture of his own life to lead my brigade across the river, at less than half the distance of the original intended route, but the road so difficult, it would be necessary to pass it in the day-time; as therefore no time was to be lost, I decided upon an immediate attack, encouraged the more to this plan as there was a diversion against the Enemy, who at this time was engaged with another division of the army in an opposite direction. The brigade was in motion about four o'clock, Major Henderson at the head of the Royal York Rangers; Major Edden with the grenadier battalion was directed to make diversion to the left, and to avail himself of any opportunity that might offer to force the bridge, agreeably to your Excellency's intention. The detachment of artillery, ordered to take advantage of any favourable circumstance that might occur, myself and Staff accompanied the Royal York Rangers; we proceeded to the banks of the river without meeting any resistance from the Enemy but a few random shot and shells. The pass of the river De la Pere was by nature most difficult, and was made still more so by abatis lined with troops, and every possible obstruction thrown in our way. Here it was the Enemy first opened their fire of musketry; but our brave troops, superior to all difficulties, soon forced this passage. Having passed the river, we continued our march for about 100 yards through rugged rocks and bushes, when the front companies branched off into three columns, rapidly ascending the heights, the three leading companies reserving their fire till they gained the same, the remainder firing to their flanks on the Enemy, but still following the van; as we approached the summit of the height, the ascent became more difficult, and about 500 of the Enemy's best troops poured down on us a most destructive fire. Major Henderson with the three companies who first ascended the heights, found the Enemy posted behind abatis and stockaded redoubts. This intrepid officer did not return the fire of the Enemy till within about 25 yards distance, and immediately closed with them, followed by the rest of the regiment, and in a few minutes completely

routed them; it was about an hour and a half from our being first engaged with the Enemy, after the passage of the river, to their complete dispersion, during which time it was impossible for troops to shew more cool and undaunted courage, than was exhibited upon that occasion by that gallant regiment the Royal York Rangers, to every individual of which I feel highly indebted for the success of the day; and as your Excellency was an eye-witness to the difficulties they surmounted, I need not say more upon the subject; and when all behaved well, it would be invidious to distinguish particular merit. Major Henderson was wounded and disabled from further service by a ball in the breast, in close contact with the Enemy. Being myself afterwards disabled, the command would have devolved on that gallant officer Capt. Stark, had he not, with Capt. Darling, also been wounded about the same time. I understood by the exertions of Captains Sutherland and Mathewson, the regiment was formed and prepared to advance in the morning, to carry into effect your Excellency's plan of forcing the passes of the bridge, to the success of which you were an eye-witness. To the Staff of my brigade I feel much indebted. Brig.-major Brereton was amongst the foremost in the attack, and continued with them all night. Capt. Grey, Assistant Quarter and Barrack-master-general, was also most actively employed till disabled by a wound near the close of the action. I have sincerely to regret the loss of many brave officers and soldiers, killed and wounded; the return of which, as far as can at present be collected, I have the honour to inclose.

C. WALE, Brig.-gen.  
*To Lieut.-gen. Sir George Beckwith,*  
*K. B. &c. &c.*

Return of killed, wounded, and missing; Lieuts. Symonds, Copley, Martineau, and Gregg, of the Royal York Rangers, killed; and Major Henderson, Captains Stark, Darling, Blosset, and Were, wounded; Brig.-gen. Wale; Capt. Grey, 8th W. I. R.; Capt. Grierson, 15th foot; Capt. Cassidy, 1st W. I. R.; Capt. Ross, Lieut. Gloster, and Mr. Merin, 3d W. I. R.; Capt. Reid, 4th ditto; Lieuts. Rennier and Bidgood (slightly), 4th Batt. 60th foot; Lieut. Campbell, 96th foot, all wounded; Ensign Sadlier, 3d W. I. R. died of fatigue.

*Admiralty-office, March 17.* Two Letters from Capt. Sir J. S. Yorke, of H.M.S. Christian the Seventh, addressed to Hon. Rear-Admiral Stopford, and transmitted by Lord Gambier to J. W. Croker, esq.

*Christian*

*Christian VII. Basque Roads, Jan. 10.*  
 Sir, I take leave to acquaint you, that this morning, a convoy, consisting of the description of vessels named in the margin\*, on their passage from Isle d'Aix to Rochelle, was, by the spirited efforts of the boats of his Majesty's ships Christian Seventh, and Armide, under the command of Lieutenant Guion, Senior of this ship, drove within grape and musket-range of the Battery, and (with the exception of the last one taken) completely burnt, the water ebbing so fast as to render it impossible to bring them off. They were full laden with valuable cargoes of wines and brandies (of best quality), soap, rosin, candles, pitch, oil, pine, varnish, &c. In this enterprise not a man was hurt.  
 I am, &c. JOSEPH S. YORKE.

*Christian VII. Basque Roads, Jan. 21.*  
 Sir, A convoy of about thirty sail making its appearance yesterday evening by the Maumasson Pass, and the van of it appearing inclined to run the chance of getting into Rochelle, I made the signal for the boats to chase.—With their accustomed spirit and gallantry, and led by Lieutenant Guion of this ship, they attacked the convoy, which run aground within a stone's throw of the batteries, when five of them, as per margin†, were, under a heavy fire of grape and musketry, burnt, and one taken; the rest put back. It is needless for me to point out particular acts of courage in particular persons, as the character of British Officers and Seamen are too well known and appreciated to require any praise from me. In this affair one of the Armide's seamen was wounded, and two of the Enemy's killed.  
 I am, &c. J. S. YORKE.

*The Hon. R. Stopford, &c.*  
 [Rear-Admiral Drury, commanding his Majesty's ships in the East Indies, has transmitted to this office a letter he had

received from the Hon. Capt. Elliot of the Modeste, giving an account of the capture, on the 15th July last, of the Tynceelaar Dutch schooner, of eight guns and 22 men, cut out of a bay in the Straits of Sunda, from under the protection of two batteries and five other armed vessels, by the boats of the Modeste and Barracouta, under the direction of Lieut. W. Payne, of the former. And also a letter from Capt. Mounsell, of the Procris, stating the destruction by that sloop, off Batavia, of the Dutch Company's cruiser brig Wagater, mounting eight guns and four swivels, with eighty-six men.

Vice-Adm. the Honourable Sir A. Cochrane has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, esquire, a letter from Capt. Stanfell, of H. M.'s sloop the Scorpion, giving an account of his having, on the 12th of January last, captured off Guadeloupe the French National brig L'Oreste, of fourteen twenty-four pounders, and two long twelves, with a complement of one hundred and ten men. She had sailed from Basseterre the same evening from France, having on board a Lieutenant and two other officers of the army, and the Captains and several officers of the two French frigates lately destroyed; and used every exertion to escape or run on shore, but was cut off by the skill and activity of Captain Stanfell. The Vice-Admiral has also transmitted a letter from Capt. Hayes, of H. M. S. Freija, stating the destruction of the batteries at Bay Mahaut, in the Island of Guadeloupe, and of a ship and National schooner at anchor there, and also the capture of an armed brig by the boats of the Freija, under the direction of Lieut. David Hope, who appears to have displayed much gallantry in the performance of this service.]

(To be continued.)

#### ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

##### FRANCE.

**BUONAPARTE'S UNION WITH THE ARCH-DUCHESS MARIA LOUISA.**

*Paris, March 1.* The Senate met on the 27th ult. at half past one o'clock. The Prince Arch-chancellor, who presided on the occasion, read the following Message from his Majesty:

\* Brig, of 180 tons; sloop, of 100 tons; schooner, of 90 tons; Chasse Maree, of 60 tons; ditto, of 40 tons; burnt. Chasse Maree, of 80 tons taken.

† Chasse Maree, of 60 tons; 2 ditto, of 50 tons; 2 ditto of 30 tons, burnt; ditto, of 15 tons, taken; fully laden with wines, brandies, soap, rosin, &c.

"Senators, We have dispatched to Vienna, as our Ambassador Extraordinary, our Cousin the Prince of Neuchatel, to solicit the hand of the Archduchess Maria Louisa, daughter of the Emperor of Austria. We have given orders to our Minister of Foreign Relations to lay before you the Articles of the Treaty of Marriage between us and the Archduchess Maria Louisa, which has been concluded, signed, and ratified. We have been desirous of eminently contributing to the happiness of the present generation. The enemies of the Continent have founded their prosperity upon its dissensions and divisions. They

can no longer nourish war, by imputing to us projects incompatible with the ties and duties of affinity, which we have just contracted with the Imperial House reigning in Austria. The brilliant qualities which distinguish the Archduchess Maria Louisa, have acquired her the love of the people of Austria. They have fixed our regards. Our people will love this Princess from their love for us, until, being witnesses of all the virtues which have given her so high a place in our thoughts, they shall love her for herself.—Given at our Palace of the Thuilleries, this 27th of February, 1810. (Signed) NAPOLEON."

After the Message was read, the Duke de Cadore communicated to the Senate the articles of the marriage treaty, which are in the usual form.

It is reported, that the articles of the treaty relative to the Emperor's marriage, are, with regard to portion, dowry, and jewels, in all respects the same as those in the marriage treaties in preceding reigns between the Kings and Dauphins of France, and the Princesses of Austria.

The value of the jewels and nuptial ornaments which Napoleon has destined for his bride, is estimated at 18 millions of francs.

*Paris, March 19.* The Marriage, it is said, was celebrated at Vienna, on the 11th, at six in the evening. The Empress set off on the 13th.

*The New Empress of France.*—The following portrait of this fair, but, as it is stated, willing victim, is drawn in a private letter from Vienna:—"The world is widely mistaken in supposing that the young Archduchess Louisa Maria is about to be led like a lamb to the sacrifice. She was herself the prime mover of Napoleon's marvellous attachment, the whole ambition of her soul having been directed to enslave, by her charms, the Conqueror of the Universe. She has succeeded to the extent of her ambition, and within a few days will be invested with an Imperial Diadem. At this moment she is gay, even to wildness, but she can be affected by various passions. I have seen her weep; I have seen her frown; and in an instant become mild and amiably condescending; in these felicitous moments, her voice is fascinatingly melodious. In figure she is a little above the middle size; gracefully formed in the neck and shoulders, with a complexion of the most delicate whiteness; a nose somewhat inclined to the Roman; eyes of the most brilliant blue, and a profusion of shining flaxen hair, that reaches nearly to the ground; her hands and feet most delicately shap-

ed: her lips are truly Austrian; however, when opened by a smile, they discover a set of teeth, most beautifully arranged, and exquisitely white. I remember to have seen her own lovely aunt taken from her mother in just such a transitory blaze of beauty, joyfully expecting to fill a long established throne; and afterwards I saw her fall the most degraded victim to her barbarian subjects—on a scaffold!" &c. &c.

A Decree was recently issued at Paris relating to State Prisoners, which contains the following preamble: "There is a certain number of persons in the State Prisons, whom it is not convenient either to bring to trial, or to set at liberty—that though they would be condemned by the Tribunals to capital punishments, superior considerations oppose their being brought to trial—that several are men accustomed to crimes, but who cannot be condemned by our Courts, though they have the certainty of their culpability—that some belong to different Countries, which have been united to France, but that they cannot be tried, because their offences are either political, or anterior to the union of these States!" Such is the horrible nature of Buonaparte's tyranny, and the debased state of the people to whom he dares so fearlessly to avow it!

A lady recently arrived from Paris reports, that Buonaparte has desired different Architects to send him models for an Obelisk, to be raised on the Place de Louis XV. where Louis XVI. was guillotined, to the memory of that unfortunate monarch; and that he intends to have a general Fast observed on the Anniversary of his Death, and High Mass to be said!!! Hypocrisy is no inconsiderable trait in the character of Napoleon; and he may probably think by this artifice, to recommend himself to his new spouse, and that branch of the Bourbons whence she is descended.

The diamond which ornaments the hilt of Buonaparte's sword is worth 12 millions of francs; which is three times the value of the celebrated Orleans diamond.

The four antique horses, supposed to be the work of Lysippus, who lived 350 years before Christ, and which successively adorned the triumphal arches of Nero, and of Trajan, at Rome, that of Constantine, at Constantinople, and the Church of St. Marc, of Venice, have been lately removed from the Court of the Invalids at Paris, to adorn the Grand Triumphal Arch lately erected by the Emperor Napoleon, to commemorate his victories. Between each of them are placed

placed the four bronze slaves, of 22 feet proportion, which were at the *Place des Victoires*. The latter are the work of the famous sculptor Desjardins.

Buonaparte has issued a new Decree relative to the Press; according to which, the number of printers and booksellers is to be considerably reduced; those who are suffered to continue the trade, being bound to indemnify the persons excluded. The privileged class of them are to be supplied with a licence from the Police, upon taking an oath that they will not print or expose to sale any work tending to entrench upon the interests of the State, or upon the duties which subjects owe to their Sovereigns.

The Ex-Empress Josephine is expected in the ensuing month to remove from Malmaison, and take up her residence at Compeigne, where preparations are making for her reception.

Letters from the coast of France state, that all the American property seized in the several ports of that country to the 9th instant, had been sold, and the proceeds paid into the Treasury of France. The amount is considerable. Mr. Armstrong, on receiving a notification to this effect from the French Minister, sent back a strong remonstrance on the subject: which was, however, expected to be attended with no good effect.

According to letters from Paris of the 17th, Gen. Armstrong has demanded his passports, in consequence of an order for the seizure and sale of American vessels; which order was to be published on the next day.

#### DECREE UNITING ROME TO FRANCE.

At Paris on the 17th ult. the Senate assembled, under the Presidency of the Prince Arch-chancellor of the Empire, and adopted the following *Senatus Consultum*:

**TITLE FIRST. Of the Union of Rome to the Empire.**—1. The State of Rome is united to the French Empire, and forms an integral part thereof.—2. It shall be divided into two Departments: Rome and Trasimene.—3. The Department of Rome shall send seven Deputies to the Legislative Body; Trasimene four.—4. The Department of Rome shall be classed in the first series; Trasimene in the second.—5. A Senator shall be established in the Departments of Rome and Trasimene.—6. The City of Rome is the second of the Empire. The Mayor of Rome is to be present when the Emperor takes the oaths on his accession; and is to rank, as are also all Deputations from the city, on all occasions, immediately after the Mayors or Deputations

of the City of Paris.—7. The Prince Imperial is to assume the title, and receive the honours of King of Rome.—8. A Prince of the Blood, or a Grand Dignitary of the Empire, shall reside at Rome, who shall hold the Emperor's Court.—9. The property which composes the endowments of the Imperial Crown shall be regulated by a Special *Senatus Consultum*.—10. After having been crowned in the Church of Notre Dame, at Paris, the Emperors shall, previous to the 10th year of their reign, be crowned in the church of St. Peter.—11. The City of Rome shall enjoy particular privileges and immunities, to be determined by the Emperor Napoleon.

**TITLE II. Of the Independence of the Imperial Throne of all Authority on Earth.**—12. Every foreign Sovereign is incompatible with the exercise of any Spiritual Authority within the territory of the Empire.—13. The Popes shall, at their elevation, take an oath never to act contrary to the four Propositions of the Gallican Church, adopted in an Assembly of the Clergy in 1682.—14. The four Propositions of the Catholic Church are declared common to all the Catholic Churches of the Empire.

**TITLE III. Of the Temporal Existence of the Popes.**—15. Palaces shall be prepared for the Pope in the different parts of the Empire in which he may wish to reside. He shall necessarily have one at Paris, and another at Rome.—16. Two millions in rural property, free of all imposition, and lying in different parts of the Empire, shall be assigned to the Pope.—17. The expences of the sacred College, and of the Propaganda, shall be declared Imperial.—18. The present Organic *Senatus Consultum* shall be transmitted by a message to his Majesty the Emperor and King.

Signed by CAMBACERES, Prince Arch-chancellor of the Empire, and FRANCOIS JANCOURT, CORNET, Secretaries.

#### HOLLAND.

The following Decree was published on the 1st inst. at Paris:—"The Isle of Walcheren shall be admitted to the rank of a Sub-Prefecture.—The principal Seat of Government shall be established at Middleburg.—The Sub-Prefecture of Walcheren shall be provisionally attached to the Department of the Scheldt."

Napoleon, it appears, has not only pardoned Louis, but has been prevailed upon to spare Holland. A Treaty is stated to have been signed on the 16th at Paris; by which, with the exception of some unavoidable sacrifices, the integrity and existence of that kingdom are preserved.



## SPAIN.

The Patriots in the neighbourhood of Barcelona repulsed the French garrison in a late sally, and killed and took prisoners upwards of 1400 men.

A letter from Cadiz of the 23d ult. says—"It is the opinion of Gen. Stewart, as well as of every British Officer conversant in engineering, that this place is impregnable. We reckon our army to amount to 21,700 men, of which 16,500 are Spaniards, 4000 English, and 1200 Portuguese. Our supplies of provisions are ample, and our tanks well filled with water. Our population, usually 50,000, is increased to 160,000, and yet we are all healthy."

Marshal Angereau has sent to the Minister of War an account of a battle fought in the plains of Vech, between the division of Gen. Souham and the Spanish army of Catalonia, commanded by Gen. O'Donnell; in which the latter are stated to have been defeated, with the loss of 6300 men, and forced to retreat to Tarragona. The Spaniards were the assailants, and it is admitted that the attack was made with great fury. Gen. Souham was wounded.

The French entered Malaga on the 5th of February, and conducted themselves with their usual barbarity; after committing various acts of atrocity, they gave up the place to be pillaged for two days.

It is admitted by the French General Bonnet, in his report from Oviedo, that the Patriots were in such superior force, that they meditated an attack upon him; which he anticipated, by attacking them on the 14th: That the battle was renewed on the 15th, and that it ended in the defeat of the Spaniards, who were driven to the frontiers of Galicia. Such was the result of the action, as represented in the Paris papers, and thence copied into the Dutch; but we dare believe that it was much less favourable to General Bonnet.

## ITALY.

His Holiness the Pope is confined in the Castle of Savona, the second town in the territory of Genoa.

The unfortunate Hofer, the gallant Tyrolean chief, has been condemned to death, by a Military Commission at Mantua, and the sentence executed.

## GERMANY.

The French troops quartered in Bavaria are estimated, in a German Paper, at 80,000; and the provisioning of such a numerous body of men is complained of as an intolerable hardship.—It appears to be the policy of Napoleon to reduce his enemies by the sword, and to impoverish his allies by compelling them

to find subsistence for his troops. With very few exceptions, ruin seems to be the certain consequence either of his hostility or friendship.

It is computed that the Austrian Monarchy, by the loss of the quicksilver mines of Istria, and the lead mines of Bleyberg, the customs at Trieste, the salt works at Haslein, Saltzburg, and Wicheza in Galicia, with the customs of the ceded countries, will sustain an annual deficiency in her revenues of more than 40 millions.

The sum total of the war contribution paid by Austria to France amounts to 85 millions of francs, of which 30 millions were paid in cash, and the rest in bills of exchange, at five millions per month. The last payment is to take place in October next.

German Papers from the Banks of the Elbe, mention the additional measures adopted by Napoleon for the purpose of preventing the Merchants in the North of Germany from trading with this country. A division of the French army is to occupy Hamburg and its dependencies; the line of the French Custom-houses at Hamburg, Bremen, and Lubeck, is to be tripled; and a French Decree was expected, prohibiting the introduction of all Colonial produce, whether American or English, coming from Altona, or any part of the Danish territory. It is even said, that an army of 60,000 Frenchmen is to be stationed on the shores of the German Ocean, for the purpose of conquering, if possible, the spirit of commerce.

A German Paper states, that such of the Tyrolese Insurgents as took refuge in Vienna, have received orders to quit it, and that some of them had even been arrested. If this be correct, we know not which to execrate most, the unrelenting vengeance that could demand, or the base subserviency that could consent to such a sacrifice.

The annexation of the Hanoverian territory to the Kingdom of Westphalia, is definitively settled. A Dutch Journal of the 14th inst. contains the Proclamation issued by King Jerome to his new subjects. It is dated from Cassel, the 1st inst. and after stating that Napoleon had, by a Convention concluded at Paris on the 14th of January, resigned all his rights and claims on that country to him, congratulates the Hanoverians on being relieved from the painful state of uncertainty in which they had hitherto lingered, adverts to their present misery and wretchedness—engages to protect them from all attacks of Continental Powers, and to secure them from the insults incident to a maritime war; and

and concludes by expressing a hope, that they will render themselves worthy of the brilliant prospect which this union opens to their view.

Jerome Buonaparte has ordered the erection of a statue of bronze at Cassel, to Napoleon, with a suitable inscription.

#### SWEDEN.

*Stockholm, Jan. 26.* On the 24th, the Prince Royal publicly and solemnly pronounced his oath of fidelity, and received the homages of the States. The ceremony took place in the hall of the Throne. His Majesty opened the assembly by a discourse, in which he declared his having adopted Prince Christian Augustus for his son, giving him the name of Charles Gustavas. The hereditary Prince mounted upon the steps of the Throne, took off his crown, and upon his knees, with his hand upon the bible, took the oath according to the formula which the Minister for Foreign Affairs read to him. The Prince Royal then delivered a short harangue, replaced his crown upon his head, kissed his hand to the King, and seated himself in his chair, when the States did homage to him, according to the formula read also by the same Minister.

#### RUSSIA.

The Court Gazette of Feb. 7 contains a remarkable Ukase relative to the Finances. The principal articles follow: "The bank notes are declared a national debt: all the territorial riches of the empire are considered as mortgaged for the bank notes. The number of these notes is not to be augmented. To reimburse the national debt, a loan shall be opened, the conditions of which shall be fixed by a particular decree. As this cessation of the issuing of bank notes will diminish the resources of the Crown, the most rigid economy has been introduced into all the branches of Administration. The expences for the current year have been reduced more than 20 millions; and will be yet further reduced by the suspension of many works. To meet the necessary expences of Government, the imposts must be brought back to the same real value they were of previous to the discredit of the Bank Notes. To this end the capitation tax shall be two roubles: besides, each peasant shall pay, in addition to the land-tax, an extraordinary tax of three roubles in Governments of the first class; two and a half in those of the second; and two in the third. Citizens subject to the poll-tax, five roubles. Countrymen keeping open shops in towns, from 25 to 100 roubles. The imposts upon the capital in trade shall be augmented one half per cent. Salt,

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which the Crown sold at 40 kopecks the pound, is to be a rouble; each poof of copper shall pay to the Crown a new duty of three roubles; at the Custom-houses the six-dollar shall be valued at four roubles."

#### ASIA.

The Madras Courier of Oct. 18 contains the particulars of a most desperate action fought by the Minerva, with a flotilla of 55 dows in the Persian Gulph. The action was continued during two days and a night. The Minerva destroyed 17 dows; 16 of which were sunk and one burnt. At length the Enemy, having gradually closed round the vessel, boarded her, and massacred every one who had borne arms. Capt. Hopewood, her commander, fought till he dropt. The Second Officer, Mr. Hale, having lost some of his fingers by a shot, and seeing no hopes of mercy, shot himself. Messrs. David and Martin, the Purser and Supercargo, having taken refuge in the maintop, were inhumanly butchered. Forty Lascars were killed. The First Officer saved his life by promising to become a Mussulman.

Ceylon is represented by the last accounts as in a state of perfect tranquillity. The King of Candy had dismissed certain desavees unfriendly to the British, and had given every facility to commercial intercourse between the English territory and the interior.

A letter from Bombay states, that, in consequence of an application from his Persian Majesty, an order had been communicated to the Bombay Government, for a supply of 16,000 stand of arms, and a suitable proportion of artillery, and for selecting a proper staff to accompany them, for officering and disciplining the corps in whose hands the arms were to be placed. The demand was complied with.

Vaccination is making a rapid progress in India. The Governor, in a late Proclamation, invited all the European and native inhabitants of Fort St. George to profit by that salutary discovery. By the report of the Board of Medicine, it appears that in the space of 12 months, 145,806 persons were vaccinated and recovered. The Rajah of Tanjore and the Dewan of Travancore were among the number.

#### AMERICA.

Mr. Macon's Bill has passed the House of Representatives, and is on its way through the Senate: it is of the same tenor as the preceding Non-Intercourse Bill. By it, the President possesses the same power of suspending the operation of the Act, to either of the Belligerents that may revoke its Decrees.

SCOTCH

## SCOTCH NEWS.

The Members of the Inverness-shire Farming Society have entered into a resolution to wear cloth of the wool of their own growth, and manufactured at the Inverness woollen manufactory. Wool is said to be now produced in the Northern counties of Scotland equal in quality to any imported from Spain.

The flax spinning-mills at *Kirkland*, *Lifeshire*, are lighted with gas upon a scale of magnitude not hitherto equalled in Scotland. The apparatus is capable of producing light equal to that obtained from the burning of 1000 candles of six to the pound weight.

*Feb. 27.* The foundation stone of a new pier at *Berwick-upon-Tweed*, was laid with great masonic solemnity and form, in presence of five provincial lodges, and upwards of 10,000 spectators. The grandeur of the spectacle was heightened by the discharge of cannon from the batteries and shipping.

## COUNTRY NEWS.

*Jan. 27.* As John Smith of *Purford*, Surrey, labourer, was returning home from *Ripley*, it being very dark, he fell into the Mill Stream, between *Ripley* and *Purford*, and was drowned.

*Feb. 6.* About six o'clock a dreadful explosion of gun-powder took place at *Jane Delph*, in the Potteries, in a joiner's shop belonging to the proprietors of the new colliery, behind Messrs. Bourn's manufactory. A man was pouring powder out of a paper into a flask, and by some means it caught fire, and communicated to the powder in the boxes (about 240lbs.) when the whole blew up, and killed the man instantly, and burnt two others, who are past recovering. The buildings around are very much damaged.

*Feb. 10.* Mr. Peter's farm, at *Midthorpe*, Bucks, was this day consumed by fire, and a barn of unthrashed corn, a rick of barley, and a range of stabling, with seven horses destroyed. The conflagration originated from a young man firing at some rats in a passage, by which a quantity of straw was set on fire.

*Feb. 12.* The question between Mr. Richards and the county of Bucks, respecting *Datchet Bridge* (argued before the Judges this Term), was determined by the Court of King's Bench in his favour. The bridge will consequently be re-built at the expence of the county.

*March 4.* Some days since as a nursery-maid in the service of Sir T. Pilkington, of *Chevitt*, Yorkshire, was sitting with the Baronet's infant child near the fire, a spark flew on the child's clothes, and set them in a blaze. The

girl, with a sentiment of humanity and duty that merited a better fate, instantly ran to the cradle, and by wrapping the infant in the bed furniture saved it; her own dress, however, was by this time in flames; she ran into an adjoining room, and rolled herself in the carpet, but unhappily too late, for she was burnt to such a degree, that, after five days' excessive suffering, she expired.

*March 5.* A waggoner on the road to *Barnsley* was last week frozen to death: from the situation in which he was found, it appears he stopped his team, and sat down by the road side. When discovered, the horses were standing by him.

The dress of the Fellow Commoners of *Cambridge*, hitherto so much objected to by parents on account of its expence, is, we understand, shortly to be reduced to a plain silk gown, somewhat resembling that worn by the Gentlemen Commoners of *Oxford*.

Among other improvements projected in *Shrewsbury Harbour*, it is intended to cut a canal from the docks there to *Worthing*; and also to make a canal, or iron rail-way, which shall extend to the eastward, as far as *Lewes*—a plan which will not only produce a place of safety for merchant ships, but also for those of his Majesty's navy.

A boat's crew of four men, belonging to the Hero privateer, with Mr. Jarvis, the Mate, were a few days ago drowned in *Plymouth* harbour.

Some weeks since, Mr. Tooley, of *Newcastle*, received an anonymous Letter, cautioning him to take care of himself, as an attempt would be made to assassinate him; he considered the Letter as only intended to alarm him, and did not pay any particular attention to it; some nights since, however, as he was going to bed, a pistol was discharged at him through the window, and a slug passed just above his head, and lodged in the ceiling. Mr. Tooley immediately threw up the window, and leaped into the street; but the assassin escaped. The slug was made of a letter used to mark linen, and appears to have been an O, but has been defaced in an endeavour to beat it round.

The steeple of *Harwich Church*, which has been for a number of years a conspicuous sea-mark, has, on a late survey, been pronounced in so ruinous and dangerous a state, as to render it necessary to be taken down and rebuilt.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

*Friday, Feb. 23.*

At a Court of Common Council, Mr. Waithman moved, "That this Court, filled with

with grief and concern at the Bill now passing in the House of Commons, for granting to Lord Wellington a pension of 2000*l.* per annum for a term of three lives, should forthwith petition the House of Commons against the passing of that Bill into a law." Which motion, on a division, was carried by a majority of seven, and a Petition to the House of Commons was ordered accordingly.

*Monday, March 5.*

The sum of 1600*l.* was this day paid into the Exchequer, by Mr. Perceval, to whom it had come in an anonymous letter, describing it to be the amount of certain duties omitted to be paid, of which the writer was anxious not to defraud the publick. A sum of 200*l.* received in a similar way, was paid into the Exchequer, by Mr. Perceval some months ago.

*Saturday, March 10.*

This morning, as a country cart was coming over Blackfriars-bridge, the horse took fright, and, running up Thames-street, threw down a man with a load, who was seriously hurt and taken to the Hospital.

An alarming fire broke out this morning about two o'clock at the house of a grocer, at the end of Brown's-lane, Wood-street, Spital-fields; it raged with great violence for near an hour, and that house, and a baker's adjoining, was destroyed; fortunately no lives were lost.

This afternoon as two young girls, whose friends lived in Angel-court, Strand, were crossing the street, a man on horseback rode over them. They were both dreadfully hurt, but particularly the eldest. The fellow rode with great indifference, and, we are sorry to add, escaped.

*Wednesday, March 14.*

A Memorial was this day presented to the Court of Common Council, soliciting the aid of the Corporation in an application to Parliament for an Act to prevent the frauds practised in the Metropolis by the adulteration of Milk; and for establishing proper regulations and restrictions in that trade.

*Thursday, March 15.*

A fire broke out at three o'clock this morning at the house of Mr. Coe, tallow-chandler, in Holles-street, Clare-market, which raged with such violence, that in an hour the whole of the premises, together with an adjoining house, were a heap of ruins. The unfortunate inhabitants had no time to save any of their effects: and we regret to add, that three persons lost their lives in the flames. The bodies of an elderly

man and his wife were dug out of the smoking ruins; another person, an inmate of the house, in which the fire broke out, is still missing, and is supposed to have also perished. The second floor of the tallow-chandler's house was inhabited by a widow and her daughter; the latter, in a very sickly state, was removed with great difficulty, and died in a few minutes after leaving the house, in her mother's arms. By the prompt attendance of the firemen, the adjoining houses were saved.—Another fire broke out the same morning, at Mr. Noyes', a leather-seller, in Duke-street, Aldgate, in which we regret to state, a servant woman, and a child five years old, were burnt. The flames extended to a haberdasher's adjoining, which was also consumed.

*Monday, March 19.*

A fire broke out this evening at a sugar-baker's in Tower street, which raged with much violence, and burnt that house and the adjoining. Two other fires, which took place in the Borough; destroyed the houses in which they broke out, but were extinguished without further damage.

*Saturday, March 31.*

It is now in contemplation to remove Smithfield market to the field lying between Sadler's Wells and the Angel Inn, at Islington.

The amount of the Stamp-duty paid by the principal Fire-offices from Michaelmas to Christmas 1809, is 92,855*l.*

It appears from an account laid before the House of Commons, that the number of dollars stamped and issued by the Bank up to the 9th inst. is 4,817,634.

The amount of Bank Notes of 5*l.* and upwards in circulation on the 12th of Jan. last, was 14,658,640*l.*; of Bank Post Bills, 884,120*l.*; and of Bank Notes under 5*l.* 5,831,170*l.*; making a total of nearly 21 millions and a half.

To remedy the present unprecedented scarcity of small change, it is said to be in contemplation to issue a few thousand pound sterling in silver coins of the value of ten pence and two shillings.

In an action recently brought by the College of Physicians against Dr. Dirk, of Hertford street, May-fair, for practising physic without a licence from the said College, the defendant suffered judgment by default, and paid penalties to the amount of 50*l.*

The restoration of Rear-admiral Harvey to the rank to which he has done honour, is creditable to the Admiralty, and highly gratifying to the service and to the country.

**GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.**

*Treasury Chambers, Jan. 27.* **T**HE King has been pleased to appoint

Thomas Alcock, esq. to be Treasurer of the Ordnance, *vice* Joseph Hunt, esq. resigned.

*Treasury Chambers, Feb. 2.* Alexander Osborne, esq. to be a Commissioner of the Customs in Scotland, *vice* Alexander Cochran, esq. deceased.

*Whitehall, Feb. 10.* Rev. John Garnett, M.A. deanery of Exeter, *vice* Gordon, resigned.

*Treasury Chambers, Feb. 13.* Wm. Manley, esq. a Commissioner of Excise, *vice* Maling, deceased.

*War Office, Feb. 27.* His Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following Officers being appointed, and formed into a Board for superintending and conducting the whole medical business of the Army; viz.

John Weir, esq. from half-pay as Inspector of Hospitals, to be Director-general.—Charles Ker, M.D. an Inspector of Hospitals, to be Principal Inspector.—Theodore Gordon, M.D. from half-pay as Inspector of Hospitals, to be Principal Inspector.

*War-office, March 10.* Rev. Archdeacon John Owen, Chaplain General of the Forces, *vice* Gamble, resigned.

*Foreign-office, March 10.* Sir Gore Ouseley, bart. Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of the King of Persia.

*Foreign-office, March 14.* James Morier, esq. Secretary of Embassy to the King of Persia.

*War-office, March 24.* Rev. Wm. Whitfield Dakins, LL.D. Chaplain to the Forces.

**CIVIL PROMOTIONS.**

**JOSEPH LANGLEY MILLS**, esq. B.A. of Magdalen college, Oxford, Classical Professor in the Royal Military College at Marlow.

*March 14.* Right Hon. Lord Grenville chosen High Steward of Bristol, *vice* Duke of Portland, deceased.

Sir Wm. Grant, Master of the Rolls, &c. elected Rector of Marischal college and University of Aberdeen.

Mr. Goulburn, Undersecretary of State for the Home department.

Right Hon. Charles Yorke, a Teller of the Exchequer.

**ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.**

**R**EV. W. Price, M.A. Coln St. Dennis R. co. Gloucester, *vice* Stockford, dec.

Rev. John Crofts, M.A. Berkhamstead R. Herts, *vice* De Guiffardiere, dec.

Rev. Joseph Proctor, D.D. master of Catherine hall, and prebendary of Norwich, Walgrave R. Northamptonshire.

Rev. Joseph Alderson, Oxwick R. Norfolk, *vice* Barnwell, dec.

Rev. George Baker, M.A. South Brent V. Devon, *vice* Amyatt, dec.

Rev. Samuel Sharpe, Wakefield V. Yorkshire, *vice* Munkhouse, dec.

Hon. and Rev. Mr. Percy, son of the Earl of Beverley, chancellor, canon residentiary, and prebendary of Exeter, *vice* Nutcombe, dec.

Rev. Francis Barnes, B.D. late chaplain to the House of Commons, canon of Christ Church.

Rev. Richard Wetherell, M.A. Notgrove R. Gloucestershire, *vice* Cooke, dec.

Rev. Robert Hathway, M.A. Stretton Sugwas R. Herefordshire.

Rev. J. Morgan, M.A. Lanvaches R. Monmouthshire.

Rev. T. Middleton, D.D. Thorngate prebend, in the cathedral of Lincoln.

Rev. Dr. Nott, prebendal stall at Winchester, *vice* Garnett, promoted.

Rev. C. Kipling, LL.B. Newport Pagnell V. Bucks.

Rev. Cranley Kerby, rector of Wheatfield, Chinnor R. Oxfordshire, *vice* Musgrave, dec.

Rev. G. Smith, fellow of Magdalen college, Oxford, Evenley V. Northamptonshire.

Rev. John Bushnell, B.A. of Pembroke college, Oxford, Beenham V. Berks, *vice* Baker, resigned.

Rev. Dr. Napleton, Lugwardine V. Herefordshire.

Rev. Arthur-Edmund Howman, M.A. vicar of Shiplake, Oxon. to the prebendal stall of Durnford, in Salisbury cathedral, *vice* Watts, deceased.

Rev. Wm. Whinfield, B.D. Ramsay and Dorecourt VV. with Harwich chapel, Essex.

Rev. John Fellowes, Easton V. Norfolk.  
Rev. H. L. Mansel, Cosgrove R. Northamptonshire.

Rev. George King, M.A. fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, to a prebendal stall in Ely cathedral, *vice* Downing, dec.

Rev. Edw. Dan. Clarke, B.C.L. professor of mineralogy to the University of Cambridge, and rector of Harleton, Cambridgeshire, Great Yeldham R. Essex, *vice* Macklin, dec.

Rev. John Whitehurst, M.A. fellow of St. Peter's college, Cambridge, Newton R. Suffolk, *vice* Borlase, dec.

Rev. H. Woolcombe, B.A. Ashbury R. Devon.

Rev. C. E. Plater, River V. near Dover, Kent.

Rev. John Collinson, M.A. Gateshead R. Durham.

Rev. James Watts, M.A. Ledbury V. Herefordshire, on his own presentation as patron of the collegiate church of Ledbury.

P. 177. George Crawford Ricketts, esq. of Keversuram, is appointed Sheriff of the county of Radnor, *vice* Hague.

## THEATRICAL REGISTER.

\*\*\* In compliance with the hint of a Correspondent, we shall in future under this head notice only New Dramatic Pieces.

## DRURY LANE COMPANY

AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE, IN THE STRAND.  
Feb. 3, Riches! or, the Wife and Brother\*.  
26, Hit or Miss†.

Mar. 13, The Maniac; or, the Swiss Banditti‡.

## COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

Feb. 8, The Free Knights; or, the Edict of Charlemagne§.

16, A Budget of Blunders||.

Vol. LXXIX. p. 1238. The late *Peter Nouaille*, esq. was the oldest member of his Majesty's Court of Lieutenancy in the city of London. This gentleman's grandfather was descended from an antient family in France, and came over to this country from Nismes, in Languedoc, at the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, having sacrificed a considerable property in that country, in common with many others, who, upon that occasion, voluntarily left France for the sake of their religious principles. Mr. N's father resided at Hackney, and was a merchant of considerable eminence in the Levant and Italian trade. At the age of 21, Mr. N. having previously been taken into partnership with his father, set out upon a tour through Europe, with a view to establish correspondences, and to acquire general knowledge. At the end of two years, having travelled through France, Italy, and Sicily, he was obliged to return home without visiting Germany, on account of the Continental war in which England was at that time engaged. Whilst abroad he gained a perfect knowledge of the French and Italian languages, which he spoke and wrote with the fluency and correctness of a native, acquired a great taste for the fine arts, and brought home with him a valuable collection of pictures and prints, &c. which he continued to augment for many years after his return to this country. In 1761, he married Elizabeth, the only daughter and heiress of Peter Delamare, esq. of Great Ness, whose ancestors were likewise refugees

\* Massinger's, "City Madam" curtailed and adapted to the modern stage by Sir James Bland Burgess.

† A musical afterpiece, by Mr. Pocock, an artist. The music by Mr. C. Smith.

‡ A serio-comic opera, in three acts, said to be the production of Mr. Arnold. The overture and music by Mr. Bishop.

§ A drama of three acts, interspersed with music, by Mr. Reynolds. The music by Mr. Mazzinghi.

|| By the author of "The Portrait of Cervantes," and some other popular productions of the same kind.

from France in 1686. In right of his wife he became possessed of the Silk Mills at Great Ness; they had been erected upon a very confined scale, and at that period they did not produce above 300*l.* per annum. He, however, soon perceived that great advantages were to be obtained by them; and, possessing a profound knowledge of mechanics and mathematics, after expending at least 20,000*l.* in enlarging and improving the machinery, he very considerably increased their produce. Some parts of the machinery which he invented are so ingenious in their construction and movements as to render the silk, prepared by them for different branches of manufacture, far superior to that worked by any others in this country. He first introduced the manufacture of crapes into England, which before his time were imported from Bologna; by his own ingenuity he discovered the process of their manufacture, and soon rivalled them in his manner of preparing them. In the year 1778, partly through the imprudent speculations of a near relation in whom he placed implicit confidence, and partly by heavy losses, occasioned by the failure of a house with which he transacted business, he became a bankrupt. The unkindness and oppression which he experienced from some of his relatives upon this occasion considerably aggravated, and certainly tended to confirm this misfortune; which might have been averted, had proper time been given him to settle his affairs. He was, however, amply compensated by the countenance and friendly offers of assistance which he received from many of the most eminent merchants in the city, amongst the foremost of whom was his ever-valued friend Peter Gausse, esq. then Governor of the Bank. After the sale of his effects and collections, he prosecuted his business with unceasing energy. The Silk Mills now became his chief object; he more than doubled their number, and brought them to so high a degree of perfection that they produce many thousands per annum; and in a few years he was enabled, as he had hoped to do from the hour of his misfortune, most honourably to discharge the residue of his debts, which would have been due to the creditors had not the bankruptcy taken place, and which, after it had, he could be under no legal obligation to pay. It was a measure dictated alone by that high sense of honour and integrity which uniformly directed all his dealings with others. In 1800, having realised an independent fortune, which was then considerably increased by the death of a near relation, he withdrew from business, giving up the manufactory, and property connected with it, to his son, and retired to Sevenoaks, where

where he resided till the death of his wife, which took place in 1805. He then returned to pass the remainder of his days with his son at Great Ness. About this time his memory began to fail him; it was the only symptom he exhibited of old age, and was probably occasioned by his intense application to studies of an abstruse nature at an earlier period of life. In the year 1792, when the mania of the French Revolution had nearly obtained a footing in this country, and it became necessary for every one to testify their attachment to the Constitution, his name appeared almost the first upon the list of those public-spirited men who at that critical juncture established the association at the Crown and Anchor. He was blessed with a good, though rather delicate constitution, which had never been impaired by intemperance, or enfeebled by disease; and he had the enviable felicity of attaining to an advanced age without suffering from any of the infirmities which usually accompany that period of life, being able to read the smallest print without the assistance of glasses. He possessed a highly cultivated understanding, and a considerable portion of general knowledge, refined by an exquisite taste; the upright independence of his character, and his high sense of honour, were manifested in every occurrence of his life. He had a strong sense of religion and piety; and a sensibility and tenderness of feeling that rendered him ever alive to the misfortunes of others. In addition to the many Christian virtues which he exercised, the most prominent feature of his character was an unbounded liberality and benevolence towards those who needed his support; his purse was ever open to encourage and assist young artists in their professional pursuits. To rescue merit from distress, and to bring into active and useful exertion talents which would otherwise have been lost, he was ever foremost to contribute; his kindness to all those employed in his service uniformly shone forth upon every occasion, amply providing for the comforts of those who had grown old in his employ. To the poor he was a kind friend and benefactor, and no one was more deservedly esteemed in the neighbourhood where he resided: the respect which attended him through life was equalled only by the sorrow which accompanied him to the grave. He was buried at Christ Church, Spital-fields, and has left a son, who succeeds him in the business, and one daughter, who was married in 1791 to Edward Rudges, esq.

P. 1239. The Rev. *Walter-Edward Farrell* died Dec. 27, in the 59th year of his age. He was half-brother to Sir William Skeffington, bart. of Skeffington

Hall, co. Leicester, and late of Queen's College, Cambridge. He was finally descended from the Princes of Anely in Ireland. He has left a widow, and an only daughter, by a former wife, to lament the loss of an excellent man and a sincere Christian.

Vol. LXXX. p. 91. The late *John Bulluck, esq.* was first elected to serve in Parliament in 1753, and continued to represent Malden and Steving (with a very short interruption) until the general election in 1784, when, notwithstanding the peculiar circumstances of the times, he was elected without opposition one of the members for the county of Essex, and to which situation he was five times re-elected. He was an officer in the Militia for that county from its first institution, in 1759, and commanded the Eastern regiment as Colonel for nearly thirty years. He lived and died universally esteemed and respected by all who knew him.

P. 180. In justice to the memory of Mr. *Henry Tilney*, of Harleston, and to the honour of his academy, we add, that those two highly-distinguished characters, Rev. Professor Vince, of the University of Cambridge, and Rev. Dr. Brinkley, astronomer-royal at the University of Dublin, received the rudiments of their mathematical education at his seminary.

P. 183. The late *A. R. Stoney Bowes* took the latter name on his marriage with Lady Strathmore, pursuant to the will of her father (as her former husband Lord Strathmore had done); and for a few years the splendour of his establishments, both in Grosvenor-square and at the mansion of Gilside, in the county of Durham, eclipsed those of all his competitors. His political connexions were also among the higher class; not only a seat in the Lower House, but the dignity of the Irish Peerage was destined for him, under the Rockingham Administration: but this bright aspect of his affairs was soon clouded. His friends went out of office; domestic broils between him and his noble consort arose so high, that the law was appealed to; he carried her off, placed her in confinement, and therein was guilty of contempt of Court. Her ladyship made all advantage of this intemperate conduct: he was required to give security for keeping the peace in so large a sum, that he never would ask any friend to be bail for him, and has ever since, for the long space of 25 years, been a prisoner in the King's Bench Prison. Lady Strathmore had afterwards interest to get a Court of Delegates appointed, which high court pronounced a sentence of divorce between her and Mr. Bowes. During Mr. Bowes's confinement, his demeanor obtained the confidence of the different Marshals of the

the prison, who rendered it as light as possible. By application to the Court of King's Bench, the demand of heavy bail was withdrawn; but during his long imprisonment his affairs were become too far deranged ever to be settled; he therefore remained a prisoner for debt, but in that situation obtained the privilege of residing any where within the Rules. In all his misfortunes the Duke of Norfolk, who had been his intimate associate in prosperity, remained his firm friend, and frequently visited him, when a single room, on what is called the State side of the King's Bench Prison, was Mr. Bowes's bed-chamber, parlour, drawing room, and, in short, the only apartment he could have for the accommodation of his family, and to receive his illustrious guests.

P. 184. The late *John Hoppner*, esq. was one of the most eminent portrait-painters since the time of Reynolds. He might, indeed, have merited the praise of being the first, if he had not been so close an imitator of the style of that great master, as it related to the spirit and elegance of his touch, forcible effect of light and shade, picturesque backgrounds, graceful simplicity of attitude, and especially the richness and harmony of colouring, in which he certainly excelled all his contemporaries. In some of his best-coloured works, such as the *Nymph*, in the possession of Sir J. Lubbock, the vivacity, truth, and delicacy of the various tints, have scarcely been surpassed by any master. But, if he could boast of displaying much of the merit he possessed the faults of his prototype, especially that of more than drawing the human figure, a defect for which not even the colouring of a Rubens, or Titian himself, can ever atone.

P. 184. Rev. *John Heathfield* was formerly of Clare-hill, Cambridge, B. A. 1756; M. A. 1759.

P. 188. Read *John Cunningham* Saunders.

P. 190. Rev. *Jefliger Canon*, was formerly of St John's college, Cambridge, B. D. 1783. Few men were more distinguished in the active walks of life for their ardent solicitude for the happiness and interests of their fellow creatures. In a large and very populous parish, of which for many years he had the charge, and which charge he fulfilled with most exemplary conscientiousness and fidelity, this benevolent turn of mind had frequent opportunities for active and successful exertion. To his warm attachment to the Constitution of his Country, that parish owed its original establishment of the first of those independent military corps to which the Revolution of France gave rise in this kingdom, for the protection and preservation of our civil and religious li-

berties. To his assiduous and unwearied industry in combating and overcoming the various and powerful obstacles which opposed themselves to one of his favourite projects, the erection of a new Church, calculated to provide for the comfortable accommodation of its greatly-increasing population, that parish was also indebted for one of the finest parochial structures ever erected. And, to mention no other schemes of general usefulness which engaged his attention, may be enumerated his plan, peculiarly his own, of establishing schools by which the children should clothe themselves by the profits of their own industry. As a scholar, especially in the departments of theological, classical, and ancient literature, he was highly eminent; cultivating his favourite pursuits with that clear, nervous, and comprehensive mind, which, upon all subjects and on all occasions, strongly marked his character, forming, indeed, his prominent, his distinctive characteristic. In his professional duties, no man could be more zealous, more active or successful. His discourses were those of a man penetrated with a deep sense of the high importance of his sacred charge; conveying to his hearer the sentiments of a heart feeling and interested in the truths they inculcated, in language at once simple and energetic, persuasive and elegant. Attached from principle to the Church to which he belonged, he was warm in her support, and animated in his defence of her interests. If the glorious consolation promised to those who have spent their lives in services of active labour, be ever the prospect of a departed Christian, it is peculiarly his. "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord, that they may rest from their labours; yea, such the spirit, and then works do follow them." For such was the happy close of his useful life, such the great reward he is, it is trusted, now gone to enjoy—such the comfort his surviving family possess under the severe loss they have sustained; a comfort to which his venerated friend and patron, the present truly-amiable Bishop of Durham, strongly directed their attention in the kind sentiments of condolence he has expressed to one of his family since his decease. For, he observed, "among the many consolations which present themselves to reconcile you to this loss, your father has gone to the grave after a life of useful and active labour, esteemed, respected and beloved. Indeed, I highly esteemed him."

*Whitburn, March 18, 1810.* J. S.

\* P. 190. Charles-James Fitz-Gerald, Lord Lecale, Baron Lecale of Ardglass, a Vice-admiral of the Red, and one of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council in Ireland, died Feb. 17, at his seat at Ardglass Castle, co. Down. His Lordship



was the second son of James, first Duke of Leinster and twentieth Earl of Kildare, by the Lady Emilia-Mary, second daughter of Charles, second Duke of Richmond, Dennox, and Aubigny. He was at an early age entered a midshipman in the Royal Navy; was appointed a captain May 23, 1780, and through the several gradations rose to be a Vice-admiral of the Red. He also sat in Parliament for the county of Kildare, and, during the Administration of his relative Mr. Fox, held a situation under Government. In consideration of his personal services, and his illustrious descent, he was elevated to the peerage by the title of Baron Lecale, of Ardglass, by patent dated Dec. 29, 1800. His Lordship deceasing without issue, the Baronry of Lecale becomes extinct, making the tenth Irish peerage which has failed since the Union in January 1801, for default of male heirs.

#### BIRTHS.

1809. **A**T the residence of her mother-in-law, in the city of Wells, the wife of Rev. T. A. Salmon, B. D. prebendary of Wells, and rector of Rodney Stoke, Somerset, a son, being her tenth child.

1810. Feb. 11. At Hemsted, Kent, Lady Darley, widow of the late Sir Wm. D. a son.

18. At Portsmouth, the wife of Capt. Fyers, Royal Engineers, a son.

21. At Stanton-house, Wilts, the wife of Rev. Dr. A. Trenchard, a daughter.

The wife of Mr. Brown, of Pancras, four children (two boys and two girls) who, with the mother, are likely to do well.

23. In Cumberland-street, Portman-squ. the wife of W. Lushington, jun. esq. a dau.

At Woodend, near Chichester, the wife of Capt. Sir John Gore, R. N. a daughter.

At Clapham Common, the wife of Wm. Woodman, esq. a daughter.

24. The lady of Wm. Berkeley, esq. of Billiter-square, a son and heir.

In Lincoln's Inn Fields, the wife of Thomas Peregrine Courtenay, esq. a son.

The lady of Sir Gray Skipwith, bart. a son.

26. At Chevening, near Sevenoaks, in Kent, Mrs. Onslow, wife of the Rev. Arthur O. a son. (See our Obituary, p. 293.)

27. In Upper Grosvenor-street, the wife of J. Barrow, esq. of the Admiralty, a son.

*Lately*, In Ireland, the wife of Capt. Patterson, of York-place, a son.

At Thorp-hall, near Louth, Mrs. William Chaplin, a son.

*March* 1. In New-street, Spring-gardens, the Hon. Mrs. Morris, wife of Edward M. esq. M. P. a daughter.

2. At Scotter Parsonage, co. Lincoln, the wife of the Rev. Henry John Wollaston, a son.

3. At Douns Lodge, Right Hon. Lady Doune, a son,

Mrs. Clutterbuck, of New Bridge-street, a son.

The lady of Sir Harry Vereist Darell, bart. a daughter.

In Berkeley-square, the wife of James Adams, esq. a son.

In New Broad-street, the wife of Thomson Bonar, esq. jun. a son.

7. The wife of John Hyslop, esq. surgeon, in Fenchurch-street, a daughter.

8. At Guildhall, the wife of Timothy Tyrrell, esq. City Remembrancer, a son, being her fourteenth child.

17. The wife of John Hasland, High-street-lane, Park, Sheffield, three daughters.

19. At Ingutree, the lady of Earl Talbot, a son.

At Narborough-hall, Norfolk, the wife of Samuel Tyssen, esq. a son and heir.

21. In Russell-squ. Lady Romilly, a son.

#### MARRIAGES.

**L**ATELY, Mr. Sandys, of Bristol, to Susan daughter of Mr. J. Jackson, druggist, of Paternoster-row.

Rev. G. Smith, B. D. vicar of Evenley, Northamptonshire, to Miss Fisher, of Worcester.

Rev. Edward Thurlow, prebendary of Norwich, to Miss Love, of Yarmouth.

Nathaniel Austrop, esq. of Ramsgate, banker, to Sophia, second daughter of Capt. Reeves, R. N.

Richard Hodgson, esq. of Moor-house, near Carlisle, major in the Bengal Establishment, to the only daughter of the late J. Hethcington, esq. of Intack, Cumberland.

At Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, Capt. Richard Spear, R. N. to Anna-Maria, only daughter of John Walter, esq.

Hen. Arnold, esq. to Mary-Anne, youngest dau. of the late Sir Reginald Atkins.

At Wexford, Chas. Flgee, eldest son of the Archdeacon of Leighlin, to Miss Sarah Kingsbury, dau. of the late Dr. K. of Dublin.

Rev. F. Kearney, son of the Bishop of Ossory, to Jane-Maria, eldest daughter of Joseph Atkinson, esq. of Dublin.

Rev. John Edsall, of Woodbury, Devon, to Caroline-Sydney, daughter of the late Capt. Richard Dodd, of Falmouth.

Rev. Richard Grimes, of Bristol, to Miss Hazard, of Bath.

At Weston, near Bath, W. Tyndale, esq. of Reading, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late Zachary Bayley, esq. of Belle Vue, near Bath.

Rev. Randolph-Richard Knipe, M. A. to Harriet, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Willard, esq. of East Bourn.

John George, esq. of Bythorn-house, Huntingdonshire, to Miss Angrave, of Holton-house, near Northampton.

Rev. Samuel Adams, of Croy, co. Cork, to Frances, second daughter of Wallace Adams, esq. of Killree.

W. J. Spürrier, esq. of Poole, to Susan, fourth daughter of Mr. Robert Oke, merch.

*Rev.*

E. Roscoe, esq. to Miss Lade, of Liverpool.

Henry Cooke, esq. to Catharine, second da. of Rob. Burchall, esq. of Walthamstow.

Richard Wight, esq. of Tedstone-house; co. Hereford, to Miss Shelton, of Norton; in the same county.

Capt. Brigstocke, N. Gloucester Militia, to Miss Harriet Mansel, sister of Sir Wm. M. bart. of Iscoed, Carmarthenshire.

Rev. J. W. Deacon, to Miss U. Smith; dau. of Jos. S. esq. of Purbrook, Hants.

Rev. Mr. West, to Miss Gregg, of Petersfield.

Rev. H. Dowsing, rector of N. Barsham, to Mrs. Jones, of Cranmer-house, Norfolk.

Jan. 11. At Hornsey, Jn.-Smith Wright, esq. of Wilford, Nottingham, to Miss Gray, dau. of Edw. G. esq. of Harringay-bo. Midd.

At Leeds, Chas. Weddall, esq. of Selby, to Miss Motley, daughter of James M. esq. of Osmondthorpe-house, Yorkshire.

13. Tho. Graham, esq. of Turnham-green, Middlesex, to Mrs. Baker, of Ottery St. Mary, Devon.

16. Henry Caple, esq. of Feltham-hill, Middlesex, to Amelia, 2d dau. of Richard Hunt, esq. of Basing-house, Hammersmith.

18. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, E. A. Van Voorst, esq. to Mrs. Pfeil, of Henrietta-street, Brunswick square.

At South Kilworth, James-Harryman Holmes, esq. of the Leicestersh. militia, to Maria, eldest dau. of Rev. Chas. Chambers.

23. Rev. J. Short, of Temple Balsall, Warwickshire, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Jos. Boulbee, of Baxtleigh, esq.

At Norwich, Rev. Dr. Turner, master of Pembroke-hall and dean of Norwich, to Miss Taylor.

Feb. 1. John Barker, esq. deputy-store-keeper-gen. to Emma-Catharine, sixth dau. of Tho. Davis, esq. of Trinity-squ. Minorca.

2. James-Marsh Weldon, esq. of Kintish-town, to the only daughter of the late Lancelot Oliphant, esq. of Itonfield-lodge, Cumberland.

6. Edw. Fuller, esq. of Carlton-hall, Suffolk, to Miss Tatnall, daughter of W. T. esq. of Leiston old Abbey, same county.

Mr. Tho. Dobson, of Bucklersbury, to Mary, 2d dau. of late Edm. Chapman, esq. of Yen-hall, co. Cambridge.

By special licence, Wm. Orange, esq. of Wentworth-house, Suffolk, to Mrs. Yates, of Barlaston-house, Staffordshire.

8. Sam. Paul Paul, esq. major in North Gloucester Militia, to Mary eldest dau. of Rev. Wm. Jenkins, vicar of Sidmouth.

13. Geo. Drake, esq. of Ipplepen, capt. 1st Devon reg. to Maria Saltern Knighton, eldest dau. and coheiress of the late John Moore K. of Greenofen-house; Devon.

At Marybone, Capt. Stirling, eldest son of John S. esq. of Kippenross, to Catharine-Georgiana, dau. of John Wedderburn, esq. of Bedford-square.

Genr. Mac. March, 1810.

15. Rev. Dr. Braddish Buchanan, to Mary, youngest daughter of Henry Thompson, esq. of Kirby-hall.

16. At Totness, Devon, Wm. Marshall, esq. assistant-paymaster-general at the Cape of Good Hope, to Louisa, second dau. of Wm. Benthall, of that place.

17. At Edinburgh, Dr. B. Bartlet Buchanan, to Mary-Anne, second daughter of the late Lieut.-col. Ross.

At Assi Priors, Langley St. Albyn, esq. of Alfoxton, to Miss Luxton, only dau. of Rev. E. H. L. minister of that parish, and Fauntou St. James.

Capt Cressley, of the Royal Cumberland militia, & the second daughter of Michael Metcalfe, esq. merchant, of Hull.

19. Lieut.-col. Murray, 100th regiment, to Miss Isabella Hamiton, youngest dau. of the late William H. esq. of Blackheath.

At Marybone, Peter Desbriay Stewart, esq. of Royal Artillery, to Miss Baker, only dau. of the late Capt. Hugh Cossart Baker.

22. Thomas-Harding Newman, esq. of Nelves, co. Essex, to Miss Harriet Cartwright, youngest daughter of the late John C. esq. of Ixworth Abbey, co. Suffolk.

At West Malling, Kent, Richard Debary, esq. of the Temple, to Miss Eloisa Downman, second dau. of Lieut.-col. D.

24. Mr. Edw. Darley, jun. of Maiden-lane, to Miss Matilda Haynes, eldest dau. of Mr. M. S. H. of Queenhithe, merchant.

26. James Inverarity, esq. surgeon in the Bombay Establishment, to Miss Helen Greig, second daughter of Rev. George G.

27. At Banstead, Surrey, Capt. Platt, Royal South Lincoln militia, to Charlotte, widow of Capt. John Bourghier, R. N.

March 1. Rev. Samuel Sharpe, vicar of Wakefield, to Miss Anderson, daughter of Rev. George A. rector of Birkin.

Mr. Dell, of Aylesbury, Bucks, to Miss Sinfrey, only daughter of Lawrence S. esq. of Warwick-lane.

At Putney, John-Pooley Kensington, of Lime Grove, esq. to Annie, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Edm. Rawlins, of Popmill-house, and rector of Dorsington.

2. Edward Darell, esq. eldest son of Henry D. esq. of Cule-hill, Kent, to Mary-Anne, only dau. of the late T. Bullock, esq.

3. At Rochdale, Robert Blackburn, esq. of Madeira, to Mary, daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Bellas, M. A.

James Lighton, esq. capt. of Artillery of the East India Company at Bombay, to Miss Isab. Aitchison, of Staircross, Devon.

Mr. M'Gibbon, of the Nottingham Theatre, to Miss Woodfall, of the Wolfenhampton Theatre, dau. of the late Wm. W. the celebrated Parliamentary Reporter.

5. At Pocklington, Rev. J. F. Hatfield, of Hornsea, to Miss Horsley.

At Hermitage, the seat of Lord Massy, Right Hon. Charles Vereker, M. P. for Limerick, to the eldest daughter of John Palsier,

Palliser, esq. of Derrylusken, co. Tipperary.

6. George Watson, esq. of Saddle-row, to Anne, eldest daughter of the late Sir John Taylor, bart.

At Caraboston, John Plummer, esq. of Camberwell, to Miss Taylor, daughter of John T. esq. of Tunbridge Wells.

At Cheltenham, Benj. Hayward Browne, esq. physician to the forces, to Eliza-Selina, eldest daughter of Eyles Irwin, esq. of county Fermanagh.

10. Mr. Lovegrove, of the Horn tavern, Doctors Commons, to Miss Bantock, of Stratford, Essex.

12. At Dorchester, Lieut. Oldfield, Royal Engineers, to the eldest daughter of C. Arden, esq. of that place.

13. Wm. Norman, esq. R. N. to Miss M. Sparrow, second daughter of the late George S. esq. of Downing street.

15. At Streatham, Henry-John Rucker, esq. of Montague-str. to Mary-Maria, eldest dau. of Jn.-Hen. Baker, esq. Balham-hill.

16. At Itley, Peter-Bellenger Brodie, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Elizabeth-Mary, daughter of Sutton-Thos. Wood, esq.

21. At St. George's, Hanover-squ. Chas. Mills, esq. M. P. for Warwick, to Miss Digby, daughter of the late Hon. Wriothesley D. of Meredes, co. Warwick.

\*\*\* We are authorized to contradict the Paragraph which appeared in p. 179, respecting the marriage of Madame Jerome Buonaparte to Charles Oakley, esq.

#### DEATHS.

MR. URBAN, *Lyndon, March 22.*

**A**N imperfect and incorrect article having appeared in the Obituary in the Gentleman's Magazine, p. 92, respecting my late father, I send you the annexed notices, which are much at your service.

SAM. BARKER.

Dec. 29 last, died in his 88th year, Thomas Barker, esq. at Lyndon, co. Rutland. His father was remarkable for a critical knowledge of languages, particularly the Hebrew; and his mother was daughter of that eminent person, the Rev. Wm. Whiston. —Mr. Barker was author of several tracts on religious and philosophical subjects; particularly one on the discoveries concerning comets, 1757; which contains a table of the Barabola, much valued by competent judges, and reprinted by Sir H. Englefield, in his excellent treatise on the same subject; but he was most known as an assiduous and accurate observer in meteorology; and his annual journals on this subject were many years published in the Philosophical Transactions. He was a remarkable instance of abstemiousness, having totally refrained from animal food; not through prejudice of any kind, or from an idea that such a regimen was conducive to longevity, as some of the newspapers improperly stated, but from a peculiarity of constitution which disco-

vered itself in his infancy. Till within a few years of his death he enjoyed uncommon health and spirits, but was distinguished more than by any other circumstance, by his exemplary conduct in all respects through the whole of a long life.

1809, *March* . . . At Tyrrowah, in the Bundelcund county, in the East Indies, J. Merriman, esq. lieutenant, adjutant, and paymaster in the 26th native regiment; the youngest son of Mr. N. Merriman, of Marlborough.

*June* — *Lately*, at Vienna, General St. Hilaire, of the wounds he received in the battle of May 22.

At Martinique, after the capture of that Island. Lieut. Samuel Cortfield, of the 23d, or Welsh Fusiliers.

*July* 1. At Barampore, East Indies, Wm. Henry Cooper, esq. late a captain in the Hon. East India Company's service.

*Lately*, At Messina, John Wood, esq. commissary to the forces in the Mediterranean.

At the Madeiras, whither she went for the recovery of her health, Mrs. Peachy, wife of Col. P.

*Aug.* 3. At Vizagapatam, having served the East India Company 33 years as a civil servant under their Presidency of Fort St. George with distinguished talents, zeal, and attachment, Benjamin Roebuck, esq. in his 56th year. Possessed of an active, comprehensive, and highly cultivated mind, he was incessantly employed with ardent zeal upon subjects useful to science, to his immediate employers, to the society in which he lived, and to his country at large. He was endowed in an eminent degree with the best virtues of the heart, open, generous, and sincere; he was a kind, tender, and affectionate husband, a warm, zealous friend, a liberal patron to all who stood in need of aid and merited his protection, charitable to the poor, and attentive and humane to the sick; in every respect, and upon all occasions, a spirited member of society, and as an Englishman most enthusiastically attached to the free Constitution of his country. Yet could not all these public and private virtues protect him from the shafts of envy, of slander, and calumny; his noble nature received a shock, which with rapid steps took him to his grave, furnishing a melancholy example of the inefficacy of virtue to secure its reward in this world.

*Lately*, at Kingston, in Jamaica, Matthew Peacan, esq. of London, merchant.

At the house of Alexander Farquhar, esq. Gibraltar, Mrs. Margaret Kavanagh, sister of the late Mr. Robert-Eustace, of London, merchant.

*Sept.* . . . At Jessore, in the East Indies, Edmund Parker, esq. second son of Sir Harry P. batt.

*Lately*, Capt. Frederick Parker, R. N. son of Mrs. P. of Leicester. This gallant and

and meritorious officer was in his own boat, on the bar of Senegal, taking soundings, when the boat went down, from the heaviness of the surf, and all except one perished.

At Calcutta, in his 19th year, Mr. F. W. Tackle, midshipman of his Majesty's ship *Corwallis*.

Oct. . . . At Breda, Sir David Nicolson, bart. He is succeeded in title by Lieut.-col. Wm. N. of the 72d regiment, deputy-adjutant general at Madras.

17. At St. Domingo, Mr. James Nowlan, brother to Mrs. Gilchrist, of Stamford.

*Lately*, at Bengal, the second son of the late Tippoo Sultan. His funeral, which was of the most pompous description, was attended by the principal Mohammedan inhabitants of Bengal.

On board the *Latona* frigate, returning from the West Indies, Lieut. Alex. Constantine Brompton, R. N.

At Martiniq, Mrs. Bullock, wife of Joseph B. esq. Commissary-general.

At Washington, in America, Mr. Boddington, foreman of gun-carriages in that city, under the American government; some years since a resident at the Half-way-house, near Portsmouth.

Nov. — *Lately*, aged 94, Mrs. Harmer, a maiden lady, sister of the late Rev. T. Harmer, of Wattlefield, Essex.

At Clifton, Wybrauts Lindsay, esq. late of Parliament-street, Dublin, son of Wm. L. esq. one of the divisional Magistrates of police.

At Ipswich, after a short illness, Richard Sharp, esq. formerly paymaster of the 21st regiment of light dragoons.

On a voyage from Jamaica, Mr. Martin, mate of the Countess of Chichester packet, Capt. Rogers, and son of Mr. Martin Martin, of Falmouth, grocer; a young man of great promise, and one of the most distinguished heroes on board the *Windsor Castle* packet, in the memorable action in which his Majesty's ship *Granada*, then a French privateer, was captured.

In America, aged 61, Mr. Alexander Renagle, one of the managers of the Philadelphia and Baltimore theatres.

On his passage from Malta to Gibraltar, William Patterson, esq. commander of his Majesty's packet *Carteret*, on the Falmouth station.

John Magee, esq. proprietor of "The Dublin Evening Post," and formerly an eminent bookseller, and lottery-office keeper.

At Ottery St. Mary, Devon, aged 83, Mrs. Coleridge, relict of the late Rev. John Coleridge, vicar of that place.

At the house of her son-in-law, Major Hall, of Azerley, near Ripon, Yorkshire, Mrs. Charnock, widow of the late G. C. esq. of Wakefield, in that county, and

mother of the Rev. E. G. C. of Allerton, co. Leicester.

Aged 96, Thomas Coserow, of Denton Holme, near Carlisle, who dropped from his chair, and instantly expired.

At Cheltenham, Mrs. Wilde, relict of William W. esq. of Ladytown, co. Kildare.

At Tenby, South Wales, John Henry Cochrane, esq. one of the Commissioners of the Customs for Scotland.

At Haverfordwest, Francis Edward Edwards, esq.

At Marksbury, aged 84, much respected, Mr. John Painted, formerly of Charterhouse-Hinton.

At Bradford, aged 68, universally and deservedly esteemed, Thomas Bush, esq.; a magistrate of Wilts, who served the office of high-sheriff in 1801.

At Brompton, at an advanced age, Mrs. Mary Jemmitt, wife of Thomas J. esq.

Aged 84, an honest son of Israel, of the name of Benjamin, whose business was the drawing recognizances at Clerkenwell Sessions, for people about St. Catharine's.

At Winthorpe, aged 71, Mr. Ambrose Archer, many years king's meter of coals at Ingoldmells.

Decr. 28. At Quebec, at an advanced age, Miss Isabella Mabane, sister to the late Hon. Adam M. one of his Majesty's legislative counsellors, and judge of the Court of Common Pleas for that province.

29. At Montego-bay, Jamaica, Anne, the eldest dau. of the late John Perry, esq.

*Lately*, At Arnheim, in Holland, Matthys Bademaker, at the great age of 110 years. He worked at his trade, as a shoemaker, until the age of 90. He was only once married, and had no more than two children, both females. Both of these, however, having married, the old man died grandfather to 12 persons, and great-grandfather to 20, the eldest of whom was 21 years of age at the time of his decease. He retained his faculties and health until within three weeks of his death. When King Louis visited Arnheim, last year, he settled a pension of 400 guilders on him. From that time he drank three bumpers of wine a day, in which he did not forget the health of his benefactor.

Aged 80, Mrs. Baillie, widow of the late Richard B. esq. of Sherwood-park, co. Carlow, Ireland.

At Archlane Cove, Kilkenny, Miss E. Cove. Possessing an ample fortune, blessed with a liberal mind and charitable heart, her life was a continued exercise of benevolent actions. To four nephews she has left 40,000*l.* a-year, and a considerable sum for charitable purposes. Her remains were attended to the grave by all the respectable persons in the surrounding country, and by a number of poor, of whom she was the principal support.

At Edinburgh, Mrs. Reid, wife of the Rev. Simon R.

At Inverness, aged 64, Charles Hack-ett, esq.

At Edinburgh, Mr. William Gray, sur-geon in the Royal Navy.

At Plasnewydd, Llangollen Vale, Wales, Mrs. Mary Carroll, above 31 years the housekeeper of Lady Eleanor Butler and Miss Ponsonby.

At Fowey, aged 96, Mrs. Congdon, mother of Mr. C. of Dock, Plymouth, proprietor of "The Plymouth Telegraph."

At Heavitree, near Exeter, Edward Col-lingwood, a commander in the Royal Navy. At Holmton, in Holderness, aged 80, Samuel Walter, esq. of that place, formerly a wine-merchant at Hull.

Aged 60, Mr. Eiland, of the Elephant and Castle Inn, Knaresborough.

Mrs. Walpole, widow of the late ——— Walpole, esq. surgeon of the Post-office packet Antelope.

At his mother's house, at Charlton, near Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, John Net-tleship, esq. of Basinghall-street, London.

At Bath, Mrs. Rawlinson, wife of Major R. of Starcross, Devon.

Thomas-Clarke Jervoise, esq. of West-bromwich-hall, Staffordshire.

At Winchester, Dr. John Littlehales, Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, a gentleman of extensive practice and unbounded charity.

At Wrexham, Mr. Meredith, a cele-brated bass singer.

Robert Archdall, esq. of the Auditor's Office, and son to Richard A. esq. M. P. in the last Irish Parliament. The sudden death of this very amiable young man was occasioned by his having swallowed, when a school-boy, an halfpenny, which prevented his growth, and, after every exertion, such as laughing violently, scu-sations approaching to suffocation were frequently produced. The evening of his decease was spent amongst a large party of his friends; and the servant had opened the door for his departure, when he fell down, and expired.

At Stilton, on his way to his father's, Mr. Wm. Fryer, sugar-refiner, Din-can-street, Whitechapel, third son of Mr. Wm. F. of Fleet's House, near Middleham, in the North Riding of Yorkshire.

At Manchester, Mr. Cross, the acting manager of Mr. Elliston's company of comedians.

At Westmead, the seat of Lord Ken-sington, aged 19, Miss Hassall, daugh. of Chas. H. esq. of Eastwood, Pembrokeshire.

At Ray Mill Cottage, after a few hours illness, Mrs. Gowland, wife of Thomas G. esq. and dau. of the late Hon. Tho. Beach, esq. formerly chief justice of Jamaica.

At Wakefield-lodge, Northamptonshire, Mr. T. Sutton, bailiff to his grace the Duke of Grafton.

At Leamguard Fort, Harwich, Capt. Burrell Andrews, of the 1st Royal Surrey regiment.

Mr. James Fen Brocks, late of Wal-worth Communion.

At Port Royal, Jamaica, of the yellow fever, Lieut. M. D. Highatt, of U. M. & Polyphemus, son of the late Mr. Richard H. of Bristol.

At Mount Ephraim, in the parish of Herne-hill, Kent, aged 81, Thomas Dawes, esq.

1810. Jan. 2. At Abrantes, in Portugal (the head-quarters of his regiment), of a fever, Francis Macnamara, esq. lieutenant in the second battalion of the 28th regi-ment, and only son of Major John M. of co. Clare.

6. At Kingham, Oxfordshire, aged 70, Mr. Robert Sheldon, formerly of Burrough-ton-farm, Warwickshire. Mr. Robert Barnes, his brother-in-law, died the same day; see p. 181.

At Bingham, aged 85, Elizabeth Bee-croft, spinster.

At Kingston, Jamaica, Wm. Fyfe, esq.

9. Miss Pemberton, dau. of Mr. P. brassfounder, of Birmingham; so dread-fully burnt the day before by her clothes catching fire, as to cause her death.

16. At Dudley, sincerely lamented by all who knew him, aged 69, Joseph Wain-wright, lieut.-colonel commandant of the Dudley Volunteer Infantry. He was a man equally distinguished for his public and private virtues. As a patriot, he was loyal, zealous, and active in his country's cause; as a member of society, his strong judgment, inflexible integrity, and un-bounded benevolence, obtained him the highest respect and confidence; as a schol-ar, his attainments, both in ancient and modern literature, were very considerable; and as a professional man, his skill and abilities were extensively useful and uni-versally acknowledged. He discharged the duties of a husband, of a father, and of a friend, with exemplary fidelity and affec-tion; in every relation and every transac-tion of life he acted conscientiously; and the whole of his conduct was influenced by sound Christian principles. Humble and sincere in his piety, he took not any merit to himself for the best duties he was en-abled to perform, but, as a true believer, rested his hopes of salvation only on the merits and mediation of Jesus Christ. Whilst his loss is a heavy affliction to his family, it will long be felt and deplored by every class of persons in the town and neighbourhood where he lived. The con-course of persons whose respect for his me-mory induced them to attend at his fune-ral was unusually great.

17. Mr. Edward Appleford, wine and spirit merchant, of Blackman-street, sin-cerely regretted by all who knew him.

At Sidmouth, Devon, Lieut.-col. John Douglas, of Mains.

Miss Charlotte Thorp, third daughter of the late Edward Bedham Thorp, of Castle Thorp, co. Cork, esq.

In St. John's-st. Mrs. Sophia Paine, widow of the late Mr. Edwin P. tripe merchant.

18. At Exeter, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health, John Gould, esq. of Amber Cotton Works, Derbyshire.

At College Green, Gloucester, aged 71, Mrs. Pettat, widow of the late Thomas P. esq. many years an active magistrate for Gloucestershire, and sister of Sir G. O. Paul, bart.

Aged 14, Miss F. Tate, daughter of Mr. T. of Basinghall-street; occasioned by her clothes catching fire on the 16th.

Mrs. Wallis, wife of John W. esq. of John-street, Paddington.

Aged 75, Mr. John Mitchell, of New Houghton, in Norfolk. His favourite mule (now 34 years old), at the request of the deceased, went in procession to the grave, and was to have been shot immediately afterwards; but, through the intercession of his granddaughter, Miss Young, the life of this excellent animal was saved, by a promise never to suffer it to be again used by any one.—Also Mr. Reynolds, surgeon, of Masingham. He was called upon to attend Mr. Mitchell; and, while at his house, Mr. R. expired by a similar fit to that which proved fatal to his patient.

Mr. John Harding, an eminent soap-boiler at Bristol.

Aged 77, Mr. John Smith, farmer and grazier, of East Haddon, Northamptonsh.

19. At Cheltenham, much esteemed, aged 56, Mr. William Buckingham, an eminent musician. As a leader of a band in general, Mr. B. always bore a very respectable character; but as a spirited country-dance player he was, perhaps, exceeded by none; and his successful exertions will long be in the remembrance of his friends and the publick. He regularly attended the public balls of the county of Oxford, and the music-meetings of the Choirs of Gloucester, Worcester, and Hereford, upwards of thirty years. He has left a widow and large family, viz. five sons and six daughters.

At his seat, Marshall's, near Romford, Essex, aged 71, Jackson Barwis, esq. of Walbrook-house; well known in the mercantile world for his honour and integrity, and not unknown in the literary world, having written some Dialogues on Liberty\*, and other publications, which shewed great vigour of intellect and acuteness of reasoning.

Drowned in the river Thames, the Hon. Wm. Frederick E. Eden, son to Lord Auckland, M. P. for Woodstock, lieutenant-colonel in the Westminster Volunteers, and formerly of Christ-chu. Oxford. The body of this unfortunate gentleman was discovered in the river on the 25th of February,

\* See Monthly Rev. vol. LV. pp. 218, 256.

off Lambeth-place; five weeks having elapsed from the time he was missing. On searching the pockets, a receipt was found in a pocket-book for 600*l.* paid to Messrs. Drummond and Co. 18*l.* in notes, some silver, and a gold watch and seal. By the evidence at the Coroner's inquest it appeared that the deceased called on Mr. Stables, the adjutant of the Westminster corps, in Abingdon-street, at nine o'clock in the morning of Jan. 19; Mr. S. called on the Colonel at eleven, and paid him 600*l.* on account of the corps. The deceased called on Mr. Stables again at five, and after absenting himself a short time, he returned and stayed an hour and a half. They were settling some military matters, and the deceased started from his chair on a sudden, and went down stairs, before Mr. Stables could even ring for a servant, without saying a word. He had previously desired Mr. Stables to call on him on Monday morning the 22d at eleven o'clock, and bring the papers with him. Mr. Stables knew the deceased well, but he never considered him in the least deranged. He had been informed that the deceased went home to Lord Auckland's after he left him, that he made his own tea, and appeared perfectly sane. Mr. Holt, surgeon, of Abingdon-street, and Major Jones, belonging to the Westminster corps, knew the Colonel well, and never conceived that he was deranged; and this was also corroborated by Mr. Figg, Lord Auckland's steward. No person attended the Inquest from Lord Auckland's, excepting Mr. Figg; and the Jury returned a special verdict of—"Found drowned in the river, but by what means the body came there, there was no evidence before the Jury." His remains were, Feb. 27, removed from Lord Auckland's house, in Old Palace-yard, attended by the Hon. George Eden, the Earl of Buckinghamshire, Mr. Hugh Elliot, Mr. Wedderburn, and the Rev. George Moore; and deposited in the family-vault at Beckenham.

20. Aged 78, Mrs. Doughty, of Mount-sol, co. Leicester.

• The wife of Mr. Shephard, of Bridewell-lane, Bristol.

At Newbury, Berks, aged 75, Mr. Joseph Bunny, formerly surgeon of that place.

Aged 80, Mrs. Aveyol, of Freeschool-street, Horselydown. Whilst warming some liquor the day before, her clothes caught fire, by which she was so dreadfully burnt as to cause her death.

21. At Plover's-hill, near West Wycombe, aged 27, John Wilkinson Hicks, esq. formerly of Brasenose-college, Oxford, and eldest son of John H. esq. of Bradenham, Oxfordshire.

22. Lorenzo, the youngest son of E. Stable, esq. of Hanover-st. Hanover-sq. Mrs.

Mrs. Ridley, widow of Benjamin Ridley, painter, of Little Mary-le-bone-street. She died almost for want of the common necessities of life, in the midst of plenty, being so narrow-minded and stingy. She had two good houses, money in the Bank, and a deal of ready-money by her, which she left to two sisters. One of her sisters hearing of her good fortune on the 23d, died in a few hours afterwards.

23. At Southampton, after a long and severe illness, Mrs. Allnutt, wife of John A. esq. of Clapham Common, Surrey.

At Woodford Bridge, Essex, aged 81. Mrs. Mary Mallet, widow and relict of F. P. M. esq.

Aged 94, Ambrose Proctor, esq. of Ware, Herts.

Mr. Leigh, surgeon, of Arundel-street.

24. Aged 72, Mr. Peter Marton, of Kennington.

In Camden-street, Camden-town, Mrs. Rebecca Byam, the lady of Edward B. esq. president of his Majesty's Council, Antigua.

At the house of Mr. Timothy Hunt, of Blackman-street, Southwark, aged 84, Mrs. Catharine Constable, mother of Mrs. Hunt.

25. In Holles-street, aged 35, Valentine Warren, esq. of Great Bromley, Colchester.

Mrs. Roberts, wife of John R. esq. of Lamb's Conduit-street.

At his daughter's residence, at Lambeth, aged 82, Thomas Collingwood, esq.

26. At Holnbrook, Cumberland, Mrs. Lutwidge, wife of Admiral Skeffington L. and sister of Sir Rob. Bateson Harvey, bart.

Aged 16, Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. W. M. Cooper, of Blackman-st. Southwark.

The infant daughter of Rev. F. Aphorpe, rector of Gumley, Leicestershire.

Aged 42, Mrs. Mary Eldred, eldest daughter of Mr. Matthew Payne, attorney, of Coventry.

Mrs. Emett, wife of Mr. Charles E. of Downend, and eldest daughter of Mr. Harwell, of Bristol.

After a lingering illness, Thomas Smalley, esq. of Basinghall-street.

At Shrewsbury, Miss Thomas, relict of the late Capt. William Thomas, R. N.

At his seat at Weston-house, near Sidmouth, Devon, aged 95, John Stuckey, esq. He has left 6000*l.* *per annum* to B. Bartlett, esq. of the Post Office; and 3000*l.* *per annum* to another relative, V. Stuckey, esq. of the treasury.

27. Aged 86, Mrs. Lacy, relict of Mr. L. of Newark.

At Richmond, Surrey, aged 71, Mrs. Catharine James.

Aged 71, Mrs. Catharine Penton, relict of the late George P. esq. of Hornsey-lane, Highgate.

At Clapton, Hackney, Mrs. Susanna Duffield, aged sixty years, the latter twenty of which she lived in the family of Mr. and

Mrs. F. F. Forster as nurse, faithfully discharging the duties of her situation; she nursed all their children, with that care and attention which could not be exceeded by a tender mother. She died in a state of calmness and resignation, after having suffered severely by great pain; a state which is to be desired by all, and to be expected by those only who, like her, add to a serious and religious disposition and merciful temper, an upright, virtuous conduct.

28. At Crowland, Lincolnshire, of a typhus fever, Mr. Wm. Wyeke; and at the same place Mrs. Smith, aged 71.

Aged 38, Mrs. Hall, of Hull. Her death was awfully sudden, having been conversing with her family at supper in health, only a few minutes before she expired.

At Croydon, aged 22, Henry Haldane, esq. student of physick, son of Lieut.-gen. Haldane.

Mrs. Woodyear, wife of John W. esq. of Crookhill, York-shire.

In Fenchurch street, aged 64, Ambrose Weston, esq. an eminent attorney at law.

At Northampton, Mrs. Tibbits, relict of the late Richard T. esq. of Highgate.

At Merton, Surrey, Mrs. Anne Blakiston, relict of the late Rev. John B. of Little Barford, Bedfordshire.

At Louth, aged 85, Samuel May.

In North Parade, Brighton, Mrs. Anne Pitches, dau. of the late Thomas P. esq. accountant-general of the Post-office.

29. In Bedford-place, aged 69, C. T. Maling, esq. father to Lady Mulgrave, and one of the Commissioners of Excise.

At his apartments in James-street, Covent-garden, Mr. Adams, father of the Misses Adams, of Covent-garden Theatre.

In Lime-street, aged 61, Thomas Gibson, esq.

At Wilby, aged 45, Mrs. Knight, third dau. of the late Mr. James Whitworth of Earl's Barton.

Aged 62, Mr. Jas. Hopwood, brewer, of Hull.

Suddenly, aged 35, Mrs. Hannah Thomas, wife of Mr. John T. auctioneer, Walworth.

Mrs. Mary Stephens, widow of the late Lieut.-gen. S.

At Louth, aged 86, Miss Charlotte Tuxford.

At Sidmouth, Devon, of a consumption, aged 31, Eliza, the wife of Brigade-major Grove.

30. Rachael, relict of Patrick Forsyth, esq. late advocate in Aberdeen, and deputy conservator of the Scotch privileges at Campvere.

At an advanced age, Mrs. Rachael Owen, of Kingston upon Thames.

At the house of her sister Mrs. Hal-lowell, in Eltham, Mrs. Henry Whitby, wife

wife of Capt. W. R. N. and youngest dau. of J. N. Englefield, esq. resident commissioner of his Majesty's dock-yard at Halifax.

At Long Eaton, aged 78, Thomas Hopkins, esq. formerly a surgeon in the army. He was at the taking of the Havannah in the latter end of the reign of King George II. and for his services was appointed on the spot to a high situation on the Medical Staff. He was also at the siege of Belleisle and Minorca, and at his death was at the head of the list of Army Surgeons. He was celebrated for his breed of game cocks, which were esteemed, and on most occasions proved, the first in the kingdom.

At Roston, aged 80, Mrs. Mompeason, a maiden lady.

At Clifton, aged 91, Mrs. Anne Herbert, a most benevolent and esteemed character. She was the youngest daughter and co-heiress of James Herbert, esq. of Tythorpe, Oxfordshire; allied to the noble family of Pembroke. Her sister Sophia married July 18, 1741, Philip Viscount Wenman, the 6th of that title; whose daughter Sophia, born August 17, 1743, married 1768, William Humphrey Wykham esq. of Swalcliffe, Oxfordshire. The bulk of Mrs. Herbert's vast property devolves to her grand nephew Philip Thomas Wykham, esq. who married the daughter of Fienes Trotman, esq. of Siston Court, Gloucestershire.

In her 77th year, Mrs. Thompson, of Stamford, widow of Kerehever T. esq. and mother of Cotton T. esq. of Ketton.

Aged 82, Mr. Joseph Massey, of Saltershall, Cannon-street.

Mr. Stephen Todd Holroyd, of Leadenhall-street, slop-seller.

Mrs. Elizabeth Elgie, of Queen's-row, Pentonville, widow of the late Wm. E. esq.

Aged 84, at Hackney, David Powell, esq. 51. Aged 19, Frances Diana, dau. of Francis Dickens, esq. of Wollaston House, Northamptonshire.

In her 64th year, Mrs. Curtis, of Nottingham.

Aged 41, Mr. John Clementson, stationer, &c. of Melton, co. Leicester.

At Bristol, Mr. Elizabeth Raymond, widow of Capt. James R. Royal Navy.

At Bicester, after a long illness, Mrs. Mary Fletcher, wife of Rev. Richard F. dissenting minister there.

At the Lodge at Kingswood, aged 93, Mr. Arthur Palmer, brother of Mrs. Walters of Bedminster, now in her 100th year.

At Reading, on his return from London to King's Parade, near Bristol, John Callow, esq. colonel in the army, and lieutenant-governor of Quebec.

At Cransley, co. Northampton, aged 28, Catharine wife of John Capet Rose, esq. and elder daughter of the late William Synous, esq. of St. Edmund's Bury.

At the house of her son-in-law, aged 83, Mrs. Shell.

Aged 64, highly respected, Wm. Douglas, esq. of the Old Hall, near Manchester.

At Farringdon, Berks, Miss Matilda Jennings, youngest dau. of Mr. David J. late of Cheapside, deceased.

Mrs. Burch, of Smith-street, Chelsea.

Lately, in Old Galicia, of an apoplectic fit, Prince Galitzin, commander in chief of the forces in that province.

At Chatham, Mr. Francis Thompson, of Plymouth, master of his Majesty's ship Dolphin.

Aged 60, Philip Redwood, esq. of York-place, Portman-square, late chief justice of the island of Jamaica, and Speaker of the Hon. House of Assembly.

Mrs. Sedgwick, of Sible Hedingham, Ess.

At Tamworth, Mrs. Harper, relict of the late Alderman H.

Mrs. Kouse, wife of Mr. R. organ-builder of Oakham.

Aged 63, Mr. Breedon, farmer and grazier, of Ruddington, near Nottingham, whose knowledge and judgment as a breeder of sheep rendered his character deservedly celebrated among the first agriculturists in the kingdom.

At Frieston, near Boston, aged 93, universally respected, Mr. Richard Walkden.

At Godmanchester, near Huntingdon, aged 81, John Rignall, sexton and bellman; and the next day, his wife, aged 82. They had been married about 57 years.

At the Rectory, Covent-garden, aged 78, Mrs. Bullock, widow of the late Rev. Dr. B. rector of that parish.

Mrs. S. Hoxland, wife of Mr. E. H. bookseller, of Plymouth-dock.

At Ashby Puerorum, aged 87, Mrs. Craik

Mrs. Brewin, wife of J. B. gent. of Leicester.

In her 56th year, the wife of John Hammond, esq. of Fenstanton, Huntingdonsh.

At Parnfield, Notts, aged 86, Mr. Wm. Swift; and a few days previously, Peggy his wife, aged 76.

Aged 82, Mr. Paul Gotobed, of Ely.

At Bedminster, aged 79, Mr. William Fletcher.

At Sheerness, Capt. Edw. Bass, of his Majesty's ship Gluckstadt.

Mrs. Craven, wife of B. C. esq. of Colchester.

Aged 86, Mrs. Knowles, relict of the late Rev. Dr. K.

In London, J. Watkins, esq.

At St. Briavell's, T. Ball, esq.

Jones Lewis, esq. of Frosnant, near Pontypool.

Col. Passingham, formerly of Bevers Green, near Worcester. He fell from his chair while sitting at table, and died instantly, without a groan.



Aged 73, Mrs. Wigley, of the Tything, near Worcester.

Rev. Richard Monkhouse, D. D. vicar of Wakefield, Yorkshire, (see p. 104.) in which vicarage he is succeeded by the Rev. Samuel Sharp.

Rev. J. Wilson, vicar of Biddulph, Staffordshire, and master of the free grammar-school at Congleton, Cheshire.

Rev. George Dinwale, rector of Stratford St. Andrew's, and vicar of Benhall, Suffolk.

Rev. John Orrel, Catholic priest, of Blackbrook, Lancashire.

Rev. D. Jose, vicar of Ponghill, Cornwall.

Aged 84, Rev. Joseph Barber, of Artillery-court, London.

At Paris, aged 120, M. de Fournille, described in the French papers as physician and patriarch to the Freemasons.

At Richmond, near Dublin, Robert Birch, esq. formerly M. P.

At Rathnally, co. Meath, Skeffington Thompson, esq.

At Edinburgh, after 12 hours illness, Ramsay, esq. banker, and one of the directors of the bank of Scotland.

At Edinburgh, John Taylor, esq. writer to the Signet, and proprietor of the extensive coal-mines at Ayr, &c.

At Watting-park Cambridgeshire, aged 85, General Hall, Colonel of the Old Buffs, and grand-nephew of the first Lord Lowther. He was one of the oldest officers in his Majesty's service, and aide-de-camp to the Marquis of Granby at the battle of Minden.

At Ashwell, Rutland, aged 89, Mrs. Barbara Chamberlain, relict of Mr. Austin C. of that place.

Aged 91, Mrs. Mary Parker, one of the sisters of St. John's-hospital, Northgate, Canterbury.

At Tewkesbury, aged 101, Mrs. Cole.

Mrs. Mitford, the lady of G. M. esq. of Morpeth, Northumberland, and mother to the Right Hon. Lady Charles Aynsley.

Aged 93, Mr. S. King, of Aldham, near Colchester.

In his 100th year, Mr. James Dobbs, of Huntley, Gloucestershire.

Aged 83, Mrs. Wakeham, relict of the late Rev. Dr. W. many years rector of Ingham and Timworth, Suffolk, and Dean of Bocking.

At Shepton Mallet, Mr. W. Hippisley, son of the late Dr. H.

At Wells, Thomas Kynston, esq. late of Uphill.

At Little Hempson, near Totness, Mr. Philip Lithbee, late of the City Road, London.

At Ringwood, Hauts, John Deschamps, esq.

At her apartments in the Edgeware-road, Mrs. Eliza Kent, wife of Capt. W. K. R. N.

Aged 80, Mrs. Lucretia-Elizabeth Phi-

lips, relict of Griffith P. of Cwmgilly, in the county of Carmarthen, and M. P. for the town.

Aged 77, Mrs. Frances Dupuis, relict of the late Abraham D. esq. of Gracechurch-street, merchant.

Aged 52, Mr. Aylward, wine-merchant, Chandos-street.

Aged 64, George Warburton, esq. of Teddington, late of St. James's-street.

Mrs. Turton, of the Adelphi, widow of Dr. T. physician to his Majesty. She has left considerable property. Her principal estates in Yorkshire, with the house and park at Brasted-place, are bequeathed to Mr. F. Peters, a minor, her grand-nephew. A considerable estate, besides, in Yorkshire, is left to her relation, Mr. Lamb, of the Temple. A large annuity is also left to Mrs. Peters, mother of the young gentleman above-mentioned; and a great number of legacies to a considerable amount, to other relations and friends.

At Woolvercot, aged 77, Mrs. Osborn, widow of the late Mr. O. of Yarnton, farmer.

Mrs. Bradley, of Broad-street, Oxford.

Aged 23, Miss Boetefeur, only daughter of the late Henry B. esq. of Billiter-sq.

Aged 22, Miss Elizabeth Blanchard, second daughter of Mr. Caleb B. of Guildford-street.

At Chelsea, Mr. Kinnaird, apothecary.

At Wiston, Sussex, aged 19, Miss Rook; and on the return of the relations from the funeral, painful to relate, they found her brother, Wm. Rook, who had been left rather indisposed, a corpse!

Aged 76, Mrs. Martin, relict of the late Mr. Robert M. printer, of Mount Pleasant, Birmingham.

At Blandford, Dorset, Miss Simmonds, sister of Mr. S. bookseller.

At her country-seat, at Beaconsfield, Bucks, Miss Elizabeth Jackson, of Percy-street, London. Endowed with every excellence that can adorn the female character, she passed through life beloved, respected, and revered. Her surviving sister and friends have to deplore her death as one common loss, while the suffering indigent and "houseless child of want" have to mourn over the tomb of a liberal benefactress.

Capt. Vallancey, adjutant to the King's own regiment of militia. His remains were interred in the parish church-yard at Windsor with military honours. The whole regiment attended the funeral. The deceased was aged 63. He was the son of Gen. Vallancey, of Irish engineers, who is at this time President of the R. S. of Antiquaries at Dublin, and well known in the literary circles of that kingdom. He has left a widow and several infant children.

At Waddesden, Oxfordshire, the Rev. John Terry, curate of the three parishes of

of that parish, and an acting magistrate for the county of Bucks.

In Goodge - street, Tottenham - court-road, James Wilson, formerly of Sweeting's-alley, Royal Exchange, and afterwards of Lombard-street, clock and watch maker. This gentleman possessed extraordinary abilities, and his attainments were very distinguished. As an English scholar he stood in the first rank. His reading had been almost universal; though a fine taste had directed it, principally, to the subjects of polite literature. As a man of science, and particularly in his knowledge of the principles and practice of mechanicks, he was very considerable. His memory was wonderful; and, in the richness of its stores, he deserved to be compared with his intimate friend, the late Professor Porson.

In Dublin, Mr. Grady, relict of Standish G. esq. co. Limerick.

At Clifton, Capt. Henry Hair, late of the 66th regiment of foot.

Dr. Kennedy, of Baggot-street, Dublin.

At St. Bride's, Glamorganshire, aged 83, Mrs. Edwardes, widow of the late Admiral E. of Rhydy-gors, near Caernarthen.

Mr. Barfoot, of Wimborne, in consequence of his son's illness; sent to Shaftesbury for his daughter; but, before she could reach him, he was himself seized with an apoplectic fit; and, on her arrival, she found her father a corpse.

At Shepton - Beauchamp, near Crewkerne, the Rev. Thomas Allen, rector of Walton-in-Gordano.

At his house, in Pulteney-street, Bath, Sir Chas. Turner, bart. of Kirkleatham, Yorksh.

Aged 80, whilst attending Divine Service at Holy Trinity church, Colchester, Mr. Martin Riddelladell; apparently in good health, till, falling suddenly into the arms of the persons in the pew with him, he in a few minutes expired.

At Christ-church, aged 89, Mr. Wm. Humby. He was during great part of his life a favourite servant of the Lord Chief Justice Mansfield, who, with his accustomed liberality and feeling for the distressed, has supported him ever since he became superannuated (upwards of 30 years) as a reward for his integrity and faithful services.

Feb. 3. At Sidmouth, co. Devon, John Latouche, esq. of Harristown, co. Kildare, formerly M. P. for Newcastle in the Irish Parliament, and a partner in the firm of Latouche and Co. He married, Dec. 9, 1763, Gertrude Fitz-Gerald, daughter of Robert F. esq. and sister of Robert-Uiacke F. late M. P. for the county of Cork, and of Sir Thomas-Judkin F. bart. by whom he has left issue. 1. Robert, M. P. for the county of Kildare; 2. John, M. P. for the county of Leitrim; 3. Marianne, wife of Mr. Dundas, son of Sir David D. commander in chief of the army; 4. Ger-

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trude, married, July 10, 1797, Francis-James Mathew, second Earl of Landaff. Mr. Latouche was next brother of the Right Hon. David L. and elder brother of Peter L. esq. M. P. for the county of Leitrim: their grandfather, David-Digges L. was an officer in La Caillimote's regiment of French Refugees, at the battle of the Boyne, July 1, 1690; at the conclusion of the war he entered into trade, and became an eminent banker, the firm having been kept by his descendants to the present day; he died in the Castle chapel, Dublin, in 1745, while at prayer. From him are descended all the opulent and benevolent branches of the Latouches in Ireland, who have intermarried into some of the most considerable houses there, viz. into the noble ones of Lanesborough, Landaff, Milltown, and Hawarden, and the families of Colthurst, Jefferyes, Fitz-Gerald, Vesey, Marlay, Cotter, &c. &c.

5. John Smith, esq. of Grote's-buildings, Blackheath.

Aged about 40, Miss Mary Glow, a respectable mantua-maker, of Collingham, near Newark, after two days' attendance on her brother, who died about a fortnight ago. She was buried in less than 24 hours after her decease, in consequence of the dreadful contagion.

From fever, Dr. Roberts, late physician to the Royal Naval Hospital at Haslar.

6. Aged 26, John Grubb, long in the casual employ of persons to carry their parcels. He had this day some articles to take to the coach; and, on going up Arundel-street, fell suddenly against the Crown and Anchor steps, and almost instantly expired. He has left a widow and ten infant children to lament his loss.

At Tetbury, co. Gloucester, aged 43, Lieut.-col. Henry-Hall Sloper, commandant of the Horsley and Tetbury volunteer infantry. His remains were deposited, Feb. 12, with military honours, in the family-vault at Avening, attended by the whole corps.

7. At Bellhaven, near Dunbar, aged 104, Lieut.-col. William Stiell, formerly of the 60th regiment of foot. He was an officer at the siege of Carthage, and upwards of 50 years served his king and country with reputation.

Aged 78, Mrs. Grew, of Upton, co. Leicester.—And on the 12th, aged 46, Mr. Wm. Grew, her fourth son, who belonged to Capt. Boulbee's troop of Leicestershire yeomanry cavalry, where he was much respected.

10. Aged 72, E. Ackers, esq. of Newton in the Willows, near Warrington, proprietor of Apollo, Dutchess, and many other blood-horses.

In Gardiner's-street, Dublin, Mrs. Johnston, wife of the Rev. M. J. and sister to Hans Hamilton, esq.

At

At Canaan-house, aged 73, Rev. Dr. Henry Grieve, senior minister of the old Church of Edinburg, one of the Deans of the Chapel Royal, and one of his Majesty's Chaplains in ordinary for Scotland.

Aged 15, Miss Sarah Jackson, dau. of Mr. Anthony Jackson, of Moore Green, Notts.

11. At Hesturancux, Sussex, aged 85, Anne Harner, who was deaf; and on the 18th, Susan her sister, who was blind; they left an infirm sister, aged 77. These three old maids have for 40 years supplied the seminary at Hesturancux with fruit and sweetmeats.

12. At Stoney Stanton, co. Leicester, aged 72, Anne Farmer (wife of Mr. Job F.) who had been early under the instruction of the Rev. John Bold, (who died Oct. 26, 1751, aged 73, after having been nearly 51 years the pious and benevolent curate of that parish) She was a faultless pattern of piety, virtue, industry, and every good work. £.100. of Mr. Bold's savings (at £.5. per annum) set her and her husband up in a little farm, which they managed so well as to provide for and set up in farms four children, who never went to bed, or rose from it, without performing their devotions. None ever asked relief from her in vain. She was diligent in attending the sick; and in her whole life was but once at Leicester, and two or three times to see her sister at Sapcote, a village not two miles distant from her own residence.

Of a malignant fever (which also terminated the existence of Mary her eldest daughter, aged 6 years, a few days before), aged 33, Mrs. Junnes, wife of Mr. Thos. J. of Boot-lane, Nottingham.

At Bridgewater, aged 77, Elizabeth, only surviving daughter of the late Nicholas Sealy, esq.

At Poplar, aged 78, Mrs. S. Wood.—And at the same place, on the 18th, aged 40, Mrs. S. Vaughan, her daughter, wife of Capt. V.

13. At Rochester, Rev. Dr. Nicholas Browne, 41 years rector of Ingoldsby, near Folkingham, Lincolnshire, formerly fellow of Christ college, Cambridge. The rectory is in the patronage of that society.

At the Island of Teneriffe, Thomas Collogan, esq.

14. Miss M. A. Harrison, dau. of Mr. W. H. of Sleaford, co. Lincoln.

15. Aged 67, in Little East Cheap, Mr. J. Wake, of Norfolk, ribbon-merchant.

Aged 82, at Mountsoell, Mrs. Wainwright, late of Histon.

At Whittelease, Mrs. Harry, of the Post-office there.

Mrs. Sparkes, wife of Joseph S. esq. of Bridgnorth, and mother of Capt. Sherrington of the Shropshire Militia.

At the vicarage-house, Banbury, Mrs. Morgau, mother of Rev. Mr. M.

At Madeira, whither he had gone for the recovery of his health, aged 23, Francis Henry Lambert, esq. of Dorchester, late fellow of New-college, Oxford.

16. In George-street, Portman-square, at an advanced age, Lady Field, widow and relict of Sir Charles Ventris Field, knight banneret. She was one of the daughters and co-heiresses of Sir Francis Head, of Henritage, Kent.

In King-street, Gloucester-place, aged 74, Mrs. Slater, widow of the late Gill S. esq.

Aged 16, Mary S. Zornlin, second dau. of Mr. Z. of Kennington.

At Oundle, of a deep decline, aged 31, Mrs. Mould, wife of Mr. M. surgeon.

Aged 84, Mr. John Palmer, of Rothwell.

In the prime of life, Mr. John Osborne, of Bristol, attorney-at-law. No one more intimately blended the man of honour with great professional ability, nor the man of business with the real gentleman. While a generous bosom is held in esteem among mankind, and any survive who knew him, his memory cannot want an eulogist.

At Mr. John Green's, shipbuilder at Wapping, where she had been for the recovery of her health, Mrs. Wilson, dau. of George Irving, esq. late governor of Sierra Leone, and sister to Mrs. Teast, wife of Sidenham T. esq. Wapping.

17. Aged 75, Rev. Neville Stow, one of the fellows of "God's gift," in Dulwich college, and formerly of Trinity college, Cambridge, B. A. 1759; M. A. 1766.

Rev. John Lloyd, rector of Totthall, Lincolnshire, and one of the oldest lecturers in the city of London.

At Greenwich Hospital, aged 79, Lieut. Wm. Hunter, of that institution, brother of Admiral H. formerly governor of New South Wales. He was one of the oldest officers and most experienced seamen in his Majesty's service.

At Bath, aged 63, Rev. John Rose, M. A. rector of Lunnington, near Ilchester, and in the commission of the peace for the counties of Kent and Somerset.

In York, aged 50, Rev. John Bristow, D. D. vicar of St. Mary's, Nottingham.

At Huttoft, aged 84, Mr. Mich. Rutland.

John Winn, of Ashby, near Spilsby, an industrious man. He went to bed in good health, was soon after taken ill, and died in the morning. He has left eight children.

Aged 64, Mr. Philip Griffin, farmer and grazier, of Walpole St. Peter's.

Aged 78, Mr. Daniel Poole, of Stanwick Mill, Northamptonshire.

Mr. Manning, farmer, of Orlingbury, found dead in Sywell lane, on his return from Northampton. It is supposed his horse fell with him, and that he was killed on the spot.

In Albion-street, aged 67, James Robinson, esq. of Hull.

John the eldest son of Darcy Lever, esq. midshipman in the *Atlas*, Admiral Purvis's flag-ship (a gallant youth, only 18 years of age). He was killed by the bursting of a cannon, as he was firing it against the French batteries near Cadiz. He was on board the *San Justo*, a Spanish ship, manned by British volunteers, of whom he was one of the foremost.

18. At Peckham, Surrey, aged 76, David Scale, esq. It is true, as Dr. Johnson says in his *Rambler*, "that there has rarely passed a life of which a judicious and faithful narrative would not be useful," it is hoped that the following tribute of respect to the memory of a man who, though he trod the private walks of life, and passed through it without any of the brilliant qualities that generally emblazon the pages of biography, yet was most truly great in doing good by stealth, and blushed to find it fame, will be pardoned by the reader who has felt what it is to want, and then to lose a friend. The subject of this memoir was born at Markeaton, near Derby; whence, at the early age of 14, he was removed to London, and put apprentice to Mr. Savidge, an eminent cooper in that place; to whose business he succeeded. By honest industry he amassed a considerable fortune, of which (though economical in his mode of living) he distributed a large part in charity. During the dreadful riots of 1780, which alike alarmed and disgraced the Metropolis, he was conspicuous for his vigour and firmness, and narrowly escaped the rage of the infuriated multitude for his conduct in that time of horror and dismay. His fellow citizens entertained so high an opinion of him, that, upon a vacancy for Alderman for Tower ward, they most earnestly pressed him to offer himself as candidate, which he nobly refused, upon the ground of his being a Dissenter. About 19 years previous to his death, he retired from business, contented with the ample fortune his industry had procured him, and pleased with the hope of expending a part of it in his favourite and charitable pursuits. In these works of love he passed an *utrum cum dignitate* till about 3 years ago, when the death of his wife occasioned a vacuum to him unremediable. A dropsical complaint, under which he long suffered with the greatest patience and resignation, at length terminated his existence; but so calmly did his spirit quit this world, that till some time after his attendants did not perceive the event had taken place. He was one of the oldest members of Dr. Collyer's meeting at Peckham, as also of Mr. Worthington's at Salter's Hall. To the Orphan School, of which he was an active and useful Governor, he has left 200*l.* Reduced 3 per cent Annuities; as likewise the same sum to the Zoar Charity-school, Westminster.

ster. If benevolence to man and piety to God, if the unavailing tears and regret of his friends and relations, can have any effect, surely we may say this good man is gathered to his fathers, not to rise to the resurrection of condemnation, but to that everlasting joy and happiness prepared for the righteous before the heavens were created, or the foundations of the world were laid. J. E.

In South Audley-street, Grosvenor-square, aged 75, Mr. Henry Slack.

At Finchley, aged 88, Mr. H. Pouncy.

At Foxton, near Market Harborough, found dead in his bed, aged 71, Mr. Iliffe, an eminent grazier.

Found dead in his house, where he resided alone, Thomas Kinson, many years porter to the warehouse for London goods at Boston. Property to a considerable amount, the accumulation of parsimony and industry, was found on the premises.

Aged 26, Mrs. Knight, wife of Mr. Thomas K. woolstapler, of Ravensthorpe, Northamptonshire.

Aged 73, Mrs. Sarah Tedstill, of Stableford, near Bridgnorth, a maiden lady. She was the last of the name of her family, formerly resident at Tedstill in the county of Shrop. and the only surviving child of Obadiah Tedstill, formerly of Stableford, and afterwards of Badger, by Elizabeth, second daughter of Benjamin Gibbons, gent. of the former place, and Sarah his wife. She was niece of the Rev. Humphry T. clerk, proprietor of the estate at Tedstill, and from whom it fell to her brother Thomas T. of Badger, who died soon after, leaving an only daughter, who married, but is since dead, leaving issue.

After an illness of a few hours, with which he had been seized upon his return from church on the previous morning, Mr. James Jones, of Mervill, co. Salop.

20. Aged 45, in St. Martin's Workhouse, Sir Harry Dimsdale, who had for several years represented the ancient Borough of Garra. He procured a living by hawking about the streets hardware, cakes, muffins, and occasionally, Diving Speeches. He was well known at the West end of the Town, and pretty generally respected in the parishes of St. Martin's, St. Anne's, and St. James's. Sir Harry was in the habit of sometimes visiting convivial companies; on those occasions he was generally called upon for a speech he had committed to memory; this he delivered with an energy and animation that highly delighted his audience. Poor Sir Harry, from his increasing infirmities, was at last obliged to relinquish trade, and retire to the workhouse, where he received from the officers of the parish every attention that could render his latter days comfortable. The Lady of Sir Harry died about four years ago in the same workhouse.

Aged

Aged 61. Mrs. Lee, wife of Mr. Daniel Lee, of Hinckley, co. Leicester.

24. At Clapham Common, Henry Cavendish, esq. This gentleman, who was son of the late Lord Charles Cavendish, great uncle to the present Duke of Devonshire, although not much heard of in the common paths of life, was well known and highly distinguished in the scientific world. He had studied and rendered himself familiarly conversant with every part of Sir Isaac Newton's philosophy; the principles of which he applied, near forty years ago, to an investigation of the laws on which the phenomena of electricity depend. Pursuing the same science, on the occasion of Mr. Walsh's experiments with the Torpedo, he gave a satisfactory explanation of the remarkable powers of electrical fishes; pointing out that distinction between common and animal electricity, which has since been amply confirmed by the brilliant discoveries in Galvanism. Having turned his attention very early to pneumatic chemistry, he ascertained, in 1766, the extreme levity of inflammable air, now called hydrogen gas. On this discovery many curious experiments, and particularly that of aerial navigation, have been founded. In the same path of science, he made the important discovery of the composition of water by the union of two airs; and that laid the foundation of the modern system of chemistry, which rests principally on this fact, and that of the decomposition of water, announced soon afterwards by M. Lavoisier. As the purity of atmospherical air had been a subject of controversy, Mr. Cavendish contrived essential improvements in the method of performing experiments with an eudiometer; by means of which he was the first who shewed that the proportion of pure air in the atmosphere is nearly the same in all open places. The other and much larger portion of our atmosphere he sagaciously conjectured to be the basis of the acid of nitre; an opinion that he soon brought to the test, by an ingenious and laborious experiment, which completely proved its truth; whence this air has now very generally obtained the name of *nitrogen*. So many and such great discoveries spread his fame throughout Europe, and he was universally considered as one of the first philosophers of the age. Among the labours of his latter days, is the nice and difficult experiment by which he determined the mean density of the earth; an element of consequence in delicate calculations of astronomy, as well as in geological inquiries. Even in the last year of his life, at the advanced age of 77, he proposed and described improvements in the manner of dividing large astronomical instruments; which, though not yet executed, promise very great advantages. These pursuits, together with reading of

various kinds, by which he acquired a deep insight into almost every topic of general knowledge, formed the whole occupation of his life; and were, in fact, his sole amusement. The love of truth was sufficient to fill his mind. From his attachment to such occupations, and the constant resource he found in them, together with a shyness and diffidence natural to his disposition, his habits had, from early life, been secluded. His manners were mild—his mind firm—his nature benevolent and complacent. He was liberal, without being profuse; and charitable, without ostentation. He possessed great affluence, which was to him rather matter of embarrassment than of gratification; but, however careless about his improvement, he was regular as to its management and direction. He was born October 10 1731; and his remains were interred in the family-vault in All Saints, Derby. Mr. Cavendish was the largest holder of Bank-stock in England; and has died worth 1,175,000*l*. in different public funds; the value of which is estimated at 700,000*l*. This by his will he divides into six parts; two of these parts he gives to Lord Geo. Cavendish (who is also his residuary legatee), one other sixth part to each of the three sons of Lord Geo. Cavendish, and the remaining sixth part to the Earl of Beshborough. His freehold property, about 8000*l*. a year, devolves to his brother Frederick Cavendish, esq. of Market-street, Herts. He had also some canal and other personal property, which, with 50,000*l*. at his banker's, (Messrs. Snow and Co.) after the payment of a few legacies, goes to Lord Geo. Cavendish.

26. At Oxenford castle, aged 84, Sir John Dalrymple Hamilton Macgill, bart. He was many years a Baron of His Majesty's Exchequer in Scotland, and distinguished himself as an author by his "Memoirs of Great Britain and Ireland;" Tracts on Feudal Law, and various other able and useful publications. He lived in habits of the strictest intimacy with the first characters of his time, and availed himself of every opportunity which his active mind and influence afforded him, of promoting the welfare of his country, during a period of its history particularly eventful. He is succeeded by his eldest son, John, a colonel in the Guards.

28. At Aston Flamvile, near Hinckley, Mrs. Townshend, wife of Mr. Henry T.

*Lately*, At Tarrington, Salop, aged 80, Mr. John Wigley, for many years schoolmaster at that village. He possessed very superior abilities in his profession, and was in very great repute.

*March 1.* At Welwyn, Herts, aged 77, Daniel Spurgeon, esq.

At Ockham, near Ripley, Surrey, aged 74, Mr. Richard Boussey, a man well respected, whose death will be long regretted.

3. At Whittlesea, in the Isle of Ely, aged 68, Mrs. Mary Haynes, relict of Mr. Henry H. formerly a respectable merchant of that place. This excellent woman had, for several years past, laboured under a painful and distressing state of health, which she concealed, as much as possible, from the enquiring eye, and bore without a complaint. Her whole conduct was formed upon the undeviating model of that pure and exalted charity which "bears all things, believes all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things;" and while others were arrogantly disputing about the tenets of their religion, she, more humble and more wise, was silently and soberly fulfilling its useful duties. Through life she may be said to have preserved, as nearly, perhaps, as human frailty will permit, the innocence and simplicity of her childhood; living in no participation of the follies of the world, and dying with scarcely any knowledge of its vices. It would, indeed, have been a grief to leave behind those who were dear to her, but for the consoling remembrance that she was about to join others who were equally dear. As, however, her Redeemer "went not up to joy but first he suffered pain, and entered not into his glory before he was crucified;" so neither was her transition from time to eternity, all mild and patient and resigned as she was, without its affliction, or without its solemnity. In her life, full of innocence and unsuspecting confidence, the Christian may read a lesson for his future conduct; and, in her death, may learn to adore the dispensations of a Providence which he cannot comprehend, that, now and then, sees fit to strew with thorns the path that leads even goodness itself to glory and immortality. Though we are properly forbidden by the authority of Holy Scripture to "sorrow as those that have no hope," yet the loss of such a parent may well be supposed, in the solitary hour, occasionally to call up tender and mournful recollections.

In ev'ry vary'd posture, place, and hour,  
How widow'd ev'ry thought of ev'ry joy!  
Thought, busy thought, too busy for my  
peace!

[claps'd,  
Through the dark posture of time long  
Led softly by the stillness of the night,  
Stroys, wretched rover! o'er the pleasing  
past,

And finds all desert now ———

A friend of three-and-twenty years standing, who, amid the varying "changes and chances" of mortality has never experienced the slightest change in this excellent woman's regard, dedicates, with sentiments of the sincerest regret, this farewell tribute to her revered and beloved memory.

4. At her daughter's, Mrs. Abraham's,

at Bathwick, near Bath, aged 43, Mary, widow of the late Robert Salmons, esq. of Queen's-square, Bristol. Her remaining family consists of three daughters only: the eldest, unmarried; the second, the above-named Mrs. Abraham, relict of the late Wm. A. esq. banker, of Bath, by whom she has issue; and the youngest, married to Robert Lax, esq. of the City of Bristol, surgeon.

7. In the bloom of life, Mr. Richard White, of Alscote, in the parish of Worfield, co. Salop, second son of the late William W. of that place, descended from Walter de Alvescote, living there 24th Edward III.

March 8. At his apartments, Great St. Mary-le-bone-street, aged 74, Christopher Barber, artist. He was an excellent portrait-painter, both in large and miniature; and well skilled in crayons. He made the *Magyp*, or art of preparing and mixing colours in the manner of the Old Masters, his principal study; whereby his pictures possessed a permanent brilliancy, unrivalled in the Modern School. He was peculiarly qualified to converse on most scientific subjects, and took an enthusiastic delight in the music of Handel, Purcell, and other great Composers coeval with them: his manners were engaging, and of a turn to ensure lasting friendships, which the writer of this tribute to his memory has experienced for near forty years.

9. At the Rectory-house, Chevening, near Sevenoaks, Kent, the lady of the Rev. Arthur Onslow.

15. Aged 72, Mrs. Phoebe Widnell, wife of Mr. Henry W. sen. carpet manufacturer, Holborn.

16. Near Exeter, whither she went for the recovery of her health, aged 25, Hannah, the wife of Edward Harman, esq. of Finsbury-square, London, and eldest daughter of the late Thomas Rawlinson, esq. of Lancaster, by Sarah his wife, formerly Cowell of Leeds. With an engaging person and manners, were united a superior, well-cultivated understanding, and all those amiable qualities of the heart which justly endeared her to her husband and a numerous circle of friends, by whom their loss will be sincerely lamented. In addition to bodily suffering, she had to endure the pain of being deprived of an only child, a lovely daughter, who died 24th January last, aged six months.

16. At Beckbury, his native place, in the county of Salop, Rev. Thomas Harrison, a minister of the Baptist persuasion. His death was rather sudden, though he had been confined for some time with the dropsy. His loss will be much regretted through the extensive circle of his acquaintance, with whom he was highly respected for his liberality of sentiment, urbanity of manners, and propriety of conduct,

conduct, which enabled him to pass through life with ease and comfort to himself, and pleasure to his friends. He possessed a strong mind, exempt from gloom and religious bigotry, but replete with anecdote, and general knowledge of men and manners in the middle sphere of society, which rendered his conversation interesting, and his company agreeable.

Aged 79, Mrs. Coppin, widow and relict of the Rev. John Pittman C. late of Markyate Cell, Herts.

17. Aged 87, Joseph Scott, esq. of Norwich, many years one of the nominees of the Great Northern Wards, and one of

Whilst on a visit to his daughter at Up-pingham, Mr. Handley, of Stamford, many years a respectable farmer in Deeping Fen.

19. Aged about 75, Mrs. Savage, wife of Vice-adm. S. and only surviving sister of the late Mrs. Trapaud (widow of Gen. T.) and of Richard Plaistow, formerly of Potter's Bar, esq.

At Sidmouth, Hon. Mrs. Reginald Cocks, widow of Hon. Reginald C. youngest son of the late Lord Somers, and second dau. of the late James Cocks, esq.

Mr. Samuel Long, of Leicester, surgeon. He possessed a liberal and enlightened mind, and a considerable mechanical genius.

In Stephen's-green, Dublin, the Right Rev. John Law, D. D. Lord Bishop of Elphin, and brother to Lord Ellenborough.

At the house of his son Wm. Baker, of Market Drayton, co. Salop, very far advanced in years, Mr. William Baker, late of Oldington, in the parish of Workfield, in the same county. He was descended from the Bromleys of Bronley in that parish, and from paternal ancestors who resided there 16 Hen. VI. and enjoyed landed possessions at that place handed down from them.

21. In Portman-street, Lady Langham, relict of Sir James L. of Cottesbrooke, co. Northampton, bart.

At Basingstoke, aged 82, Mr. John Granger, brother of the late Rev. James Granger, vicar of Sliplake, author of the Biographical History of England.

Aged 63, Rev. Sir Charles Cave, bart. of Theddingworth, co. Leicester. A fuller account of this very worthy and benevolent gentleman shall be given in our next.

20. Thomas Rice, esq. clerk of the works at His Majesty's palace at Hampton Court, and surveyor of the guards.

At King's Cliffe, co. Northampton, Rev. Henry Key Bowney, of Worcester college, Oxford, M. A. 1770; rector of that parish, and of Greford; also prebendary of Lincoln.

22. In Oxford, at the house of her aunt Mrs. Eaton, aged 20, Miss Catharine Langston.

In the Strand, James Ephraim Luke Neelson, esq.

At Brighton, aged 69, Mrs. Rhodes, relict of Samuel R. esq. of Hoxton.

24. The infant son of Dr. Clutterbuck, of New Bridge-street.

Lately, At Dorking, Surrey, aged 98, Mr. James Constable, who never experienced any illness till within two or three days of his death, to which period he retained most of his faculties.

At his seat at Corr-hill, co. Cavan, aged 100, Wm. Harkness, esq.

On the Copeland island, near Donaghadee, aged 105, Mary Stratton. She applied herself to her wheel, and spun until a few days before she died, retaining her faculties till her death.

Suddenly, Rev. Arthur Wade, vicar of Tintagell, near Camelford, Cornwall. It is remarkable, that this gentleman made his will above 14 years since, but it was not executed till about four hours previous to his death; as his wife was apprehensive, she said, that whenever he should do it, he would depart this life. The living of Tintagell is in the gift of the Dean and Canons of Windsor.

Aged 72, Mrs. Thomson, of Knight Ryder-street, relict of Rev. Mr. T. late of Dundee.

At Milverston, co. Somerset, Mr. Chas. Holman, surgeon. While he was taking some refreshment, on visiting a patient, a greyhound entered the room, and snapped at a piece of bread offered by Mr. H. so eagerly, that its teeth stuck in his thumb. Shortly after, an inflammation ensued, followed by a mortification, which terminated his life in a few days.

In Park-place, St. James's, Thomas Godfrey, esq. of Book-street Ash, Kent, M. P. for Hythe.

Mr. Charles Emmitt, formerly a respectable grazier at Orby, co. Lincoln, and brother to Peregrine K. gent. of Saucedthorpe.

Mr. Fielding, builder, of Boston. Labouring under mental derangement, occasioned by a fever, he got out of bed, and jumped out of the garret-window of his house, and was killed on the spot.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from February 20 to March 20, 1810.

Christened.		Buried.			
Males	878	Males	968	2 and 5	163
Females	859	Females	887	5 and 10	57
1737		1855		10 and 20	61
				20 and 30	118
				30 and 40	161
				40 and 50	214
				50 and 60	197
				60 and 70	182
				70 and 80	159
				80 and 90	61
				90 and 100	9

Whereof have died under 2 years old 472

Peck Loaf 5s. 2d.; 5s. 3d.; 5s. 2d.; 5s. 2d.

Salt 1 l. 0 s. 0 d. per bushel; 4d. 1/2 per pound.

**AVERAGE PRICES OF NAVIGABLE CANAL PROPERTY, DOCK STOCK, FIRE-OFFICES SHARES,**  
 &c. in March 1810 (to the 26th), at the Office of Mr. SCOTT, 48, New Bridge-street,  
 London:—The Grand Junction, 246*l*.—Monmouthshire, 3*l*. per Share Half-yearly. 136*l*.  
 —Swansea, 110*l*.—Leeds and Liverpool, 188*l*.—Kennett and Avon, 48*l*.—Wilts and  
 Berks, 52*l*. 52*l*. 10*s*.—Huddersfield, 42*l*.—Dudley, 48*l*. 10*s*.—Roe-dale, 47*l*.—Peak Fo-  
 rest, 66*l*.—Ellesmere, 80*l*.—Lancaster, 24*l*. 10*s*. to 26*l*.—Grand Surrey, 82*l*.—West In-  
 dia Dock Stock at 182*l*. per Cent.—East India Ditto, 135*l*.—London Dock, 134*l*.—Com-  
 mercial Ditto, 90*l*. Premium, ex Dividend.—Globe Assurance, 128*l*.—Portsmouth and  
 Farlington Ditto, 44*l*. Premium, with New Subscription attached.—Thames and Med-  
 way, 42*l*. to 44*l*. Premium.—Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 22*l*. 10*s*.—Strand Bridge, 2 per Cent  
 Discount.

**AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN, from the Returns ending March 17, 1810.**

INLAND COUNTIES.										MARITIME COUNTIES.											
Wheat.		Rye.		Barly.		Oats.		Beans.		Wheat.		Rye.		Barly.		Oats.		Beans.			
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.		
Middlesex	106	8	51	6	10	5	22	5	10	2	Essex	104	0	00	6	43	1	31	6	11	6
Surrey	113	4	00	6	14	18	36	6	49	6	Kent	99	6	58	6	11	0	30	6	46	0
Hertford	101	0	18	6	46	0	31	4	12	3	Sussex	110	8	00	0	45	0	29	8	00	0
Bedford	104	0	64	0	14	1	27	11	16	8	Suffolk	99	11	00	0	40	7	26	11	37	3
Huntingd.	102	1	00	6	12	0	25	6	38	8	Cambridg.	93	4	00	6	37	6	22	11	38	3
Northam.	101	0	00	6	13	10	22	8	17	10	Norfolk	93	9	19	4	36	0	26	7	38	8
Rutland	97	2	00	0	16	6	15	5	12	0	Lincoln	89	4	15	4	30	11	22	4	11	9
Leicester	96	0	60	5	15	8	27	7	19	0	York	83	7	60	0	38	5	23	4	18	10
Nottingham	99	8	50	5	14	10	28	10	15	8	Durham	91	0	00	6	50	4	26	2	00	0
Derby	92	6	00	6	17	10	27	8	63	0	Northum.	84	4	14	0	38	6	26	5	19	1
Stafford	103	4	00	0	17	10	31	6	59	3	Cumberl.	92	8	58	4	38	6	29	2	00	0
Salop	104	4	70	8	19	4	33	8	65	9	Westmor.	96	6	14	10	48	0	29	4	00	0
Hereford	107	1	14	4	18	10	31	11	51	2	Lancaster	99	0	00	0	35	3	31	8	61	0
Worcester	106	10	53	4	53	4	28	5	60	10	Chester	96	7	10	6	36	4	30	2	00	0
Warwick	110	6	00	6	13	5	36	2	63	6	Flint	103	5	00	6	36	5	00	0	00	0
Wilts	116	4	00	0	15	10	34	4	59	0	Denbigh	102	10	00	0	34	3	25	0	54	3
Berks	111	9	00	0	10	10	33	6	53	10	Anglesea	84	0	00	0	32	0	22	6	00	0
Oxford	111	11	00	0	10	5	29	2	50	1	Carmarvon	93	4	00	0	36	8	23	8	00	0
Bucks	106	6	00	6	12	0	31	0	52	2	Merionet.	95	2	10	0	50	0	27	10	00	0
Brecon	113	7	56	4	11	2	26	8	00	0	Cardigan	94	10	00	0	39	2	19	10	00	0
Montgom.	105	7	00	6	12	6	27	5	00	0	Pembroke	83	0	00	0	30	4	16	7	00	0
Radnor	117	6	0	0	14	5	12	0	00	0	Armarth.	97	5	00	6	38	7	17	10	00	0
Average of England and Wales, per quarter.										Flamorg.	106	1	00	0	40	6	23	8	00	0	
102 3 59 3 16 4 17 11 50 9										Houcest.	117	1	00	0	51	7	30	3	31	6	
Average of Scotland, per quarter.										Somerset	120	1	00	0	51	7	00	0	52	4	
76 5 1 9 2 19 2 17 1 17 11										Monmo.	119	2	00	0	51	2	00	0	00	0	
Aggregate Average Prices of the Twelve Ma-										Devon	103	9	00	0	44	11	21	10	00	0	
ritime Districts of England and Wales, by										Salwall	103	2	00	0	44	5	22	0	00	0	
which Exportation and Bounty are to be										Dorset	117	9	00	0	42	0	30	0	14	0	
regulated in Great Britain.....										Leuts	111	6	00	6	15	1	32	6	00	0	
											90	51 57	8 14	8 16	5 18	5 18	11				

**PRICES OF FLOUR, March 26:**

Fine 90*s*. to 00*s*.—Seconds 80*s*. to 85*s*.—Bran 13*s* to 15*s*.—Pollard 22*s*. to 25*s*.  
 RETURN OF WHEAT, in Mark-Lane, including only from March 12 to March 17  
 Total 12,915 Quarters. Average 9*s*. 1*d*.  $\frac{1}{2}$ —1*d*. 11*d*. higher than last Return.  
 O TMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoidupois, March 17, 52*s*. 6*d*.  
 AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR, March 21, 53*s*. 11*d*. per Cwt.  
 PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, March 26:

Kent Bags.....	3 <i>l</i> .	0 <i>s</i> .	to	5 <i>l</i> .	12 <i>s</i> .	Kent Pockets.....	1 <i>l</i> .	10 <i>s</i> .	to	6 <i>l</i> .	6
Sussex Ditto.....	3 <i>l</i> .	15 <i>s</i> .	to	5 <i>l</i> .	0 <i>s</i> .	Sussex Ditto.....	3 <i>l</i> .	0 <i>s</i> .	to	5 <i>l</i> .	10
Essex Ditto.....	3 <i>l</i> .	0 <i>s</i> .	to	5 <i>l</i> .	10 <i>s</i> .	Farnham Ditto.....	9 <i>l</i> .	0 <i>s</i> .	to	11 <i>l</i> .	0 <i>s</i> .

**AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, March 26:**

St. James's, Hay 5*l*. 7*s*. Straw 2*l*. 16*s*. 6*d*.—Whitechapel, Hay 6*l*. 1*s*. 6*d*. Clover 7*l*. 6*s*.  
 Straw 3*l*. 1*s*.—Smithfield, Clover 7*l*. 5*s*. 0*d*. Hay 6*l*. 0*s*. 0*d*. Straw 2*l*. 16*s*. 6*d*.

**SMITHFIELD, March 26. To sink the Ofil—per Stone of 81b.**

Beef.....	5 <i>s</i> .	0 <i>d</i> .	to	6 <i>s</i> .	4 <i>d</i> .	Lamb.....	5 <i>s</i> .	0 <i>d</i> .	to	0 <i>s</i> .	0 <i>d</i> .
Mutton.....	5 <i>s</i> .	8 <i>d</i> .	to	6 <i>s</i> .	6 <i>d</i> .	Head of Cattle at Market this Day:					
Veal.....	6 <i>s</i> .	0 <i>d</i> .	to	7 <i>s</i> .	0 <i>d</i> .	Beasts about 2355. Calves 90.					
Pork.....	6 <i>s</i> .	0 <i>d</i> .	to	7 <i>s</i> .	0 <i>d</i> .	Sheep and Lambs 12,870. Pigs 340.					

COALS, March 16: Newcastle 47*s*. to 67*s*. Sunderland 51*s*. 6*d*. to 0*s*. 0*d*.  
 SOAP, Yellow 98*s*. Mottled 108*s*. Curd 112*s*. CANDLES, 12*s*. 6*d*. per Doz. Moulds 13*s*. 6*d*.  
 TALLOW, per Stone, 81b. St. James's 0*s*. 0*d*. Clap. Market 4*s*. 6*d*. Whitechapel 4*s*. 6*d*



# EACH DAYS PRICE OF STOCKS IN MARCH, 1810.

Bank Stock	3 per Ct B. Red.	5 per Ct Consols.	5 per Ct Navy	5 per Ct 1797.	Long Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchequer Bills.	South Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Omnium.	Irish 5 per Ct.	Imp. 5 per Ct.	Eng. Lot. Tickets.	English Prizes.
1	68½	67½	99½	—	18½	184	11 a 12 pr.	7 a 9 pr.	—	67½	67½	—	—	6½	—	9 pr. Ct. dis.
2	68	67½	99½	—	18½	shut	10 a 8 pr.	3 a 9 pr.	—	shut	—	—	—	—	—	Ditto.
3	68½	67½	99½	—	18½	—	11 a 12 pr.	6 a 10 pr.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ditto.
4	68½	67½	99½	—	18½	shut	12 a 11 pr.	11 a 9 pr.	—	shut	67½	—	98	—	—	Ditto.
5	68½	67½	99½	—	18½	shut	11 a 12 pr.	9 a 12 pr.	—	shut	—	—	—	—	—	Ditto.
6	shut	67½	98	shut	shut	shut	11 a 12 pr.	10 a 13 pr.	—	shut	—	—	shut	66½	—	Ditto.
7	shut	67½	98	shut	shut	shut	11 a 12 pr.	11 a 10 pr.	70½	shut	67½	—	shut	66½	—	Ditto.
8	shut	67½	98	shut	shut	shut	11 pr.	8 a 11 pr.	—	shut	67½	—	shut	66½	—	Ditto.
9	shut	67½	98	shut	shut	shut	11 a 12 pr.	9 a 12 pr.	—	shut	67½	—	shut	66½	—	Ditto.
10	shut	67½	98	shut	shut	shut	11 a 12 pr.	9 a 11 pr.	—	shut	67½	—	shut	66½	—	Ditto.
11	shut	67½	98	shut	shut	shut	11 a 12 pr.	11 a 13 pr.	—	shut	67½	—	shut	66½	—	Ditto.
12	shut	67½	98	shut	shut	shut	11 a 12 pr.	12 a 17 pr.	—	shut	67½	—	shut	66½	—	Ditto.
13	shut	67½	98	shut	shut	shut	15 pr.	19 a 25 pr.	—	shut	67½	—	shut	66½	—	Ditto.
14	shut	67½	98	shut	shut	shut	17 pr.	31 a 35 pr.	—	shut	67½	—	shut	66½	—	Ditto.
15	shut	67½	98	shut	shut	shut	15 pr.	21 a 13 pr.	—	shut	67½	—	shut	66½	—	Ditto.
16	shut	67½	98	shut	shut	shut	15 a 14 pr.	15 a 13 pr.	73½	shut	67½	—	shut	66½	—	Ditto.
17	shut	67½	98	shut	shut	shut	11 a 12 pr.	17 a 10 pr.	73	shut	67½	—	shut	66½	—	Ditto.
18	shut	67½	98	shut	shut	shut	11 a 12 pr.	5 a 10 pr.	—	shut	67½	—	shut	66½	—	Ditto.
19	shut	67½	98	shut	shut	shut	12 a 12 pr.	3 a 6 pr.	—	shut	67½	—	shut	66½	—	Ditto.
20	shut	67½	98	shut	shut	shut	13 a 14 pr.	5 a 8 pr.	—	shut	67½	—	shut	66½	—	Ditto.
21	shut	67½	98	shut	shut	shut	13 pr.	5 a 6 pr.	—	shut	67½	—	shut	66½	—	Ditto.
22	shut	67½	98	shut	shut	shut	13 a 11 pr.	7 a 5 pr.	—	shut	67½	—	shut	66½	—	Ditto.
23	shut	67½	98	shut	shut	shut	11 pr.	6 a 7 pr.	—	shut	67½	—	shut	66½	—	Ditto.
24	shut	67½	98	shut	shut	shut	11 a 12 pr.	5 a 7 pr.	—	shut	67½	—	shut	66½	—	Ditto.
25	shut	67½	98	shut	shut	shut	—	—	—	shut	67½	—	shut	66½	—	Ditto.
26	shut	67½	98	shut	shut	shut	—	—	—	shut	67½	—	shut	66½	—	Ditto.
27	shut	67½	98	shut	shut	shut	—	—	—	shut	67½	—	shut	66½	—	Ditto.
28	shut	67½	98	shut	shut	shut	—	—	—	shut	67½	—	shut	66½	—	Ditto.
29	shut	67½	98	shut	shut	shut	—	—	—	shut	67½	—	shut	66½	—	Ditto.

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BRANSCOMB and CO. Stock-Brokers, 11, Holborn, 37, Cornhill, 38, Haymarket, 369, Strand.

# THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE :

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M. Post. M. Herald.  
Morning Chron.  
Times—M. Adver.  
P. Ledger—Oracle  
Brit. Pres.—Day  
St. James's Chron  
Star—Traveller  
Pilot—Statesman  
Sun—Even. Mail  
Lond. Chr. Packet  
Albion—C. Chron.  
Courier—Globe  
Eng. Chron.—Inq.  
Courd' Angleterre  
Cour. de Londres  
15 other Weekly P  
17 Sunday Papers  
Hue & Cry ollice  
Lit. Adv. monthly  
Bath 3, Bedford  
Berwick—Boston  
Birmingham 3  
Blackb. Brighton  
Bristol 5, Bury  
Camb.—Chath.  
Carl. 2.—Chester  
Chelms. Cambria.



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Halifax—Hants 2  
Hereford, Hull 3  
Ipswich, Kent 4  
Lancast.—Leiceff.  
Leeds 2, Liverp. 6  
Maidst. Manch. 4  
Newc. 3—Notts. 2  
Northampton 2  
Norfolk Norwich  
N. Wales Oxford 2  
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Reading—Salisb.  
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Embellished with Perspective Views of TICHBORNE CHURCH, HANTS; and BISHOPTON CHAPEL, Warwickshire; Sketch of FRIAR BACON, by VERTUE, &c. &c.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by NICHOLS and SON, at CICERO'S HEAD, Red Lion Passage, Fleet-street, London; where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, POST-PAID. 1810.

# METEOROLOGICAL DIARY for March 1810. By Dr. POLB, Bristol.

Days Mo.	M. & A.	G. heat	Inches. 20ths.	WEATHER.
1	47 53	29-16		cloudy, rainy
2	47 53	29-14		cloudy
3	49 55	29-10		mostly cloudy, evening clear
4	44 49	29-12		cloudy at times, evening clear
5	33 44	29- 4		mostly clear
6	32 43	28-18		cloudy, rain at times, with sleet
7	41 45	28 17		cloudy, evening rainy
8	43 51	28-17		mostly cloudy, some light showers
9	52 56	29 1		cloudy, frequent showers, evening windy
10	51 56	29- 6		mostly clear, high wind
11	50 57	29-17		cloudy, showery at times, high wind
12	50 52	29-13		mostly cloudy, some showers, windy
13	38 41	29-19		cloudy
14	36 41	29-19		cloudy
15	32 36	29-16		cloudy
16	31 37	29-11		cloudy, evening light rain
17	30 39	29-13		some scattered clouds
18	27 38	29-17		clear
19	25 45	29-19		clear
20	41 48	30-		cloudy at times
21	34 52	29-15		cloudy at times
22	37 42	29 19		cloudy at times
23	30 48	29-18		cloudy at times
24	37 48	29-14		mostly cloudy, high wind
25	35 42	29-14		cloudy, high wind
26	36 46	29-17		cloudy at times
27	44 52	29-13		cloudy, drizzling rain, high wind
28	42 52	29-15		mostly cloudy, showery, high wind
29	42 55	29-17		cloudy at times, some showers
30	40 52	29-17		cloudy in general
31	45 47	29- 8		cloudy, light rain most of the day.

The average degrees of Temperature as noted at 8 o'clock in the morning, are 39 45-100ths; those of the corresponding month in the year 1809, were 30 56 100ths; in 1808, 33 66-100ths, in 1807, 33 46-100ths, in 1806, 37 94-100ths, in 1805, 40 90-100ths, and in 1804, 36 33-100ths

The quantity of Rain fallen this month, is equal to 1 inch 62 100ths; that of the corresponding month in the year 1809, was 1 inch 27 100ths, in 1808, 35-100ths, in 1807, 74-100ths; in 1806, 1 inch 67-100ths; in 1805, 98-100ths; and in 1804, 1 inch 80-100ths.

## METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for April 1810 By W CARY, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.						Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.					
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in April, 1810	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in April, 1810
Mar	•	•	•			Apr.	•	•	•		
27	44	52	42	29, 59	rain	12	33	41	34	29, 90	cloudy
28	44	50	40	, 70	fair	13	34	42	35	, 89	cloudy
29	40	51	39	, 90	showery	14	36	47	39	, 81	cloudy
30	40	49	42	, 85	cloudy	15	44	49	40	, 71	fair
31	43	51	45	, 62	showery	16	39	47	40	, 48	showery
A 1	45	49	42	, 40	showery	17	42	52	45	, 64	showery
2	40	45	40	, 72	cloudy	18	48	56	46	, 70	cloudy
3	43	56	46	, 60	cloudy	19	49	57	47	, 80	fair
4	45	57	39	, 30	rain	20	48	57	45	30, 10	fair
5	37	47	45	, 69	fair	21	49	59	47	, 19	fair
6	42	45	42	, 22	stormy	22	50	53	53	, 16	fair
7	41	53	43	, 34	cloudy	23	54	66	55	, 90	fair
8	44	51	43	, 58	cloudy	24	54	63	44	, 15	fair
9	45	48	44	, 45	am	25	41	58	44	, 14	fair
10	44	42	39	, 55	rain	26	47	58	44	, 12	fair
11	37	42	36	, 65	showery						

# THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For APRIL, 1810.

*\* \* The following Memoir, translated from the German, has been clandestinely distributed all over Germany, and caused so considerable a sensation on the Continent, that the Hamburgh Courier has offered a reward of 600 dollars for the discovery of the Author and the Printer, and set a fine of 300 on any one that shall be found to have it in his possession.*

## THE OUTCRY OF THE INHABITANTS OF THE CONTINENT ON THE DESTRUCTION OF ITS COMMERCE.

“ To all the Princes of the Continent.

“ Jan. 1810.

“ Landholders, sovereigns, fathers of the people: May it please you to listen to the cries of your people under the universal interdiction and oppression of their Commerce: how just and important their appeals are, is distinctly shewn by the picture of the sad condition to which they are reduced.

“ On summing up at the end of every year, we find by this war against our Commerce, that we get poorer and poorer, whilst England flourishes, and meets with none of the obstacles which oppress us and our lands, and finds out year after year new channels for its productions, and new sources for the payment of its war-taxes, precisely as France did in 1793 and 1796; when their lands were never so productive or so well cultivated, at the moment that all their ports were blocked up, and the import of foreign corn was cut off, and it was intended to reduce them to starvation. At this moment England draws corn from America, Sicily, and Barbary, over and above from its own lands, whose produce is daily improving, and more perfect, and let at higher rents, particularly in Wales and Scotland. It also exports so much, that she no longer distils her spirits from barley, but from sugar, by which the price of that article is not suffered to fall too low, and ruin the West India planters. England imports wine, not only from Portugal, but from Madeira, the Canary Islands, the Cape, Sardinia, Sicily, Spain, Greece, and from France indirectly by a thousand

channels. South America furnishes her with skins, and North America with timber. She gets iron and copper from India and Peru, and her own mines; and when she shall have drained her bogs in Ireland, on which she is industriously employed, she will get abundance of necessaries from thence, which now supplies her with linen and with thread. England can well bear the privation of Russian tallow by a substitute of train-oil that is cleansed of its offensive stench, and purified by an ingenious use of inflammable gas. She knows how also to extract from stone-coal tar and pitch, and to procure glue from fishes, and to make her own isinglass to fine her liquors.

“ England can also prepare her own silks so as to put them in competition with those from India and China, just as she does with her own woollen manufactures, that are her staple commodity. What Great Britain loses by the shutting up of the ports of Europe with respect to the exports of her own produce is but little when we consider the increased demand for British wares in the East Indies, and North and South America.

“ In short, it is clear from accounts to be depended on of various writers, from the reports of impartial travellers, and the confessions of those best qualified to judge of the subject, that the industry, commerce, state, revenue, and credit of England has of late years suffered no depression, but, on the contrary, has risen still higher; and that good faith, choice of condition, and happy domestic ease, reign in all classes. From all these we infer, as

a consequence, that England will maintain itself even in the present state of things at least 50 years, if not to a far more distant period. How great then must be the alarming evil that the Continent has to suffer, whose ports are closed, and whose ships, the prey of pirates, are of no use for the exchange of its commodities, which is indispensable for the existence of its inhabitants in various directions, where transport by land carriage is impracticable! And when we can export and import nothing, France and Italy subsist by the sale of their wines, oil, and silks, and such like; Holland by exports of corn, flax, wood, iron and tallow; whilst the excess of the wares of this country accumulates in its magazines, wasting and deteriorating, without any power of exchanging them for articles of indispensable necessity. In the mean time, we have no desire to cultivate our lands, and the spirit of industry is suffered to evaporate.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN, March 20.

**I**N your account of Mr. Caleb Whitefoord, you have fallen into a mistake common in all the notices of that gentleman's literary productions. You say that the Newspaper *Cross-readings* was a species of humour first struck out by him. This is an egregious mistake, which I discovered many years ago; but as he certainly improved the original hint, and was not a little pleased to be thought the inventor, I did not think it worth while to contradict the report during his life-time. He was a good-natured man, with a good deal of wit, and merited all the other good things you have said of him. The *Cross-readings*, however, originated in what is called the Spurious Tatler, which sometimes formerly used to be printed as a fifth volume to that work. The papers of this spurious Tatler were written by Swift, his friend "little Harrison," Dr. Sewell and others, from Jan. 3, 1710-11, to May 19, 1711. The first attempt at *Cross-readings* may be found in No. 49, May 12, 1711; but to which of the above authors it is to be attributed I know not. A farther account of this spurious Tatler may be seen in the British Essayists, vol. I. p. lxxix of Mr.

Chalmers's Historical and Biographical Preface, edit. 1808.

By the bye, in the same volume, I mean the Spurious Tatler, occur the following reflections, which may not be *malapropos* to the application of certain London Citizens for a third theatre. The paper they occur in is dated March 31, and was printed about Passion Week, during which all theatres are ordered to be shut up.

"It is in my opinion no small reflection on the Theatrical entertainments of this town, that the intermission of them should be looked upon as a kind of negative preparation to duties of the last importance. This amounts to a tacit acknowledgement that they are, in general, calculated for our diversion, without regard to our improvement: that they amuse only, and unbend the minds of an audience, instead of filling them with great and noble ideas; and serve rather to sink the dignity of human nature, than to raise in us any just sentiments about it. Were it otherwise the Stage would have good reason to remonstrate against so peculiar a mark of infamy, as that of being denied to the world in the approach of any religious solemnity, and forced by that means to confess an irreconcilable enmity between the pleasures of the one, and the obligations of the other."

P. 200. Is not your Correspondent GANGETICUS' inquiry after Colonel DOW, and not DON? The former gentleman was the translator of the works Gangeticus mentions, and died in the East Indies about the year 1719. The Index to the Gentleman's Magazine will probably afford a list of his publications, and some notice of him may be found in the Biographia Dramatica, edit. 1782.

P. 227. AN INQUIRER informs us, that a watch lately fell in his way which is, as he conjectures, of an early date, and the very counterpart of the one which Mrs. Joyce Frankland holds in her hand, in Mr. Churton's Life of Dean Nowell, and similar to others which AN INQUIRER has seen delineated on pictures of the same age. Does an INQUIRER mean the age of Mrs. Frankland, or of Holbein? We are assured by all who have written on the origin of watches, *i. e.* pocket watches, or spring watches, that they were not invented before the year 1658, and that what we find called a watch before that period must have been some kind

kind of table clock. As I happen to be just at this time a little interested in this matter, An Inquirer, or any other Correspondent, will oblige me much by his or their thoughts on this subject. Dr. Hutton, in his *Philosophical Dictionary*, and the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, probably after him, state the fact above mentioned respecting the invention of pocket watches in 1656, about a century after Mrs. Frankland's picture was painted, or supposed to be painted.

Yours, &c.

R. S.

MR. URBAN, *March 31.*

TO preserve silence is a good general rule, when truth will not allow us to speak well of our neighbours. But it is no less praiseworthy to publish the noble qualities of others, particularly of men in exalted military stations, as it affords an opportunity to our young warriors of fixing their aspiring minds on examples worthy their imitation. This sentiment induces me to express in this public way the high satisfaction I derived upon noticing the appointment of the sage and gallant Major General Sir Samuel Auchmuty to the exalted station of Commander in Chief of the Carnatic. For many years I have contemplated that Officer's grades in the Military relations of the State; during which his conduct appeared invariably to be guided not so much by the force of habit as the reason of the thing. I appeal to every officer who has served with him if there is the least exaggeration in this assertion? Independent of his services as a British Officer pending the American Revolution, his conspicuous station on the Staff of the Egyptian army where an Abercrombie bled; and his subsequent heroic successful exploits on the river Plata in South America; this distinguished Officer exhibited his bravery and skill, as Soldier and Statesman, for many years in Bombay, Madras, and Bengal; during which he traversed the major part of our Asiatic possessions, and became advantageously known to the Civil and Military servants of the State on these three principal establishments; and I pledge my sacred honour, as a soldier and gentleman, that I always understood him to be esteemed a most valuable acquisition in whatever station he was

employed. When I state that he has not obtained his military rank through any venal means, of family influence, or of wealth; but that, on his return from the East, he was selected for his talents by the Duke of York, who enabled him to rear his laurels on that noblest foundation, *Personal Merit*, a rock upon which an Abercrombie, a Nelson, and a Moore, bloomed and died! I feel satisfied that the candid reader will agree with me that the donor and acceptor derive reciprocal honour from his present dignified exaltation.

Sir, it is many years since I communicated with Major General Sir Samuel Auchmuty. We have nothing to hope or expect from each other beyond the disinterested esteem which Officers contract from having served together some twenty years ago under the auspices of the soldier's friend, the late Marquis Cornwallis. But I consider it justice to him, and intended service to my country at this particular crisis, to place a distinguished living character within the contemplation of our young Military friends in India, whose example and luminous advice, if duly followed, may lead some of them to similar stations of dignified trust; nay to that very goal to which Major General Sir Samuel Auchmuty has so honourably attained.

*A British Soldier in Retirement.*

CRITICAL OBSERVATIONS ON DR.

PEGGE'S ANONYMIANA.

(Concluded from p. 196.)

CENT. IX. NOS. VIII. IX.

IT is not easy to ascertain what place L'Abbé Vertot means by Munington, of which the Commandery was given by Queen Mary to Sir Oliver Starkey. The learned Annotator supposes it to have been Mount St. John in Yorkshire. He may be right; but Wileketon, or Willoughton in Lincolnshire, supposing the Abbé or his Printer to have mistaken a W for an M, bears as near an affinity to Munington, both in pronunciation and spelling. Vertot says, that Queen Mary having signified her intention of restoring the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, the commander of Moatferrat was sent into England by the Grand Master and Council to negotiate the business; and, as a mark of their gratitude to the Queen, the Commander conferred the priory of St.

St. John, with the title of Grand-cross, on Sir Richard Seeley, an English gentleman much in favour with that Princess, and who had taken great part in the Negotiation. Another Commandery was conferred on James Seeley his brother, on his account. *Hist. des Chevaliers de Malthee*, liv. 12. Browne Willis; and our other Monastic writers, make no mention of Sir Richard Seeley; and the learned Author cannot guess whence the Abbé got him. I answer, most probably from a medal struck by Sir Richard Shelley, engraved in your Magazine for 1785, p. 713; in the obverse of which he is styled "Ricardus c. lleius Prior Angliæ, An. A. lxxiii." There are two reverses, the first impressed with the family-arms with the motto, *Spoliati Clypeus Obses*; the second represents a griffin, the family-crest, with the motto, *Patriæ sum excubitor opum*; alluding to a Negotiation in which he was employed at Venice to obtain a revocation of certain new duties imposed on the Levant traders. A particular account of Sir Richard Shelley accompanies the plate; and I cannot help being surprized that it was not noticed by Dr. Pegge.

Cent. X. No. XXXV.

What is here called an Epitaph on a beautiful brother and sister, taken from Camden's Remains, but is more properly an Epigram, is given more correctly by Warton in his Essay on the Genius and Writings of Pope:

"Lumine Acon dextro, capta est Leonilla sinistro,

Et potis est formâ vincere uterque Deos;  
Blandè puer, lumen quod habes, concede sorori,

Sic tu cæcus Amor, sic erit illa Venus." Dr. Warton observes, that the thought is taken from Ovid's Epistle of Sappho to Phaon; and that the Epigram was made on Louis de Maguiron, the most beautiful man of his time, and the great favourite of Henry III. of France, who lost an eye at the siege of Issoure, and on the Princess of Eboli, a great beauty, but who was deprived of the sight of one of her eyes, and who was at the same time mistress of Philip II. King of Spain. Dr. Pegge's proposal to substitute "parenti" for "sorori" would entirely destroy the meaning and beauty of the Epigram.

I cannot conclude these observations without remarking that many of the

articles of the Anonymiana have already appeared in your Magazine as communications from your learned Correspondent Paul Gemsege; and that others of them are so brief (being mere references only) that they either ought to have been omitted, or the passages referred to should have been given at length. See particularly Cent. IV. Articles LXXIX, LXXX.

Yours, &c.

J. B. R.

P. S. Mr. Beloe, in his *Anecdotes of Literature*, vol. IV. informs his readers that he can find no account in Mr. Roscoe's Life of Leo the Tenth, of the two letters addressed by that elegant Pontiff to the Archbishop of Mentz. If he had examined the Appendix to the fourth volume, pp. 46—48, he would have found not only the two letters in question, but also one on a similar subject addressed to the King of Denmark. The two former letters are printed at length by Bayle in his *Dictionnaire Historique*, art. Leon X. The latter is only referred to by him; but Mr. Roscoe has copied it from the *Nova Literaria Marie Balthici et Septentrionie*, Nov. 1699.

MR. URBAN, *Mainsforth, April 17.*

I LATELY solicited through your pages the public attention to the reduced state of Sir Thomas Conyers; and I anticipated the pleasure of recording in your next monthly number the success of my efforts, and of expressing the old man's grateful and overflowing feelings to his benefactors. It is now my less pleasing task to record the unexpected termination of those endeavours. On the 1st of March (although the proposed amount of the subscription was not then filled) Sir Thomas was removed to a situation of ease and comfort\*, which he was destined to enjoy but a short time. His strength had been for some time declining; and his constitution, naturally vigorous and robust, sunk under the increasing burthens of age and infirmity. For the last fortnight he had medical assistance; but the springs of life were exhausted; and on the morning of Sunday the 15th, he arose evidently weaker, and under the aw-

\* At the house of Mr. Wm. Pybus in Chester-le street, whose respectful and affectionate treatment of the Old Baronet deserves the highest praise.

ful impression of approaching dissolution; passed the day in religious exercises, and in taking an affectionate farewell of his friends and relatives. At six in the evening, his usual hour of retiring to rest, he expressed a wish to be removed to bed, and almost immediately expired without pain, and without a sigh. His mental faculties remained unaltered; and the closing scene of a life, chequered by more than ordinary vicissitude, was serene and unclouded. In him (the last male heir of a long line of ancestry, whose origin may be traced to a period of high and romantic Antiquity) the name and title expires, and the blood of Conyers must hereafter flow undistinguished in the channels of humble and laborious life. Sir Thomas has left three daughters, married in very inferior situations; and it is trusted his benefactors will not think the residue of their contributions ill applied in placing some of his numerous grandchildren in the decent occupations of humble life. I subjoin an account of the benefactions already received; but exertions have been made by several friends, of the effects of which I am not yet aware. In a future number I hope to furnish a more accurate statement of this now extinct branch of the Baronetage than has yet appeared in any work on the subject.

Yours, &c. ROBERT SURTEES.

*Subscriptions for the Relief of Sir Thomas Conyers.*

	£.	s.	d.
The Bishop of Durham.....	10	0	0
Sir Thomas Sheppard, bart....	5	0	0
George Anderson, esq. Newcastle-on-Tyne.....	5	0	0
Sir Thos. H. Liddell, bart....	10	0	0
Sir H. Vane Tempest, bart .	10	0	0
Wm. Radclyffe, esq. Rouge-croix.....	2	0	0
Rev. John Ward, Mickleover near Derby.....	2	0	0
James Hammett, esq.....	1	1	0
E. A. and E. H.....	2	2	0
M. Surtees.....	20	0	0
	£. 67	3	0

Mr. URBAN, April 10.

WHEN I read the letter of a Correspondent of yours which begins the Magazine for September last

(see vol. LXXXIX. p. 795.) I could not help reflecting on a line I have heard, "Authors, before they write, should read," and think too: he thinks he has discovered the place of Sir Hugh Middleton's interment, who brought the New River to London in 1613, having found a *supposed* Hugh Middleton, Esq. who died in 1702; his age must have been truly patriarchal: moreover, the celebrated Sir H. M. as he calls him, never was a Knight, but was created a Baronet by the name of Hugh Middleton of Ruthin in co. Denbigh, Esq. 22 Oct. 1622.

In the "Anonymiana," Cont. IV. 16. the reference should be II. 51. In Cont. VI. 76, where the Reverend Doctor mentions anagrammatized names, I wonder he did not add the whim of the famous Historian of the Council of Trent, commonly known by the name of Father Paul.

"Pietro Soave Polano.  
Paolo Sarpi Veneto."

\*\*\* In Mr. Churton's *Life of Dean Nowell*, p. xii. l. penult. for *Sudbury* read *Sunbury*.

P. 33. Wm. Keith translated also *Psalm* civ. among *Sternhold* and *Hopkins's*.

Yours, &c. E.

Mr. URBAN, Middle Temple,  
April 18.

I LATELY troubled you, LXXXIX. 1200, on the subject of a passage quoted by your Reviewer from the *Life of Dean Nowell*, by Mr. Churton; certainly not with any hope or expectation, that the Reverend Gentleman himself would have deigned to notice my remarks. I could not however but feel great satisfaction on seeing his letter announced, not doubting but he would have clearly proved what he had so forcibly asserted, "That the Council of Trent had strictly prohibited the reading of the Scriptures in the vernacular tongue, and forbade the use of all *Catechisms*, and *expositions* even of the *Apostles' Creeds* and *Ten Commandments*." The latter branches of the charge appear to me incredible; and you will judge of my perfect astonishment on finding myself referred for proof of the whole, to a rule of the Index Expurgatorius, a rule which did not exist\* at the time

\* Du Pin, *Hist. Canon. Scrip.* Vol. I. pp. 255. 256. 258. The words of Du Pin are



of the Council of Trent, (being drawn up since the Council, and published with the Index by Pius IV.) which applies to the reading of the Bible alone, and which was never received or acknowledged in France, Germany, and other Catholic countries. Is it possible, Sir, that Mr. Churton, standing high as he does in the Literary world, can have come forward, not in the heat of controversy, nor under the influence of irritated feelings, but in the deliberate character of a biographer, to advance coolly and formally, I will not say a misrepresentation, but what appears wholly destitute of proof. In five and twenty years' acquaintance as an occasional Correspondent under various signatures, with the Gentleman's Magazine, I was never before so grievously disappointed. The fences of the National Church, Mr. Urban, are at this moment assailed on all sides, and I lament it, by innumerable sectaries. Here, may I be permitted to say, is a wide field of action for her pastors and members. In the present truly awful state of the United Kingdom, I submit, that charges destitute of proof, made against the Church of Rome, cannot possibly be productive of good; indeed they have produced more converts to her Communion than we are aware of. Dr. Dugenan's book has given a conviction to my own mind on the Catholic claims, which even Lord Grenville's arguments failed to do; and I know not what effects a farther acquaintance with Mr. Churton's writings may have on my earliest opinions. I therefore beg to leave these gentlemen, without meaning disrespect to any one, to those who are more interested in the matter in question; and with grateful acknowledgments for your kind and frequent indulgence, I am

Yours, &c. A CONSTANT READER.

are as follows: "They (the rules) ought not to be looked upon as the Council of Trent's, or made by their authority, because they were formed since the Council; and though the Council had ordered an Index to be made of pernicious books, yet they had not said any thing about these rules, or a prohibition against reading the *holy Scripture* in a known tongue. Their design was only to have an Index drawn up of suspected and pernicious books which contained an unsound doctrine." (page 425.)

MR. URBAN, *Hadleigh, April 21.*

I BEG leave to inform GEORGIUS, p. 156, that a selection from the Periodical Essayists, somewhat similar to that which he has so strongly recommended, though on a larger scale, is in the press, and will very shortly be given to the publick.

It has lately been a duty incumbent upon me, accurately to read through nearly every collection of Periodical Essays which has been published for a century past; and in so doing, I have met with many papers of great value, and highly meriting republication, which are either scattered through volumes now neglected or forgotten, or dispersed through works not included in the body of our Classical Essayists.

It struck me, therefore, that by throwing these together, under the advantage of a proper arrangement, a few volumes might be produced, equally elegant and useful. The plan meeting with the approbation of several of my Literary friends, on whose judgment I could rely, it was proposed to my bookseller (Mr. Sutaby) in 1808, and has since that period been steadily carrying into execution.

This Selection will appear in the course of the present year, under the title of *THE GLEANER*, and in four volumes, 8vo; the first and second constructed of papers published from the year 1713, to the close of the *Idler* in 1760; and the third and fourth, of those which have appeared between the last period and the year 1797. An Introduction and notes, with translations of all the *Mottoes*, an accurate Table of Contents, and Indices, will accompany the work.

It is my wish that the *Gleaner* should form a valuable accompaniment to the Classical Essayists, to which, I trust, it will establish a claim, by condensing into a convenient compass, and with a suitable arrangement, the best Essays of the best periodical papers which, independent of the standard works already alluded to, have been published in this country to the year 1797.

Yours, &c. NATHAN DRAKE.

\*\*\* OSIRIS requests information respecting *Merlin's Prophecies*, published by *Hawkins*, in the reign of *Henry VIII.*; and also respecting *Merlin's Centuries*.

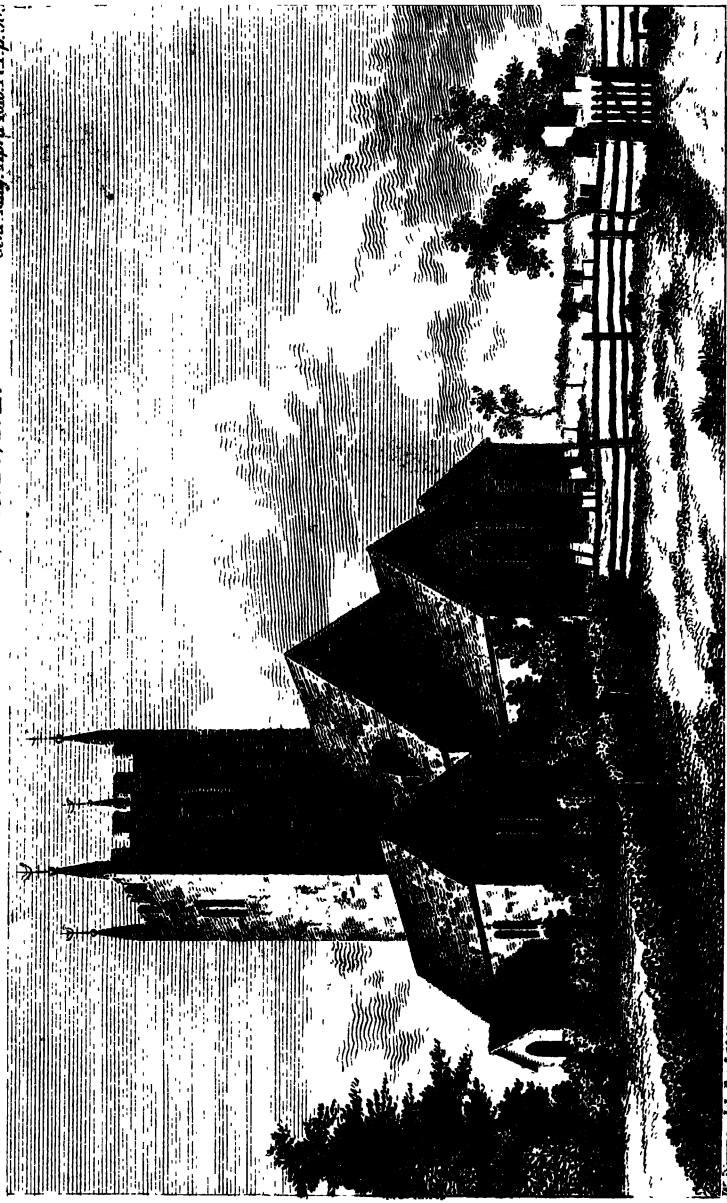
MR. MALOR will find his hint, we hope, satisfactorily attended to.

MR.



TICHBORNE CHURCH, HANTS, S. E.

Genl. Mag. April 1860. Pl. I. p. 326



W. Simpson del. Dec 5. 1867.

Mr. URBAN, *Birmingham, June 14, 1809.*

**T**O accompany the annexed view of TICHBORNE CHURCH (see Plate I.), I have sent the following Notes, taken during a visit in the neighbourhood, in October 1807.

The village of Tichborne is situate about six miles from Winchester, and two from Alresford; and gives name to a very antient family, still resident there. The present Baronet has recently taken down the old mansion, and erected a new one. The Church stands on the crown of a hill, and is a conspicuous object through the surrounding country. It is an antient edifice of flint, consisting of a Nave and Side Aisle, divided by Pointed Arches, with a Chancel, and having at the West end a brick Tower, with pinnacles, erected 1703, containing six bells. The Font is circular, plain, and plastered over. Stairs, formerly leading to the rood-loft, remain within a pillar, on the South side of the Nave. In one of the quatrefoils of the chancel-window, is a whole-length of St. Andrew, in stained glass, and in another, the remains of a flowered ornament. In the Chancel are also a piscina (plastered up) and a locker; corbels for images on each side the East window; an old coffin-shaped slab, face downward; and some glazed-tiles.

On a slab in the Nave:

"Here lyeth interred the body of Thomas King, gent. many years Steward and Clerk of the Lands of the Bishoprick of Winchester, who departed this life the 5th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1715, in the 51st year of his age."

*Arms:* Sable, a lion rampant ducally crowned between three cross crosslets Argent impaling Or. *Crest:* Out of a ducal coronet Or, a demi ostrich Argent, wings endorsed. *Motto:* "Legitimè certanti."

The North Aisle, if we may believe Sir Benjamin Tichborne's monument, was erected in the reign of Henry I. by Sir Robert Tichborne, knight. It contains the following sepulchral memorials.

On a brass, upon a slab:

"Thou hast been the saviour of Anne Tichborne, daughter of the daughters of Robt. Wode, of Butmerborne, esquire late wife of Nicholas Tichborne of Tichborne, son of John Tichborne. GENT. MAG. April, 1810.

borne, brother and heire of Willm, the eldest son of the said John: whiche Anne dep'ted this worlde the xxij day of february, the yere of our lord 1715. AET.

Two small plates of arms: first, vairé a chief Or; second, a chevron between three . . . (birds).

On a mural monument, with the effigies of a child reclining on a cushion:

"HEERT LYETH RICHARD TICHBORNE, Y<sup>e</sup> SONNE OF S<sup>r</sup> RICHARD TICHBORNE, KNIGHT, AND DAME PESAN HIS WIFE, ONE OF Y<sup>e</sup> DAUGHTERS AND COUSERS OF WILLIAM WALTER ESQ. WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE Y<sup>e</sup> FIFTEEN DAY OF MARCH, 1619, AFTER HE HAD LIVED ONE YEARE, SIX MONETHES, AND TWO DAYES."

*Arms:* Vairé, a chief Or, impaling . . . . ., between two bendlets.

A large marble monument, with incumbent figures of the parties deceased, and the figures of four sons and three daughters kneeling on the sides of the monument. Under an arch, beneath a pediment, supported by two Corinthian pillars, with arms, &c. is the following inscription in capitals:

"Anno Domini 1619, erected and dedicated to the memorie of S<sup>r</sup> Benjamin Tichborne, knight and baronet, and of Dame Amphillis his wife, daughter of Richard Weston of Roxwell, in the county of Essex, esq. one of the Justices of the honorable Court of Common Pleas; who, having lived together with inviolate affection by the space of 40 yeares, had issue foure sonnes, Richard, Walter, Benjamin, knightes, and Henry, capitaine of the Lifeforce in Ireland; and three daughters, Elizabeth, Anne, and Amphillis; after he had fulfilled the number of his dayes in the favour and grace of this Prince, being a Gentleman of the Privie Chamber of the most illustrious monarch James, King of Great Brittain, France, and Ireland, and having with loyalty to his soveraine, and integrity to his country, borne and performed all the offices of dignity in this county, hath here chosen, together with his beloved wife, to sleep with his fathers in y<sup>e</sup> Chappell, founded by ancestors of S<sup>r</sup> Robert Tichborne, knight, in the time of Henry the First, where they expect the blessed resurrection of their bodies, and, in the merits and mercy of Jesus Christ our alone Saviour, to be partakers of y<sup>e</sup> comfortable invitation, 'Come, ye blessed, and receive the kingdome prepared for you.'

"A good life hath the dayes numbered; but a good name endureth for ever. Eccles<sup>o</sup>, chap. xli. ve. 13."

The

The helmet still remains over this monument.

In the window of this Aile are the remains of a Saint in stained glass. Beneath is the original Altar-table of oak, with I. H. S. and crosses carved on it. On each side are corbels for images; and on the right hand a piscina.

WILLIAM HAMIER.

Mr. URRAN, *Blackheath, March 23.*

A REFLECTION having been cast on the character of my late respected father, in your Obituary, vol. LXXIX. p. 1086, by insinuating that he had, "*by force and operation of Law,*" possessed himself of the Offley Holes Estate in Hertfordshire, and had thereby obtained property worth £12,000, on a mortgage of £4000. I must beg of you to insert the accompanying statement, which I have called upon Messrs. Dennetts and Greaves, the Solicitors in this case, to make; with a view that the publick may see the transaction in its true light, and that the memory of departed worth may no longer be assailed by the pen of anonymous calumny.

It is far from my wish to become the public eulogist of a parent, whose integrity, through a course of 69 years, had secured him the respect and confidence of the Mercantile world, in which he lived and died a distinguished member, or to be the promulgator of this fact, that the handsome property which he left behind him was the produce of praiseworthy exertions and honest industry; nor is it my desire to dwell on that uniform kindness and undeviating rectitude, which claimed the admiration and love of his numerous family; *they* knew his virtues, and *they* mourn his loss. But it is my anxiety as his son and as his executor, an anxiety which arises not only from the knowledge of the uprightness of the conduct of my deceased parent on this occasion, but on every other, that urges me to rescue his character from the insidious attack that has been made on it; not by declaiming on his many and valuable qualities; not, by arguing on the policy of the advance on the estate, either with a view to present or future advantage, but by simply stating the *truth*, and deducing those inferences which

every impartial mind must draw from the statement of Messrs. Dennetts and Greaves, which accompanies this.

I anticipate with confidence and satisfaction the conclusion which every *honest and unprejudiced* mind will form, in comparing these authentic documents, attested by such respectability, with the bare assertions of an anonymous author of the paragraph alluded to, to whom both time and opportunity has been afforded, to preserve himself from that odium which must henceforth attach to him.

I look with gratification to the impressions which the manly and generous conduct of my lamented father towards the daughter of Mr. Rose Beckford will create on the public mind. On him she had no claim; from him she had no right to look for such support; nor, in her situation of life, was it ever likely that she could have known the particulars of her own history: yet did he cherish and protect her; yet did he expand her mind, by affording her the advantages of education; yet did he place her beyond the reach of want by making her independent, and lived to see himself rewarded by the gratitude and good conduct of a promising and amiable female, who is now received into the bosom and affection of that family, which lives to revere his virtues, to venerate his memory, and to deplore his loss.

This transaction, honourable as it was, would never have met the public eye, had it not been called forth as a debt due to departed integrity; nor could the delicacy which I feel as a son, in disclosing these admirable traits in the disposition of a respected and lamented parent, have been superseded, but by the imperious necessity of doing justice to his memory, which rises paramount to every other consideration. I shall conclude these observations with the language of an eminent Divine, which is too applicable to be omitted:

"Reputation, next to a good conscience, is the most valuable, from which indeed it naturally springs, and to which it of right belongs; the root lies out of the reach of injury; but the fruit so fair, so fragrant, and so beauteous, that, alas! hangs exposed to the assault of every passer-ger.

ger. The meanest, as he passes along, may throw a stone upwards; and laugh to see the prize fall, though he cannot gather it."

EDWARD SPENCER CURLING.

"Blackheath, March 21, 1810.

GENTLEMEN,

"The author of the paragraph inserted in the *Obituary of the Gentleman's Magazine* for November last, respecting the mode by which the possession of the Offley Holes Estate in Hertfordshire came to my late father, having declined to afford any explanation whatever, although he has been repeatedly applied to for that purpose; and, as the perusal of the article, in the manner in which it is worded, must necessarily induce impressions unfavourable to the memory of my lamented parent, and distressing to the feelings of his family; I feel it my duty to call upon you to state most fully all the particulars regarding the possession of the Estate alluded to, and of the subsequent conduct of my father, in the disposal of the residue of its value.

"I am, Gentlemen, your obedient and very humble servant,

EDWARD SPENCER CURLING.

"To Messrs. Bennetts and Greaves, King's Arms Yard, Coleman Street."

"King's Arms Yard, March 22, 1810.

DEAR SIR,

"In compliance with your request, we beg to state to you the particulars you require, respecting the Offley Holes Estate; the manner in which your late worthy father became possessed of it, his conduct after the death of Mr. Rose Beckford; and to pledge ourselves for the authenticity of the statement.

"The late Mr. Rose Beckford, one of the illegitimate children of Alderman Beckford, borrowed, about the year 1795, of your father Mr. Robert Curling, the sum of £2000. On a mortgage of the Offley Holes Estate, which was then considered to be worth about £7000. About six years after this transaction, Mr. Rose Beckford died intestate. A question then arose, upon which the opinions of the Solicitor of the Treasury and some of the most eminent legal advisers of that time were taken, whether, by Mr. Beckford's death, he being illegitimate, a bachelor, and

dying intestate, the Estate did not escheat to the Crown? After considerable trouble and expence, it was at length decided, that the Estate, *was not* escheated to the Crown, but became legally, though not "*by force of Law*," the property of Mr. Curling. These are the particulars as to the mode by which your late father became possessed of the Offley Holes Estate; and we proceed to add such information, on the disposal of the residue of it, after the death of Mr. Beckford, as came within our knowledge.

"Mr. Curling having heard that Mr. Rose Beckford had left an illegitimate daughter, of about seven years of age, immediately took the necessary measures to ascertain the fact: and, after diligent search, discovered her in a remote village in Bedfordshire, *unprotected and totally unprovided for*; whereupon Mr. Curling committed her to the care of a respectable person; and also had the Offley Holes Estate valued, in order to make some arrangement for her future advantage: The value being fixed, Mr. Curling, after deducting the principal and interest due to him, and the expences that had been incurred in the improvement of the Estate, invested the surplus in the Public Funds in the names of Trustees, for the benefit of the said child, who has ever since that period been at a respectable boarding-school, deriving the advantages of a liberal education, and receiving the countenance and protection of the various branches of Mr. Curling's family. To these facts we can speak with accuracy; and have a sincere gratification in communicating them to you.

"We remain, Dear Sir, very respectfully, your obedient humble servants, BENNETTS AND GREAVES.

"To Edw. Curling, Esq. Blackheath."

MR. UREAN,

March 25.

IT is a very common complaint with some that our Schools, and particularly our Public Schools, want discipline; and, as people generally fix the blame upon him who holds the most conspicuous situation; they consider the Master as chiefly in fault. But perhaps you will not be surprised when I say, that the parents are chiefly in fault; and that by undue indulgence they not only injure their

their children, but render the anxious life of a Schoolmaster still more anxious.

The indulgence I have now particularly in view is, that of much pocket-money; an evil altogether beyond the reach of any Master's power or authority; for, if parents will grant it, he cannot possibly prevent them. There is not any cause that operates more strongly for the destruction of discipline, learning, and morals among boys, than granting them much pocket-money; for they feel school almost insupportable; they are too much employed in feasting, to prepare their lessons, or to think of their studies more than the fear of punishment extorts from them; and too often they employ their money in obtaining *vicious* pleasures.

It is frequently the case, that when a boy returns to school after a vacation, he brings with him £10. or more, of money, to be laid out as he pleases; he does that, he has a weekly allowance; the consequence of which is, that he continually keeps going, and stuffing himself with meat, and trash of every kind, till he becomes too dainty to eat good and wholesome food. His health is injured, and his taste vitiated; he will not be satisfied with a plain and healthy diet; and perhaps he sends a letter home, informing his *Dear Mamma*, that his food at school is so bad that he cannot eat it.

Boys whose pockets are always well filled with money must take time to spend it; they cannot feel satisfied to let it remain with them—it is unreasonable to expect they should; they therefore hire others to do their work, and bribe their poorer schoolfellows, who are better scholars, because of their poverty, to write their exercises, or help them to get their lessons. When they come home, their parents wonder they are not more improved; the Master is blamed for inattention; they think their boys quick because they are pert and impudent, but cannot conceive that their own improper indulgence is the great cause of their ignorance and bad behaviour. It is a rare thing to find a boy happy at school, who is allowed much pocket-money; he feels above the rest who have less than he, and treats them

often with contempt; which naturally leads them to retaliate upon him. He wonders why he, who has so much money, should be doomed to obey the rules of a school, and is therefore always endeavouring to break them, or mortified because he cannot do it with impunity. I have almost always found, that boys whose allowance was small, were the most healthy, the most studious, the most docile, and the most happy. Is it not then surprising, that parents should so conspire against their children's good, and the Master's authority and peace, as to allow them sums of money, which will, for the most part, be improperly expended? Were I to give a scale of allowance, it should be, under 12 years of age, sixpence *per week*; from 12 to 15, one shilling; and from 15 to leaving school, one shilling and sixpence; out of which they should always be made to pay the fines which the rules of the school might impose, and to which they should receive no additions when they come to school after a vacation.

I hope this may be of use to some parents, who seem to take much pains to injure the health, learning, and morals of their children.

Yours, &c. A SCHOOLMASTER.

MR. URBAN, March 20.

THE Antients were of opinion that Crows, having once paired and had young, are faithful to one another; and that, on the death of the one, the other generally lives a solitary life, and sometimes dies of vexation. Can any of your intelligent Readers say how far this is a fact?

Yours, &c. JAMES HALL.

#### SINGULAR CUSTOMS IN THE MANOR OF PAMBER.

*Basingstoke, March 23.*

THE Court-leet holden annually for the manor of Pamber, near Basingstoke in Hampshire, is opened *sub dio*, in a small piece of ground, called *Lady Mead* (probably a corruption of *Law-day mead*); which belongs to the tything-man for the year. Thence an adjournment is made to a neighbouring public-house. The proceedings of the Court are recorded on a *piece of wood* called a *Telly*, about three feet long, and an inch and a half square, furnished every year by the Steward.

Steward. These tallies do not seem to be well calculated to preserve the records inscribed upon them; as one which I have seen for the year 1745, was worm-eaten, and part of the writing had become illegible. Some years ago, when their number had accumulated, many of them were burnt, being considered as useless lumber. In a law-suit at Winchester one of these singular records was produced in evidence; which occasioned a Counsellor on the opposite side of the question to denominate it a *wooden cause*. The Lord of the Manor is chosen annually; to whom belong stray cattle, &c. and who has a right to hunt and hawk as far as Windsor.

The custom of commencing the Court in the open air may not be peculiar to this Manor; as similar ones are mentioned in Dr. Plott's *Natural History of Oxfordshire*, and in Hutchinson's *Cumberland*. Whether the wooden records may be altogether singular, I know not. Probably Blount's "*Fragmenta Antiquitatis; or Antient Tenures of Land, and Jocular Customs of some Manors*" (which I have not an opportunity of consulting), may mention similar cases, if any such exist. The custom, however, appears to be a remnant of remote antiquity. The *Tally-writer* (teller) of the Exchequer is still an office. Shakspeare makes Jack Cade say, in accusation of Lord Sands (Henry VI. Part 2.), "Whereas, before our forefathers had no other books but the *score* and the *tally*, thou hast caused *printing* to be used, and, contrary to the King, his crown, and dignity, thou hast built a *paper-mill*."—Solon's laws, which were to continue in force for a hundred years, were written upon *wooden tables*, which might be turned round in the oblong cases which contained them. They were called *cyrbes*, as Aristotle tells us; and Cratinus, the comic Poet, thus spoke of them:

"By the great names of Solon and of Draco, [pulse.]  
Whose *cyrbes* now but serve to *boil our*  
Mavor's PLUTARCH, Life of Solon, p. 58.

The *Scytale Laconica* was a little round staff, on which the Lacedaemonians used to write their secret letters. In the Apocrypha, 2 Esdras, xiv. 24, 31, 44, we read of *books made of box-*

*trees*, written, *in the field*; and Horace has *leges incidere ligna*.—Perhaps some of your Correspondents may be able to throw farther light on the origin of this custom, as observed in the Manor of Pamber.

There is another singular custom in the same neighbourhood, which may perhaps be amusing to your Readers. When the head of a family who keeps bees, dies, it is usual for a person, after the decease of the owner of the bees, to repair to the hives, and, gently tapping them, to say:

"Bees, bees, awake!

Your Master is dead;

And another you must take."

This ceremony is performed from the supposition, that otherwise the bees would either all die, or fly away. Can any of your Readers refer to any probable origin of this custom? Is it any relic of Popish superstition? Some strange stories of bees, from Popish writers, are mentioned in Butler's *Treatise on Bees*. J. J.

MR. URBAN, March 16.

A CORRESPONDENT, p. 8, desires information respecting Richard Lawrence, esq. who wrote, "*The Interest, &c. of Ireland in 1682-3.*" I have ever understood, on the authority of a deceased Essex friend, the friend also of Morant, that the above Writer was a near relation of John Lawrence, esq. at that period member for the borough of Colchester; which borough his ancestors had repeatedly represented in the course of the previous century or two.

As to the *Fiorin Grass*, of which (in the same page) Cultor desires a coloured and accurate print, I desire to say a few words, with a public view merely, and from no disrespect to the worthy gentleman who wishes to promote its culture in England. The genuine seed may easily be procured for an experiment; but the following reasons may safely be presumed to operate forcibly against its culture. It has been tried, and relinquished from its extreme coarseness, and from the certain experience, that, upon any land, more valuable grass may be raised.

On the *Daucus*, or wild carrot, I can also speak from experience, as a supposed remedy in the Gravel. Twenty years ago it grew in extreme abundance on my grounds; and



and, having then a most violent and lasting fit of the Gravel, I tried it in large quantities nearly a fortnight, without the smallest perceptible benefit. In many of these old botanical specifics, there is no other effect but gross deception; and the best of them have been long since superseded by more efficacious, and equally safe remedies. A late trial has been made, or is now making, by a very famous bookseller, to revive all the exploded stuff of the nursery in this line, and of the old Lady's Bountifuls; but, however it may impose on the unwary for a season, its end may easily be guessed. Cobwebs and spiders cured agues 50 years ago, and Kevenhuller hats were worn; but soon both the cure for agues and the hats went out of fashion. Both have been lately revived, and may again soon cease to be the fashion.

In p. 22, Mr. Rusher enquires for the most durable mending of the Banbury roads. I conceive he will never find any more advantageous than *semi-vitrified* bricks, and of a large size; the superstructure, gravel. As to the Duty, if the existing law be unfavourable, application should be made to the Legislature for an exemption on the peculiar locality of the case. The abundance of brick-making materials in the vicinity would render a brick foundation the most advantageous in point of cheapness, and it would be assuredly so in the still more important point of utility.

Another Correspondent recommends *Tar* as a protection to fruit-trees, against the depredations of Ants, on the strength of the late Mr. Astle's experience. Perhaps neither Mr. Astle nor himself have considered this matter in its proper light. Did either of them ever know the Ants touch sound fruit? Perhaps no man ever did. Their prey is the insects upon blighted fruit or blossoms, and upon fruit corrupted by being first pecked and wounded by birds. In the case of blights, Ants are actually serviceable; and probably their ever doing harm to fruit is hypothetical. Instead of taking pains to tar the trees against Ants, such pains should be employed in washing and removing the early blights and insects' *ova* from the trees, together with subsequently the damaged and

decaying fruits. The poor harmless Ants may then be suffered to take their course; which will assuredly not be up such cleansed fruit-tree.

I am here inclined to take a leap into the European Magazine, I think of the same month; where a writer, under the signature of a *Grub-in-Ink*, is misusing his wit upon the Farmers or Dealers in Corn, on the presumption that the present report of the Grub and Wire-worms doing great damages to the young wheats is a mere report raised to favour the purposes of that which is stupidly called monopoly. Were this Writer to inspect the many hundreds of acres of wheat which have lately passed under my examination, and the far greater part of which has actually been ploughed up and re-sown, he would change his tone. The truth is, there are, ever have, and ever will be, many persons very capable and intelligent on some subjects, at the same time extremely silly, unintelligent, and absurd in others; and most of that which has been written by metropolitan residents on rural subjects, more especially the above popular branch of such subjects, has likewise been the purest nonsense. As to the farmers discovering disease in their crops, they seldom, perhaps never, discover it until very late; nor can the early appearance of it be, by any means, hammered into their heads: but the absolute destruction of the plant cannot fail to arouse their torpid faculties.

Yours, &c. CLERIC. OXON.

MR. URBAN, March 10.

THE dreadful accident which lately occurred in the Church at Liverpool is well calculated to call forth, and *imperiously demands*, the immediate attention of all those whose peculiar province it is to take care that our Churches and Chapels are places of safety. But, Sir, there is in some parishes an apathy, not less to be lamented than difficult to account for, one instance of which has arisen within my knowledge, too glaring and criminally neglectful to pass without particular notice. I therefore trouble you with the facts; which, by your making public, may be the means of rousing the proper officers of the place from their lethargy, and thereby prevent the recurrence of a similar event

event to that which we have had so recently to deplore. Be it known to you then, Mr. Urban, that the Church to which I particularly allude has long been in a state of decay; that, upwards of seven years ago, an eminent Architect was employed to survey the building, and report thereupon; he did so, and pronounced it to be in a *dangerous state*; there then was a small crack in the East window of the Tower, which, with the general ruinous condition of the edifice, induced the Architect to direct that the bells should no more be rung, till the Tower was repaired. For 12 months the bells were not rung; but from that period to the present time, the ringing has gone on as usual, although, from the first, not one shilling, I am informed, has been laid out in the necessary reparation, and the crack in the Tower considerably enlarged. Since the survey, £180. has been expended in an organ, and £500. in ornamenting the Church, the roof of which, in the event of the Tower falling, must inevitably be destroyed. Yours, &c. E. W. P.

Mr. Urban, Feb. 14.

THE Author of that elegant and much-esteemed work, intitled, "*Chrysal, or the Adventures of a Guinea.*" has hitherto, or at least till within a few months, remained wholly unknown. A work that displays so intimate a knowledge of the world, so much acuteness, joined with erudition, can lay a fair claim to immortality; how great a pity therefore would it be, that it should pass on to posterity unaccompanied by the name of him whose labours produced it! A brief and imperfect sketch of the life of Charles Johnston is the only tribute I am able to offer; and this, I am confident, you will have a satisfaction in recording in those pages which have so long flourished, and which I sincerely trust

"Nec poterit ferrum, nec edax abolere vetustas."

To some able Correspondent I shall leave the arduous, though not unpleasant task, of tracing him through the chequered scenes of his life; contenting myself with giving to your Readers the few following notices, which I have been able to collect.

Ireland, a country so remarkable for the number of eminent Statesmen,

Lawyers, and Philosophers, which it has produced, gave birth to Charles Johnston, esq. His descent was to be traced from a branch of the Johnstons of Annandale; and he was well known to be the next, though distant heir to the now dormant Marquisate of Annandale; but he was prudently withheld from asserting his claims to the Peerage, on account both of the slenderness of his own circumstances, and of the property attached to the title being insufficient to support its dignity. After having received a good classical education, he was called to the Bar, and came over to England to practise his profession; but, being unfortunately prevented by deafness from attending the Courts, he confined himself to the employment of a Chamber-council. The talents of a Chamber-council, however great, are seldom generally known; and a Barrister who is precluded from obtaining fame in the public forum, if he has not a very extensive acquaintance, and powerful friends, has little chance of deriving much emolument from his labours. Such being the situation of Mr. Johnston, which in a short time rendered his circumstances much embarrassed, he was glad of embracing any other employment, in which his talents, genius, and comprehensive mind, could produce an adequate provision. He accordingly embarked for Bengal in May 1782, with Captain Charles Mears, in the *Brilliant*; and, as a small return for that gentleman's friendship, which he had long and happily enjoyed, he superintended the finishing of the education of his two children, a son\* and daughter, both during the voyage, and after their arrival in India. In the August following the departure of the *Brilliant*, she was wrecked off Johanna, an island situated between Madagascar and the continent of Africa. The circumstances attendant on this truly melancholy event need not be here

\* Afterwards a captain in the 2d Bombay European Regiment, and aid-de-camp to Sir Ralph Abercrombie; whose public thanks, with those of the Army, he received; for his gallant conduct at the time that that General's army and Lord Cornwallis's were expected to join. He fell in April 1799, before Seringapatam, under General James Stuart of the 72d Regiment.

recited,

recited; it will suffice to say, that succour was in 11 hours procured from the neighbouring islands; and that after 40 of the crew had perished, and the ship foundered, Captain Mears, with his son and daughter, together with Mr. Johnston and others, were, by the blessing of God, rescued, and ultimately reached India. In that country he hoped to turn to a better account the talents with which he was so happily gifted; nor was he disappointed in his expectations. The great success which his first literary attempt, *Chrysal*, met in England, encouraged him to adhere steadily to composition. The two first volumes of that Work, which can only properly be termed a British *Classick*, were written for amusement during a visit at Mount Edgcombe in Devonshire, the seat of the late Earl of Mount Edgcombe; to that nobleman he presented a key to the characters delineated in the Work, as he also did to Capt. Mears. On his return to London from Devonshire, he was induced, from the scantiness of his circumstances, to sell his production to Johnson the bookseller, who, from the unprecedented demand made for it, strongly urged his writing two additional volumes: with this the Author complied; and, in the course of a few weeks, swelled his performance to the size we now see it. He afterwards wrote a tragedy, which he presented to the Manager of one of the Theatres, in order to know whether it was likely to succeed in representation. The crafty Manager, perceiving it to be a very excellent piece, and knowing that our Author was unused to transactions of this nature, informed him, according to his practice (a very antient one, and one which, I understand, is not yet altogether obsolete), that it was of no value, and returned it; previously taking care to make a literal copy, which afterwards being clipped, and a little altered, was produced under another name, and, in the theatrical phrase, "was received with unbounded applause;" and, having had "a very great run," filled the pockets of the Managers. Against this shameful imposition Johnston remonstrated; but with what success I am uninformed. During his stay in India, I believe, he wrote a political work, intitled "*Juniper Jack*;" in which

he designated a certain Republican character now living; and he also wrote "*Arcaces, Prince of Betlis*."

As an essay writer, in the *Bengal Newspapers*, under the Greek signature of "*Onciropolos*," he gained many admirers; and of one of these *Newspapers* he at length became a joint proprietor; and, in the course of a few years, acquired very considerable property, which, being appropriated to building speculations, accumulated to an ample fortune. On the fruit of his labours, acquired with so much toil, he lived till about the year 1800; when, dying without issue, the greater part of his property; it is believed, fell into the hands of a distant relation of his wife, who had died previous to his leaving England, although he always mentioned his intention of appointing the two children of his truly valuable friend, Captain Mears, his heirs. Whether or not this intention was carried into effect, I know not; however, if it was, I have good reason to believe that no part has yet come into their possession.

Any account relative to the disposal of his fortune would, of course, be interesting to your numerous Readers; and I hope some Correspondents will favour us with such an account. CONSERVATOR S.

Mr. UREAN, March 31.

THE name of the late Rev. *Henry Homer* has so frequently graced your pages, that I make no scruple in transcribing for you an interesting Letter, written by one of the Family, and circulated among their friends. It may be superfluous to add Mr. Dibdin's Remark, "that Mr. Homer's Editions of the *Classics*, &c. are much esteemed for their peculiar accuracy and elegance." M. GREEN.

"Without wishing to impose upon you the least necessity of acting, or even to bias your inclination, I take the liberty of addressing a letter to you, on the subject of some Editions of the Latin Classics, that were published by my late brother Henry, Fellow of Emanuel College, Cambridge. In his life-time he had edited several, and at his decease he left several others unfinished. The most expensive and voluminous of these were, an Edition of *Livy*, in Eight Volumes, large octavo, and one of *Tacitus* in Four. My brother had printed off a small portion of the text of *Livy*, and the whole of that of *Tacitus*,  
and



*John Vertue*

Fig. 1.

*London. July 29. 1792*



DRINGTON CHAPEL, WARWICKSHIRE. N.E.

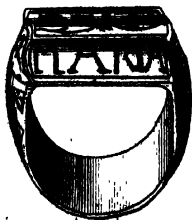


Fig. 5.



Fig. 4.



and had just begun a new Index to the latter, when he died of a decline, which was certainly hastened, if not occasioned, by too close an attention to his literary pursuits. My Father, who survived him but a few weeks, continued the Works, which were then in the press, as long as he lived; and at his decease, my brother Dr. Homer, myself, and some others of the Family, completed the Editions that were left unfinished. They have now been published for more than 12 years, and the sale of them has been so unequal to our expectations, that we have hitherto lost by them more than £3000. This is a very heavy loss to one family; and it is more severely felt by us, because the hazard was incurred, not by ourselves, but by our departed Brother. From respect to his memory, and from the natural wish to prevent the total loss of what he had already done, we were induced to finish the plan, which he had laid out; and with great fatigue to ourselves we composed a thick octavo volume of Index to the Works of Tacitus, and completed an Edition of Livy, which he had just begun. As the expence of advertising books is very great, and as no advertisement could be so drawn up as to express fully the most material circumstances that attended these publications, I thought proper, by way of giving some notoriety to the Works, to print a letter, which might admit of an easy circulation amongst those, with whom I had any connexion or acquaintance. I am very far from requesting of any one that he should put himself to the expence of purchasing what might be useless to him; but if he could combine any advantage or amusement to himself, with the promotion of the interest of our Family, or could recommend the Books to any Public Library, I should think myself obliged by such assistance, and honoured by such encouragement of Literature.

"Your obedient humble servant,  
"P. HOMER."

Mr. URBAN, March 27.

A PORTRAIT of Mr. Vertue, the celebrated Engraver, is engraved in Lord Orford's fourth quarto volume; and Mr. Stevenson of Norwich possesses a spirited head of him, nearly a profile, in chalk by Richardson 1735, demy, quarto size; also a half-length octavo size by himself 1741, eight, but well touched in chalk, holding a miniature of the Earl of Oxford, sitting in a library before a table, on which are prints, coins and medals, palette and pencils, engraving tools, &c. Charles the First's bust over the chimney-piece, GENT. MAG. April, 1810.

and in a little ornamental compartment, "*Honor alit artes*;" face, three quarters.

Mr. Vertue would have had more admirers as an Engraver, if his style had been more spirited; but the Antiquary and the Historian, who prefer truth to elegance of design, and correctness to bold execution, have properly appreciated his Works; and have placed that ingenious Artist, in point of professional industry at least, next to his predecessor Hollar. The late Earl of Orford (better known as Horace Walpole) was well acquainted with, and has done justice to his modesty, his industry, his good sense, and his piety. He has digested the valuable materials which Mr. Vertue got together with great labour and expence; he has formed them into an interesting "Histological Catalogue of Engravers," and closed the whole with a copious list of Mr. Vertue's Works. By this means, he has offered up a grateful tribute to our ingenious countryman; who had done the same for that invaluable Artist, Wenceslaus Hollar. But I do not find that his Lordship, in the above Work, or any Writer who has mentioned Mr. Vertue, has, in the list of his friends and patrons, recorded the name of Maurice Johnson, esq. the father of the Gentlemen's Society at Spalding; a title which his genuine knowledge, and love of Learning and the Fine Arts, eminently qualified him to support.

Being possessed of a Letter to that gentleman, equally expressive of Mr. Vertue's obligations and gratitude to him, I send it, in justice to them both, for insertion in your valuable Magazine; which, like the graver of Mr. Vertue, has rescued many a precious morsel from oblivion. I hope it will be acceptable to your Readers, especially if you give them a correct etching of FRIAR BACON's head, which makes a part of the Contents. (See it in Plate II.) Yours, &c. S. W.

"Dear Sir, Lond. July 29, 1734.

"Your kind and obliging letter has much more than repaid the courtesy you intended me of a visit, which I could no ways expect, but with your conveniency, when you had spare time on your hands. Though that may not happen so soon as I desire

sire it, still your kind and friendly sentiments on those few things I have heretofore shewn you, encouraged me then to wish for an opportunity of hearing your opinion about some others lately come into my hands; and that I know not how long they may continue with me, they being Marbles, Roman, with inscriptions, and two antique brass statues. Our Society has adjourned. Mr. West is gone to France. Messrs. Gale are out of town. But, in relation to your request, I wish this sketch may be of any use; the original, from which I drew that I have, is painted in oil-colours, upon a thick board; the ground blue; the habit of a dark or black; the whole picture not quite so big as the life. It is now at Knowle, the seat of the Duke of Dorset, in Kent. With this picture of Bacon are also, in the same gallery, many other learned men of early time in Europe; all probably collected early in Queen Elizabeth's time, by Thomas Sackville, afterwards Earl of Dorset, and Lord Treasurer, before he died: a Nobelman excellent for his great learning and other noble endowments. His picture I am now about to engrave, and that of his great-grandson, the right noble Duke of Dorset, now Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

I have lately made a tour for a few days, and have seen Mr. Willis's collection of English Coins, which are very perfect, and in a great number; especially amongst his silver, he has a great many scarce pieces: and in my ramble have seen those admirable remains of the Arundel Collection of Marbles, Statues, Busts, Altars, Bas-relievos, &c. now in the possession of the Lord Pomfret, with many other fine Paintings, there and at other places.

Mr. Folkes is in Norfolk; for his use I borrowed a small piece of gold, a coin of King James the First, from Mr. Willis; but still want one small piece more, to complete a plate of that King's coin that I am about; that is, a quarter piece of gold of King James, with "JACOB. D. G. ANG. SCOT. F. R. M. REX." These pieces were coined in the very beginning of his reign. The whole and the half piece we have; but want the quarter. The other sceptre pieces have "MAG.

ANIT. FR." &c.; which were struck the succeeding years of his reign.

"Sir, wishing you all the pleasure of seeing daily improvements in your young Academists, that they may cultivate so fine and rare an opportunity, and distinguish themselves to the world in a virtuous and eminent degree, that we may both live to see it, that you may have the felicity of their grateful acknowledgments, are, Dear Sir, the hearty wishes of your affectionate and obliged humble servant to command, (GEO. VERTUE.

To Maurice Johnson, esq.  
at Spalding, Lincolnshire."

MR. URBAN, *Old Town, Stratford-upon-Avon, Jan. 3.*

WITHIN the parish of Old Stratford, Warwickshire, is the hamlet of Bishopton (originally spelt *Bishopesdone*), antiently belonging to the Bishops of Worcester, and situated, as Dugdale says, "at the foot of an indifferent hill, as the syllable done, or done, imports." (*Antiquities of Warwickshire*, 1st edit. p. 525.) It was granted by Sampson, Bishop of Worcester, temp. Hen. 1. to Frethericus, or Fratic, de Bissopesdone; as is sufficiently evident from the certificate of the succeeding Bishop, recorded in the Red Book of Worcester, 12 Hen. II. "lati sunt feoffati de dominico a tempore Sansonis Episcopi; Frederic de Bissopdon, 1 mil." &c.; and continued for some centuries in the Bishopton family, who were of considerable eminence in this County. I send you the North-East view of Bishopton Chapel of Ease (*see Fig. 2.*); which is a very antient structure, as appears by its ordination, made in the reign of King John, in the presence of Maugerius, Bishop of Worcester, by Sir William de Bishopdon, knight; the Parson of the Mother Church of Stratford-upon-Avon being allowed to appoint the Priest serving in the Chapel; who, in 37 Hen. VIII. had the small tithes of the village for his salary, which appears by the Commissioners' certificate then made of the value of all religious establishments in Warwickshire and Leicestershire, now in my possession; being apparently the same to which Dugdale, in his *Antiquities of Warwickshire*, frequently refers. As this Chapel of Ease is now become miserably

miservably dilapidated, I could wish to have its external appearance preserved in your Magazine; and more particularly so, as it will be speedily demolished, Collections by Briefs having been already made towards erecting a new one. The North and South entrances are under two low Saxon doorways, unornamented; the Nave, or body of the Chapel, is divided from the Chancel by a Pointed arch; over which is a kind of perforated turret, supporting an insignificant bell, and surmounted by a cross. An octagonal stone font, probably of very early date, remains in the Chapel (*Fig. 3.*); in the South wall of the Chancel is a piscina (*Fig. 4.*), and near it is a small Gothic window; but as all interments of the dead, mortuaries, and oblations, were made to the mother Church, there are no armorial bearings, tombs, or monumental inscriptions; nor indeed any thing farther, excepting the antiquity of the building, demanding the observation of an Antiquary.

Yours, &c.

R. B. W.

MR. URBAN, *Reading, March 20.*

I SEND you a curious Seal, which, if you think fit to engrave (*see Fig. 5.*), I hope some of your ingenious Correspondents will be kind enough to explain.

II.

*An Historical Survey of the Ecclesiastical Antiquities of FRANCE.*

Letter IV.

MR. URBAN,

“ARCHITECT’s” next animadversions are directed against that part of the description of St. Germain des Prez, which represents the interior of the Church as “low and gloomy; being principally lighted by small windows, resembling those of a Saxon building.” “To say,” he exclaims, “that the windows of our Saxon buildings are small, is an assertion as false, as that his knowledge of our Antiquities was futile and trifling.” Before “Architect” commences his next libel, I would seriously exhort him to learn to express himself with something like coherence; his last sentence (if by the ingenuity of Grammar it can be tortured into a meaning) contains, little as he dreamt it, a compliment, instead of a reflexion; but, taking the will for the deed, I feel per-

suaded that my Readers will rejoice to find this perverse Critick appropriating indelicately to himself epithets, which he would, had he known how, have applied to the Author of the “Survey.” I have mentioned in a former Letter, the extreme paucity of undoubted Saxon remains; we are not however left totally in the dark; the Conventual Church at Ely, at the time Mr. Bentham had it engraved, contained no less than 15 openings for windows, of which the stone-work remained in its original state; and that these openings can only be termed small, will be best seen by a reference to Mr. Bentham’s well-known Work; yet this was an edifice on which neither cost nor skill was spared. Of the other Churches of this country which have the best title to be considered as Saxon, or rather as still retaining some Saxon remains, such as Tickenhoe (*now rebuilt*), Barfreston, Darwick, Gillingham, and Runcton Holm, to which perhaps Stewkeley and Ilke, with two of three other Parish Churches, may be added; not one contains a window otherwise than small and mean, when compared with those of a Norman or Gothic Church; nor is there any reason to suppose, that the East and West windows were of larger dimensions than those of the sides. As to “Architect’s” instances of Durham and Tewkesbury, he might just as well have gone to the Abbey Church, Bath, or to King’s College Chapel, Cambridge, for his Saxon proofs. Mr. Whittington’s remark upon the windows was in fact as correct, as “Architect’s” ideas upon the subject are evidently vague and confused.

With regard to the “round point,” a term which “Architect” is at a loss to comprehend, it applies to the East end of the Church; which in France is indifferently named the *Chevet*, or round point. “Chevet de l’Eglise est la partie qui termine le chœur, le plus souvent du figure rond; du Latin, abbas; c’est ce que les anciens appelloient *rond point*.” Vide Encyclopédie des Sciences et des Arts. Had Architect but the most trivial general knowledge of the subject upon which he pretends to lay down laws, I should not be obliged to annoy my Readers with these school-boy references. His next complaint is of the want of professional description; but had



had he attended to the popular nature of the Work, or properly considered that it is what it professes to be; an *Historical*, not an *Architectural* Survey, he might have spared himself this groundless exposure of his ill-humour. I pass in silence his observations on St. Genevieve, Chap. II.; they rest solely on Mr. Whittington's intention to decry the works of England, by which intention that gentleman, as I have already fully shown, was never for a moment actuated.

Upon Chap. III. I am compelled to notice not only gross error, but also *misrepresentation*. Mr. Whittington expresses his admiration of the Arch, or flying buttresses, of the Church of St. Denis; on which "Architect" asserts his belief, that the idea of them was borrowed from those of "Westminster Abbey, erected by Henry III. 1245, thirty-six years prior to the completion of St. Denis." That this statement bears very much the complexion of a fraud will be clearly seen, on a reference to the respective dates of the two Churches. Westminster Abbey (Edward the Confessor's Church being taken down) was begun by Henry III, 1245; the Choir finished, 1285. In 1299, the building was defaced by fire; and repaired and completed by Edward I. and his successors. The extensive repairs of St. Denis (for the Eastern part of Suger's Church still remains) were begun by Eudes Clement in 1231, fourteen years before the earliest part of Westminster Abbey, and finished in 1281. It is highly improbable, therefore, that St. Denis should be indebted to Westminster Abbey for its arch-buttresses, or any other of its ornaments; and I must beg to fix the Reader's attention upon this instance (among many) of the *fairness* of "Architect's" mode of reasoning: whilst he omits to mention that St. Denis was both begun before, and finished before Westminster Abbey, he assumes the date of the *foundation* of the latter as the date of some of its exterior decorations; and refers the *similar* exterior decorations of the former, to the date of its *completion*. "Architect's" appeal to the Abbey Church of Malmesbury, as a work of the seventh century, evinces so gross an ignorance of every characteristic of the buildings of that age, that I am at

a loss for an answer that may prove intelligible to him; I will present him, however, in as few words as may be, with a *Canon*, which may not be wholly unuseful to him in his future Surveys of our antient Abbeys. The most complete satisfaction which can be obtained, in regard to the æra of an antient building, is where *Document* and *Style* point to the same period. This is the case with many of our Cathedrals; that of Salisbury, for instance, which is recorded to have been begun in 1220, and finished in 1258; for its style, we compare it with other contemporary religious edifices, and we find such an agreement, as leads us fully to acquiesce in the correctness of the record.

But, as *Style* and *Document* frequently hold a contradictory language, the question is, to which, in this case, must we attend; I assert, that the light which is afforded by the former, is of an infinitely more sure and decisive nature than the precarious testimony of the latter. Prejudice and omission are the perpetual stumbling-blocks of such as rely on *Document* alone; he who relies on *Style* alone, has at least not necessarily to contend with either of these evils. Let us now turn to the ruins of the Abbey Church at Malmesbury; which *Document*, as we are informed by "Architect," places in the year 675; *Style*, however, at the beginning of the twelfth century. But it may be objected, what is to determine as to *Style*? A question confessedly of considerable difficulty. The answer, nevertheless, is obvious; an examination, conducted on fair and rational principles, will lead to as much certainty as the subject requires or admits; for first, if neither the *form*, nor the *magnitude*, nor the *proportions* of the different parts of the building, nor its most prominent features, accord with any known edifice of the seventh century, nor with the descriptions of any such edifice, of which several are given with much exactness in different antient Writers, there is in this case strong presumption to conclude, that the building in question is not of that period; a presumption much strengthened by finding, that Transepts occur in the Church of Malmesbury. Now these were, in all probability, unknown in this country till the latter end of the tenth

tenth century. So much for dissimilarity of Style; but, secondly, there happens to be a period abounding with sacred edifices; many of which, in different degrees and particulars, do most strongly resemble in Style the Church of Malmesbury, and that period is the early part of the twelfth century. Let us now return to *Document*, which records a Church at Malmesbury of the seventh Century, and which also records such dilapidations of the said Church, at the latter end of the tenth Century, as to render it highly probable, that no part of the *original* structure now exists. It is true that no written testimony remains of the erection of any Church there at the beginning of the twelfth Century; but that this omission is of no material import, is well known to all who have had occasion to search into the records of our ancient religious foundations; the following particulars, however, are well known and recorded, and have been lately pointed out by an ingenious Artist, Mr. Britton; namely, that at the beginning of the 12th century, Malmesbury Abbey had a munificent and powerful Abbot, who was celebrated for the splendour and variety of his buildings; that he was nearly allied to two Ecclesiasticks, who filled, through his interest, the Sees of Lincoln and Ely; that both these Prelates greatly augmented their respective Cathedrals; and that a strong similarity in many particulars between these and Malmesbury may still be traced. These circumstances, added to what I have noticed above, will, I think, serve to shew how far *Document* may be attended to, and where we are compelled by common sense and judgment, to depart from it. In a dispute of 10 or 20 years, *Document* may be allowed to decide; in a difference of five hundred years, it cannot invalidate the more powerful evidence of *Style*. With much still to add, I am induced for the present to conclude, which I shall do, with requesting "Architect's" attention to a little story I remember to have heard on my first going to College. There had been, it seems, a dispute among the Cambridge Divines upon that knotty point, "the sleep of the soul;" in the course of which much learning and ingenuity were displayed. At length, a certain Doctor

thought fit to enter the lists, by preaching an elaborate discourse on the subject in debate, but with more zeal, it appeared, than discretion; for it was agreed on all hands, that whatever became of the controversy; *this* Doctor had proved to the general conviction, that *he* at least knew nothing of the matter.

Yours, &c. AN AMATEUR.

(To be continued.)

#### LETTER LXIV. ON PRISONS.

Le travail éloigne de nous trois grands maux,  
L'ennui, le vice, et le besoin. VOLTAIRE.

*Sambrook-court, March 23.*

**D**URING the progress of these Letters, frequent occasions have presented of noticing the lamentable state of Bridewell and Workhouses; as a contrast, let the attention be transferred to that of the Bridewell in Warwick, where industry is encouraged, and where the product of labour is appropriated to promote its exercise. It should, indeed, be contemplated by every magistrate and overseer in the kingdom.

HERE there is applied immediate pay for the product of labour.

HERE a room is set apart for convalescents.

HERE the men are regularly shaved, and supplied with a change of clothing; and their linen washed and mended by female prisoners.

HERE the women are clothed from the *Prison manufactures*.

HERE soap and towels are allowed to all the Prisoners.

HERE medical aid is administered in sickness.

HERE warm and cold baths, boilers, and ovens are constructed, with the requisites connected with them.

HERE the Act for the Preservation of Health, and Clauses against the Use of Spirituous Liquors, are exemplarily hung up.

HERE, when the prisoner is discharged, a donation is given, according to the distance from home, and the behaviour during confinement, with the addition of suitable clothing.

HERE, indeed, there is one objection, that the chapel is too small. More frequently in these histories, the chapels have been too big; or, in other words, they have not been attended by prisoner or clergyman.

We

We may, however, hope that, as the Prisons and Bridewell are so well constituted in most respects, the place for worship may be rendered adequate to the votaries.

J. C. LETTISON.

WARWICK. THE COUNTY GAOL.

Gaoler, *Henry Iatnall*; salary £300. Felons pay no fees; and for the conveyance of Transports he makes a bill; garnish, abolished.

Chaplain, *Rev. Hugh Laugharne*; duty, Sunday and Friday, prayers and sermon; salary, £50. for Gaol and Bridewell.

Surgeon, *Mr. Birch*; salary, £40. for Gaol and Bridewell.

Number of Prisoners, August 19, 1809, Debtors, 11, Felons, &c. 29.

Allowance. One pound and half of bread *per* day to all descriptions of prisoners. It is sent in loaves from the bakers, and I have always found them full weight. See *Remarks*.

REMARKS. At the entrance is the Turnkey's Lodge; the room over which, denominated the *Dead Room*, is so called from the executions which take place out of it. A small court-yard fronts the Gaoler's house, which is nearly in the centre of the building.

Master's-side Debtors have a court-yard 82 feet by 37; a day-room 20 feet by 16; and nine lodging-rooms about 10 feet square, for which they pay *as per* Table. Above-stairs are eighteen rooms of about the same size, and opening into passages only three feet wide.

Common-side Debtors have also a court exactly similar to the former; a day-room about 14 feet square; and three sleeping-rooms above-stairs furnished with chaff beds and two rugs each on the floor, for which they pay nothing.

Women Debtors have two rooms, the largest about 20 feet square, and the smaller 16 feet by nine, with bedding the same as the men, and allowed wood bedsteads with sacking bottoms: they have likewise a small court-yard.

Besides the stated allowance, Debtors receive from a legacy eight three-penny loaves twice a month, of which here is no memorial. It is regularly sent by *Bernard Dewes, esq.* of Welsh-bourn, in this county; who likewise gives annually one ton of coals to the Debtors, and one ton to the Felons,

at Christmas. Debtors also receive donations at Christmas yearly; which amounted in 1808 to £49. 7s. 4½d.

The Chapel is so partitioned off that the sexes are out of sight of each other. All the prisoners attended Divine Service when I was here in 1803 and 1809. Below the Chapel are two work-rooms, in one of which the men weave; and eight looms were employed: in the other, the women spin, and mend and wash for the men prisoners.

The Male Felons court-yard is 96 feet by 54; and that of the females 51 feet by 21; both well supplied with hard and soft water. The men have two day-rooms on the ground-floor, each 51 feet by 19 feet 6 inches; sixteen sleeping cells, and three solitary ones, each nine feet by six, and nine feet high, with arched roofs, divided by a passage five feet wide. On the first story are twenty-eight cells of the same size, separated by a wall, and a passage on each side of five feet wide. The second, third, and fourth stories, have each the same number of cells, divided in like manner, and of the same dimensions.

On the whole, therefore, here are 103 cells; of which 24 are called *double-cells*, as being twice the size of the rest, and to receive two prisoners. Two large cells, with fire-places and glazed windows, are set apart for the sick.

The Women Felons also have on the ground-floor one day-room, of 18 feet by 14; a wash-house and two sleeping-cells; and on the upper-story two sleeping-rooms of the same size as their day-rooms; and an Infirmary room with fire-places and glazed windows.

Felons here are allowed cast-iron bedsteads, covered with wood, chaff beds, and two rugs to each. Each cell has a double door; the inner of wood, the outer iron-grated. I must observe, that if the passages numbered 3, 4, 7, and 8, on the Felons side of this Prison had circular apertures at the end, it would greatly improve the ventilation. It is intended to have a separate court-yard for young offenders with a large room, and a workshop, which is very much wanted.

Here is a room for depositing the irons, and a warm and cold bath. The Old Dungeon (a descent of 31 steps) in this Gaol, is made use of for

*Debtors;*

*Deporters*; and adjoining to it is a subterraneous passage, through which the prisoners are brought into Court for trial.

The Act for Preservation of Health, and Clauses against Spirituous Liquors, are conspicuously hung up; and the whole Prison very clean.

Formerly the Debtors in common were used to receive thirty shillings a year from the rent of a house in the town. This, I understand, was a legacy; but am told it has been discontinued for many years. No memorial of it is hung up in the Gaol.

In the Debtors' court there is a poor's box, put up by Blacket Wise, esq.\* Sheriff, January 9, 1808; and on a board over it is inscribed:

Oh! ye whose hours exempt from sorrow flow, [woe!

Behold the seat of pain, and want, and Think, while your hands th' intreated alms extend,

That what to us ye give, to God ye lend.

THE COUNTY BRIDEWELL. Gaoler, *Joseph Chaplin*; salary £80. The County pays £40. to a Turnkey.

Number of Prisoners August 19, 1809, Males 45, Females 31, six children, and a lunatick.

Allowance. One pound and a half of bread per day.

*Remarks.* The Keeper's house has his garden in front, and commands a view of the two court-yards: that for Men is 99 feet by 36; that for women 87 feet by 15; and both are well supplied with hard and soft water.

Here are likewise two courts for male and female Vagrants, about 21 feet each by 12, with a sleeping-cell in each about 10 feet square.

On the basement-story of the Men's side is a weaver's shop, containing a loom, six spinning-wheels, a carding-machine, and a twisting-mill; and close to it, a combing and sorting room. In another room above-stairs are seven other looms, ten spinning-wheels, a small carding-machine, and a warping-mill. On the basement-story also in a new adjoining building, are a dye-house, with stoves, and a wash-house, with a staircase at each end.

\* This gentleman has likewise given to poor Debtors the last two winters a joint of meat, a quantity of garden-stuff, and one cwt. of coals.

On a second and principal story is a spinning-room, extending the whole length of the building, capable of containing about thirty spinning-wheels, of which 15 were at work when I made my visit. The upper or attick-story has a room to deposit the manufactured goods, and an Infirmary for the Women.

The centre building on the basement-story has a warm and cold bath, an oven, and a boiler, with pipes to convey water from the reservoir. The principal story has two day-rooms, one for the men, the other for the women, that open into their several court-yards; and to each of which the County allow one cwt. of coals per day in the winter, and half a cwt. in the summer months. Likewise, a room set apart for male convalescents, to which firing is also allowed; and one solitary cell, about seven feet square.

Over these is the chamber-story, in which are the Chapel, three sleeping-cells, and a sleeping-room about 15 feet square; and on the same floor two other lodging-rooms for women, of about 16 feet by 14, and two cells seven feet square. The Gaoler supplies those prisoners who pay 1s. 6d. per week, with a bed, sheets, blankets, and a rug.

The attick-story, on the men's side, has a sleeping-room 30 feet by 16, with partitions on the floor; and a sick-room 16 feet by 14, furnished with wood turn-up bedsteads, chaff beds, and two rugs each. Adjoining to the latter is a small room about seven feet square, with a fire-place, to prepare and warm their victuals.

The women's side contains two rooms of 16 feet by 14 each, and a smaller, like that for the men, seven feet square.

The Chapel is partitioned off for the sexes, but is much too small for this populous and sometimes crowded Prison. The Prisoners are all required to attend Divine Service, unless prevented by sickness.

The men have their barber weekly, and clean linen once a week, which is washed and mended by women prisoners; the County allows soap and towels for all. In sickness, the Surgeon orders whatever is proper at the County expence.

The women are generally supplied with clothing from the Prison manufactures,

factures, which is given to them when discharged.

The following document is worthy of record :

*"Various Articles manufactured in House of Correction at Warwick."*

"The combing of wool; carding ditto; spinning it; and also jerseys and linen from flax; weaving of carpets; linsey for petticoats; tammies and linen cloth; horse-girth webbing; rugs, blankets, and horse clothing.

*Earnings and Rewards.*

Earnings, from Jan. 1, 1808, to Jan. 1, 1809,.....£. 319 19s. 1d.  
Rewards ..... 54 13 1  
Commitments during the same period, 259.

The average number of working hands about fifty.- All Prisoners who work have two-pence or three-pence in a shilling out of their earnings, which is paid them weekly.

When a prisoner is discharged, a donation is given, according to the distance from home, and behaviour during confinement: and one or two shirts or shifts, a pair of shoes or a jacket, are presented to such as have been six months imprisoned.

The Act for Preservation of Health, and Clauses against Spirituous Liquors, are exemplarily hung up. The Prison whitewashed once a year, and kept very clean. Seven Prisoners only on the Sick List in 1809; when I made my last visit. JAMES NEILD.

MR. URBAN, April 10.

THERE are two Letters respecting Cambridge in your last Volume, on both which I cannot help making some remarks. I was prevented sending them to you before.

Stephanus, p. 1125, begins with a comparison between Oxford and Cambridge, and, without deciding which has the preference, most unexpectedly ends with remarks on the Fellow Commoner's gown. He thinks that a greater number of students would flock to its standard, if this objection, which he calls serious, was done away. Surely this must be a very strange fancy; and I cannot think there would be a single one added to the number of students on this account. For is any one under the necessity of being admitted a Fellow Commoner? It is a distinction intended for men of fortune, (though numbers of gentlemen are admitted pensioners, which

is quite a sufficiently genteel distinction,) who are supposed to be well able to afford the expence. If people (as is unfortunately in the present times too often the case) will aspire to situations and distinctions above what their circumstances can afford, and experience, as they certainly will, inconveniences from it, whom are they to blame but themselves? Antient habits and costumes, and antient usages, are not, I think, hastily to be changed, for the accommodation of such aspiring sort of people; and why are not other expences attached to Fellow Commoners mentioned as well as the gown?

I have been long conversant with Cambridge, and never before heard of this objection. He seems to know little about Cambridge, when he calls the Fellow Commoner's gown silk; and talks of allowing a small portion of gold to the purple instead of silver, which are appropriate to Fellow Commoners of Trinity. Thus much for Mr. Stephanus.

Your other Correspondent, p. 1211, begins with remarking, that his observations are founded on actual experience. I beg leave to remark likewise, that my observations, most of which are contrary to his, are founded on experience too. With respect to the situation and soil of the place, no soil is much more luxurious, and the situation, I think, is not much flatter than Oxford. The pure and invigorating air of Oxford cannot be exceeded by the pure and invigorating air of Gogmagog Hills, which meeting the softer, denser air of the Fens, (which, however, are farther distant,) form together as healthy an atmosphere as almost any place can boast of. I will here introduce my experience, and of which I have positive knowledge, that sickness and deaths at the University are exceedingly scarce and rare; which, considering the madness and folly of youth so collected together, is very remarkable, and surely very much in favour of the healthiness of the situation. Besides, since the improvements in the Fens, which have so extensively taken place of late years, there are no stagnant waters to poison the air with noxious vapours, as he may suppose formerly to have been the case, any more than there are about Oxford, which appeared to me at any rate to be equal to

to Cambridge in meadows, and swamps, and dirty roads. The town of Oxford certainly exceeds Cambridge, and the streets are wider; and may be more airy; but Cambridge has of late years been very much improved in that respect. As to gentlemen sending their sons to that University which is dearest to them, that may be very well; but surely his earnestness in recommending the removal of those who are already there, in consideration of their health, is rather laughable; and, I trust, from what has been said, unnecessary. I never heard before that economy was ever at any time any lure for preferring Cambridge to Oxford; and as to the ornaments of dress, he seems to be equally ignorant with your other Correspondent, Stephanus, which I have pointed out above; and I never knew, though I resided there some years, a Fellow Commoner's gown not last from the time of his admission till the taking his degree; neither do I believe there ever was an instance of it. I cannot help thinking, Mr. Urban, that comparisons of this sort are very illiberal, and preferences founded on them, to conclude with his conclusion, founded solely in prejudice.

Yours, &c. WALDEN SIS.

Mr. URBAN, April 13.

YOU will oblige me by allowing me to make the following inquiries, through the medium of your interesting Miscellany. I have in my possession an old MS. of the Play of the "Faithful Friends," written by Beaumont and Fletcher. I wish to ascertain, whether I am correct in my opinion, that this Play, as appears by the "*Theatrical Remembrancer*," was never printed? and whether any other person has got a copy of it? I shall therefore thank any of your Correspondents for information upon these subjects. Mr. John Kemble, who has read several parts of it, agrees with me in opinion, that it is an undoubted production of Beaumont and Fletcher. The Play appears to be written in their very best manner; it is replete with incidents; well-drawn and interesting characters; and beautiful sentiments. I shall with pleasure show it to any of your friends, who will call upon me

Glasg. Mag. April, 1810.

at my lodgings, at No. 6, Suffolk Street, Charing Cross.

Yours, &c. HENRY KERR.

Mr. URBAN, Lewisham, April 2.

I HAVE read with no small degree of astonishment an assertion from a voluminous Author, "That the Small Pox was a beneficial source of income to the local Surgeon and Apothecary; and that they are not only unskilful, but prejudiced against Vaccination." That there are men, unskilful and prejudiced exercising the Medical profession is most true; and so I apprehend there are among the Clergy: and, indeed, among every class of men will it not be found that there are prejudiced and unqualified members? I may venture, Sir, to declare, without fear of contradiction, that the local Surgeons and Apothecaries have been, and are, the most strenuous assertors and vindicators of Vaccination. Actuated, evidently, by the most benevolent motives for the public good, interest among them, in this case, has been thrown altogether into the back-ground; but the prejudices of the lower class of the community are not to be overcome all at once. It must be by slow degrees: to attempt to reason with them is a fruitless labour; time, not the harangues of the most judicious practitioner, must accomplish it. But why are we accused of unskilfulness? Does it then really require so much skill and professional knowledge to perform Vaccination? I have thought differently; and that every old woman may perform it equally as well as the most eminent Surgeon in London.

In a neighbouring village to where I reside, the natural Small Pox, in the summer of the year 1808, made its appearance, and several children died. I was repeatedly applied to, to inoculate. I attempted, and, I am sorry to say, I attempted in vain, to persuade parents to have their children vaccinated; no arguments could induce them: I therefore, according to the old adage, chose the least of two evils, and preferred Variolous inoculation to suffering children to take the Small Pox in the natural way: this was a matter of necessity, not of choice. Out of more than

than fifty patients inoculated, I lost but one, an infant at the breast, who was, perhaps unavoidably, kept too hot, by sleeping with its mother. Had these people taken the Small Pox in the natural way, without any previous preparation, would not the mortality, in all human probability, have been greater? Because I inoculated for the Small Pox, and because other practitioners from necessity have done so, are we to be misrepresented, and held up as a set of mercenary beings, and as prejudiced, and setting our faces against Vaccination? I offered to vaccinate gratuitously; they declined it. No compulsory act, no act of the Legislature, will promote Vaccination; it must be the free consent of the people, and nothing but time, and the seeing, and the being convinced by ocular demonstration, that the Cow Pock is an antidote and a perfect security against the Small Pox, will obtain that consent. Among the number who were inoculated were a man and his wife, both of them young people; the woman had been vaccinated two or three years before, the man had not: he had a very untoward confluent Small Pox, was confined to his bed many days, and narrowly escaped death; his wife attended him through the disease, and slept in the same bed: she escaped unhurt. Such a circumstance does more good among the neighbourhood in favour of, and in promoting Vaccination, than all the persuasion and reasoning in the world. In the parish where I reside, I have offered to vaccinate the poor *gratis*; and, although I am assisted in these views by a dignified Clergyman, and his benevolent Curate, yet the antipathy and the false prejudices of these people are not to be suddenly overcome: and many instances have occurred where they have declared they would rather pay for the one than have the other done for nothing. I am inclined to believe that the same offer has been made throughout the kingdom, and every person that is inclined may be vaccinated without expense.

Let it be recollected also, that Variolous infection is often introduced against the better judgment of the practitioner, and in compliance with the wishes of parents, who are some-

times so obstinately prejudiced that they would rather see their children die of the Small Pox than submit them to Vaccination. Is the local practitioner to blame for this? When he has used all the arguments that occur to him in favour of the Cow Pock, and persuaded, or rather attempted to persuade, parents of its safety and propriety, he has done his duty; to refuse to inoculate would be not only absurd, but cruel, because the child runs a much greater risk of life if it takes the Small Pox unprepared in the natural way, than it does under inoculation. If every Practitioner in Great Britain was decidedly to set his face against Variolous Inoculation, and refuse to perform it, that, indeed, would alter the case, and tend sooner to eradicate the disease; but, until they do so, nothing but time will vanquish prejudice; and I have great hopes that the period is not very remote when the Small Pox will be nearly annihilated, and only known as an extraordinary occurrence.

I trust, Sir, to your candour to publish this Letter, to rescue the local Surgeons and Apothecaries of the kingdom from misrepresentation, and the heavy charges of *prejudice, incompetence, and avarice*; indeed, were it true, it would be the very worst and basest kind of avarice, and deserve the severest censure. Horrible! for a man to do that which he knows to be wrong, for the sake of a paltry pecuniary emolument. I sincerely believe there are no regularly-bred medical men guilty of such enormous conduct.

"Nihil est tam volucere quam maledictum; nihil facilius emittitur, nihil citius excipitur, nihil latius dissipatur." Cic.

Yours, &c. J. L. GREEN.

Mr. URSIN, Bedford-st. Bedford-row, March 9.

WHEN we endeavour to trace, through uncertain vestiges, mouldering ruins, or early and ill-authenticated records, the origin of any valuable art, the perishable nature of the materials in which such primitive effort may have existed, frequently presents an insurmountable obstacle to our investigation; thus, the first labours of the Architect, Sculptor, and Painter, have long sunk to impenetrable oblivion, and our

our knowledge of them only derived from vague and much-disputed conjecture. Not that the logs of rude sketches, inconvenient huts, or any imbecile attempts whatever, is to be otherwise regretted, than as they would exhibit the original and infantine taste of man emerging from barbarism, and the ratio Art bore to incipient Civilization.

The invention (if I may be allowed so to express it) of the Arch, and consequent execution, I trust will appear from the following statement and observations, an extraordinary exception to the general fate of the more remote attempts in Art, to be still in existence, and presenting an unquestionable proof of the construction of this important branch of Architectural Art by an antient people, even by the very nation whom every Antiquary and Historian have hitherto emphatically insisted were entirely ignorant of the same.

To the Egyptians, the acknowledged early cultivators of Art and Science, I attribute the origin of the Arch. The climate of the country so peculiarly favourable to the preservation of Architecture, imperishable marble the material for their buildings, and the unparalleled size of the masses produced by their quarries, have severally contributed to preserve through unnumbered centuries the edifice which presents to us the fact I am anxious to establish.

An engraving in the splendid work of Deaun, of which Plate X. that accompanies vol. I. of Aikin's translation is a copy\*, portrays the Arch I wish to elucidate, representing the "entrance to the great pyramid near Memphis." Here the entrance which leads to the interior is covered with horizontal lintels, as usual in Egyptian buildings, and consonant to the practice of the times; but it appears that the builders either considered such mode of covering insecure, or dreaded that future settlement of the mass of masonry to be piled above would endanger the access to the pyramid, or intended to evince their

knowledge of a method of construction which effectually provided against the danger of flat covering, (yet not altogether analogous to the adopted elements of national Architecture,) as above this level termination are placed too enormous blocks, the lower ends of which extend a small distance beyond the perpendicular sides of the picing, and the upper ends meet firmly together, being cut in the angular manner propriety demands where a solid junction is to be effected. This Arch is immediately surmounted by a similar one in direct contact, evidently intended to farther the original idea.

Can we denominate this otherwise than an Arch? Certainly not: it being founded on just principles (and every way correspondent to the practice of the present day), having ample substance of material, and exemplifying the most judicious application. Let me now enquire what has obscured this early and highly-curious specimen of arching—what has prevented its direct claim and legitimate acknowledgment? Nothing but the non-curve of the sloping sides of the stones, a circumstance no way essential to utility as it relates to the pyramid, or to the object of my enquiry.

If it should now be enquired, why did the Egyptians neglect to avail themselves of the advantage of this discovery, and the many opportunities it afforded of easy and obvious application? Nothing less than that the great characteristic of their Architecture precluded the general introduction of the Arch into their buildings. Large dimensions in the component parts, the magnitude and general simplicity of the whole, stamped the sublime upon their unexampled productions. To effect this, ponderosity of material was indispensable, as nothing tends more to produce it than vastness of plan and difficulty of execution; and had arches been used for closing intervals, or more extensive space, many small parts must have eventually been used, and the potty assemblage would have defeated the end so essentially connected with their design. Indeed few of their erections would have admitted either arches or vaulting.

Perhaps we may justly regret that the Egyptians have not employed the Arch in works where it must necessarily have formed the principle of construction,

\* I have not made a reduced drawing from this plate suitable to the pages of the Gentleman's Magazine, as the work in which it is found is of easy reference. I may add for explanation, that the stones are placed over the opening below them similar to the oblique sides of the Greek A.



struction, as in the hands of a people possessing the means of working and applying such enormous masses as are seen in their remains, we can hardly imagine any thing in practical Architecture too bold for their conception; or too difficult for their execution. The rocky shores of the Nile would have safely sustained Archaes which at one gigantic span let flow without interruption the increasing torrent of the fertilizing stream, and have exhibited to countless ages more honourable evidence of their genius, and examples far more usefully instructive than what appear in the Pyramids of Cairo, Meidum, or Saccarah.

Future and more particular examination by travellers on the spot, may give additional weight to the common I have here advanced, as no fear can possibly arise that time, or the efforts of ordinary despoliation, can obliterate this interesting remain; for while the classic ruins of Greece and Rome, and the works of the middle ages, are approaching with rapid strides to their final dissolution, the mighty monuments of Egyptian grandeur are destined to descend, comparatively unimpaired, to more remote ages than, perhaps, have ever an ideal existence in the contemplations of man.

WILLIAM SHEPPARD.

Mr. URBAN, *Shadwell, April 2.*

HAVING led your readers to the picturesque and sequestered spot in which the remains of the amiable and venerable Gilpin are deposited, you will permit me to remark farther, that his productions are all tending to innocent amusement, or to the improvement of the mind and heart. Perhaps the best of his productions is his "Lectures on the Church Catechism;" for, like a true son of the Church, and a zealous Protestant, he knew the Catechism to be a groundwork in the infant mind—a deposit for future good, and to illustrate which his Lectures were addressed and dedicated to his Pupils of Cheam School. And they constitute so excellent a school-book, that it is to be hoped these Lectures will make part of every school-library, and be found in the family of every man who feels anxious for the improvement of the rising generation.

The solid work of Dean Nowell, which serves as the foundation for

these Lectures, has them for a superstructure, which is worthy of it and their author, who (as a neighbouring clergyman expressed it) having lived the image of an Apostle, has left behind him the works of one—if to inculcate the great truths of Christianity in a style nervous and simple may be so considered. It is to be wished that religious instruction made a larger portion of the plans in Charity-schools; if it did, these Lectures are well calculated for the superior classes of these schools, for it is a lamentable truth, that the children educated in them too frequently have not the advantages at home to receive additional instruction. So that what few ideas they may imbibe at school is done away by bad examples at home; and they leave school in possession of a little learning, rendering them more capable of being dissatisfied with their situation in life, and losing those very truths that are to console them for it.

It hence becomes necessary to fix, if possible, in their young minds, the strongest impressions of religious duties, and nothing is more likely to do it than the Catechism well explained and enforced. Satisfied of this by experience, I cannot fail to urge the necessity of adopting the means held forth, as highly useful, and most likely to become successful.

T. W.

Mr. URBAN, *Inner Temple, April 7.*

IN answer to the question in p. 252, whether the City Magistrates can commit reputed thieves under the Police Act: I am much inclined to think they have not the power. The Act in question was for the more immediate regulation of the Police of Westminster and Middlesex; and it is expressly provided, that nothing in it should interfere with the jurisdiction of the City. When characters of the description alluded to are brought before the Lord Mayor, or sitting Aldermen, they are generally sent to Bridewell for a short period under the Vagrant Act. The Police Magistrates having very properly given strict orders for their apprehension whenever found within their districts, is the principal reason why the leading streets of the City have been of late so very much annoyed by them. The subject is of considerable importance, and, I hope, will be duly investigated.

A LEGAL READER.

Plan

*Plan of a Parochial Register of Briefs,**Drawn up in pursuance of the Restrictions noticed in p. 223.*

LEFT-HAND PAGE.

Number of Briefs sent: 11.	Occasion of each Brief.	Charge of each.	Date of each.	Time when received by the Churchwardens.	Time when received by the Minister.
No 1.	Cold Hatton Inc, in Com, Sap	£. s. d. 300 0 0	June 26th 27 Geo 4	July 6th 1803.	July 17th 1803.
2.	Taking down and re-building Bishopston Chapel and Bampton Church, in Com Wiltshire and Hereford.	200 9 0 and 23 15 0	June 26th 27 Geo III	July 6th 1803.	July 21st 1803.
&c.					

RIGHT-HAND PAGE

Sunday on which each Brief was publicly read in the Church.	Amount of Money collected on each Brief.	Time on which when collected	Time and Place of Payment thereof, and of returning the Brief, by the Churchwardens; into the hands of ———— Observations, &c.
July 17th 1803.	£. s. d.		
July 24th 1803.			Returned to Mr. Parfitt, Deputy Registrar to the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells, at his Lordship's Visitation at Axbridge, on Monday July 31, 1803.

\* \* The Register is made in the large quarto size; and each entry therein runs across two pages, as the book lies open before the writer, the first (or left hand) page occupying the contents of the six first columns, as above described; and the opposite one comprehending those of the remaining four. And every separate page thereof, when filled, is duly and regularly subscribed by the Minister and Churchwardens, agreeably to the tenor of the 70th Canon of the Church in respect to all former registral entries. I have also thought proper to add, at the end of the book, an alphabetical list of names, for the sake of effecting a more convenient and expeditious reference to its several parts, whenever the same may be required by any persons having any interest therein.

T. A. SALMON.

Mr.

Mr. Urban,

Kensington, April 9.

SINCE the publication of the first volume of my edition of Ames's *Typographical Antiquities* by Herbert, it has been my good fortune to meet with a perfect copy of what, at p. 315, is called "A BOOK FOR TRAVELLERS,"—on the authority of my predecessors. But I have strong doubts of the propriety of this title; for the Work contains no expression, which I have been able to discover, that justifies such a designation of it. It seems to be a mere Vocabulary of French and English; unless it be inferred from thence, that *Travellers* into the respective countries of France and England might have been facilitated, in expressing their ideas, or wants and wishes, upon particular subjects, by means of this Vocabulary.

The Work begins on the recto of the first leaf, thus:

*French.*

"Commençe la table  
De cest prouffitable doctrine  
Pour trouver tout par ordene  
Ce que ou vouldra aprendre

Premierment invocacion de la trinite  
Comment on doit chescun saluer  
Les meubles aval la mayson  
Les nouns des chars et de beestis  
Et doysiaulz priues et sauages  
Les nouns des poyssons de mer

La grace de saint esperit  
Vient enluminer les veues  
De ceulx qui le apprendront  
I't nous doint perseuerance  
En bonnes operacions  
Ilt apres ceste vie transitorie  
La pardurable ioye et glorie &c. &c.

*English.*

Hier begynneth the table  
Of this prouffitable lernynge  
For to fynde all by ordre  
That whiche men wylle lerne

First the calling of the trinite  
How every man ought grete othir  
The catayllis langyng to the house,  
The names of flesh and of beestis  
And of byrdes tame and wyld  
The names of fyshe of the see

The grace of the holy ghost  
Wylle enlyghte the hertes  
Of them that shall lerne it  
And us gyue perseueraunce  
In good werkes  
And after this lyf transitorie  
The everlastyng ioye and glorie" &c. &c.

The entire Work is printed upon 25 leaves, and has neither numerals, signatures, nor catchwords. The copy of it, from which this description has been taken, is fair and perfect; and is now deposited by its owner with Mr. Miller of Albemarle Street, for sale. It is in all probability *unique*.

While upon the subject of Caxton, it may not be considered irrelevant to inform you of a curious particular, concerning the last Editor of an account of the Books printed by him; I mean HENNING. It relates merely to his tenaciousness of printing the pronoun *I* in a small letter. In one of his short epistles to Mr. Nichols (in the possession of Mr. Heber), he says, "I must particularly request, that the first pronoun, intimating myself, may be worked off with the small *i*, except at the beginning of a sentence, as it is so used through the whole Work." And in the interleaved copy of Herbert's edition, recently purchased by me at the sale of Mr. Gough's books, he does not forget the importance of this mode of introducing himself to the public notice: "As an apology (says he) for my using *i*, rather than *I*, for the first pronoun, when it does not begin a sentence, see a remonstrance in the Gent. Magazine for November 1789, p. 980." This remonstrance is by the "Author of an Enquiry into the History of Scotland, preceding the year 1056." The opponent of this "Remonstrant" considered the pronoun *i* or *I* "as an impudent pronoun, and as much to be hid as possible; instead of being elevated above the rest, like a brazen grenadier!" So much, Mr. Urban, for great *I*, and little *i*.

Yours, &amp;c,

T. F. DIBDIN.

## ILLUSTRATIONS OF HORACE.

## BOOK I. SATIRE IV.

*Pastillos Rufillus olea* &c.] The Reader will, no doubt, recollect to have read this line before, in the second Satire. Baxter infers, from its being taken amiss in our Poet; that Rufillus and Gorgonius must have been persons of consequence; because

the publick took their part against the Bard. To me, however, it appears, that this by no means follows, All that can be drawn from it is, that these gentlemen themselves probably took it very much amiss that the Poet had taken such a liberty with them, and harangued about it in their circle so loud, that even others, who

who were not conscious of much good in themselves, were made rather uneasy at it; and that therefore the case required, which is mentioned by Horace in the Epistle to Augustus,

*fuit intactis quæque cura*

*Conditione super communi.*

It is exactly the worst people that, in such cases, cry out the loudest.

*De Capitolini furtilis injecta Petilli.*]

On this Petillius Capitolinus, the scholiast of Cruquius makes the following remark: Petillius, who had the superintendence of the *Capitolium*, was, on occasion of the crown being privately taken from the head of the Capitoline Jupiter, publicly arraigned of having stolen it; and the judges, for no other reason than to please Augustus, whose friend he was, acquitted him. Another adds: that Petillius, on account of this transaction, ludicrously obtained the nickname *Capitolinus*. This supplement, as Torrentius observes, appears to have been annexed without foundation. The Petillii were a plebeian family, of which two branches are known severally by the surnames *Spurinus* and *Capitolinus* \*. The Spurini raised themselves from obscurity in the sixth Century of the Republick; and a Q. Petillius Spurinus, in the year 577, was even promoted to the Consulate. Vaillant supposes, not without ground †, that the *Capitolini* had been formerly called *Libones*; and obtained those surnames, because one of them had been among the ten persons who, in the year 383, were appointed keepers of the sacred books preserved in the Capitol. For, in that year, we find two Petillii Libones, who were *Ediles plebis*; in the sequel, however, they lost that cognomen; and we likewise find several *Petillii Capitolini*, though without illustration; so that this race, in the seventh and eighth Centuries of the City, seem to have again entirely lost their splendour. Excepting in Cicero, who (*pro Milone*, xxv.) speaks of a Q. Petillius, under the character of an *optimi et fortissimi civis* ‡, and elsewhere of a Roman Knight, M.

*Petillius*, no trace of any Petillius appears in the history of that period. We have, therefore, besides the note of the Scholiast, nothing that can shed any light upon this passage. Thus much is clear; that a *Petillius Capitolinus*, about the time when Horace wrote, had been publicly impeached for some crime which came under the rubrick, *Furtum*; and, forasmuch as there is no reason to suppose that the Scholiast forged the anecdote of the stolen crown of Jupiter, I cannot see why he should not, in this, as in every other fact where the fallacy of narration is not apparent, be entitled to credit. That a crown was stolen in the Capitol, and that Capitolinus was on that occasion brought to trial, and (as we are to conclude from the word *furtis*) was arraigned in open court for some other larcenies, must have been notorious facts, if facts they were. But, that Capitolinus, as being the friend of Augustus, out of respect to him, was acquitted, is, from the nature of the case, somewhat doubtful; at least, *amicus* can here mean no more than *parvus amicus*, a dependant, an humble friend and protégé of Augustus; and, in that predicament, Augustus, according to the Roman usage, was not only justified, but even bound to bring off his client in the best manner he could. In fact, he had one motive more for so doing than any other patron; for, had not the great Julius Cæsar, as Suetonius directly tells us, in his first Consulate, stolen three thousand pounds of gold from the Capitol? and might not therefore this Petillius say, with the fellow in Terence, *Ego homunculi non facerem*? Be that, however, as it may, Baxter's bold assertion, that Horace here intends to give Petillius a sly stab, as it were from behind, appears to me to be refuted by the scope and tenour of the whole. For, from the expression, *Mentio et qua de Capitolini furtis*, &c. it by no means follows that Horace thought him guilty. The word *furtum*, all the world knows, is equivocal, and therefore is not

\* We likewise meet with a Petillius Balbus, a Geminus, and others. These were, however, probably nothing more than individual appellatives.

† Numi Famil. Rom. vol. ii. p. 222.

‡ This courtesy is probably intended to imply no more than when a worthy citizen in our Metropolis is recommended as a tradesman of honour and probity, and indicates nothing farther than that he is a common citizen.

perfectly the same with our *next*; it was rather, in the case of Petilius, a gentler expression, because *furtum* with the Romans was only *delictum privatum*, whereas the crime of which Petilius was accused was, in all appearance, among the *publica*, and therefore of the most heinous nature. In verse we cannot always express ourselves with legal nicety; and Horace, instead of *de actione furti Petillo intentâ*, might rather say, *de furtis Petilli*, because the transaction was notorious, and Petilius was publicly acquitted by the Court. — In short, for the very reason that he thus expresses himself, it is plain that he dared to express himself thus, without having cause to apprehend an action of damages for defamation on the part of Petilius; whom he withal so little intends to stab from behind, that he rather declares the alleged friend of him (who, after a long speech in an antible strain, concludes with the equivocal astonishment, *Sed immen admiror quâ pacto iudicium illi fuerit*), precisely on account of that dark malicious insinuation, to be a man of a black heart; whereas, of himself he solemnly avers, that his writings shall ever remain as free from such venom, as it is the furthest from his heart.

But why then (it may still be asked) does Horace, if he meant no harm to Petilius, exemplify his observation by an instance taken particularly from him? — In answer to this, I have nothing to advance but a supposition. In writings such as the present Satires, a great number of passages must necessarily appear where there is no alternative, because the particular circumstances that gave rise to this or that remark, which relates to particular persons and temporal occurrences, after an interval of 1800 years and more, are no longer to be produced. Accordingly, I imagine the matter to have stood thus. Petilius was a client or ward of Augustus; his affair had a bad look; it was the talk of the whole town; it was impossible to divine how he would extricate himself; the general expectation was, that he would be found guilty, and he was acquitted, though his innocence was far from being made apparent to the publick. All companies now rang afresh with the merits

of the business; the secret intentions of Augustus in the transaction were noticed or surmised, and much insisted on; but, as the latent malignity in some tempers cannot long be suppressed, but must have vent, conversations ran in that ambiguous strain which so much annoys our Poet; and, as the affair was now become the leading paragraph in the news of the day, and therefore no injury could accrue to Petilius from the open mention of his transaction, which had already reached the utmost attainable height of publicity, so nothing was more natural than for Horace to take the instance he was in want of from it, in order to obviate the reply, *Lâ derè gaudet et hoc studio minus facis*, and to bring it home to the bosom of his fellow-citizens in general. Ye accuse me of an evil heart, say ye, because I have said — what every man's may tell him — Rufillus smells like a civet-cat, lest, resembling Gorgonius, he should stink like a goat; this truly offends your tenderness! For, indeed, ye are the good natured souls in the world. It is delightful to hear you, how you take the part of your friend, &c. I humbly conceive, that in this manner the entire passage is set in its proper light, and the odious slur, which Baxter's interpretation would cast on our Poet, revs. upon himself.

*Invenit pater optimus, hoc me, &c.* Among the amiable features in the character of our Poet, is the pleasure with which he here, and in the following sixth Satire, speaks of his father, and of all that he is indebted to him for. Affected sensibility and romantic tenderness belonged not less to any human creature than to him; but, whenever he has occasion to mention his father, his heart begins to glow; and we perceive that he was in earnest, when he assured Mæneas, that if it were in his choice to be begotten again by whom he would, he could not chuse a better father, although his was of inferior station, and of small fortune. Towards of others, who (like our Bard) had in early life the command of a legion under such a man as Brutus, and afterwards, as he did, associated with the foremost of the great among the Romans, would at least have avoided every opportunity of advert- ing to their descent; but he is even proud

proud of having had a kind and honest father, although of low degree. — And a man endowed with such a heart is — by the commentators on his writings, and, on their authority, by almost the whole learned world, thought and accused of being capable of the meanest and basest sentiments! So dangerous it is for an Author to have more genius and sense than his Scholiasts and Commentators!

*Nonne vides Albi, ut male virat filius? &c.*] All these people, the son of *Albius*, *Barus*, *Seclanus*, and *Trebanius*, whose bad example the elder Horace holds up to his son as a warning, are names unknown. Baxter, who before (liu. 28,) in *Albius* discovers *Tibullus*, finds him here again in the son of *Albius*. And yet *Tibullus* and *Horace* were friends, who mutually loved and esteemed each other (see the fourth of Horace's Epistles), and our Poet was not a man to backbite his friends.

*Unum ex iudicibus selectis.*] One of the select judges. It was the business of the Prætor, or chief magistrate of the City of Rome, who as is well known, was annually elected by the people, in virtue of his office, to nominate the judges of the Equestrian Order, distributed into several decuries; and, to that end, according to our old man, to select the bravest and the best. Horace means therefore to inform us, that it was his father's constant practice to exhibit to him the most upright and irreproachable characters in Rome as instances and authorities in behalf of his moral precepts.

*Liber amicus.*] *Liber* for *liberalis* (as above, ver. 90), a gentle friend.

*Hæc ego tecum compressis agito labris.*] Nothing can exceed the urbanity and humour of this whole passage. This, however, the Reader immediately perceives; and he that is obliged to have recourse to a comment to make him perceive it, may be assured that Horace never intended to write for him.

To conclude: the pleasantry on the intolerance of the Jews (the only people at that time in the world who were infected with that horrid disease of the mind) deserves to be remarked; because it may thence be inferred, that it was matter of much surprise, as well as of offence, to the

Romans, and probably appeared the more ridiculous to them in so despicable and impotent a people as the Jews were in their eyes. That misanthropy (*odium generis humani*) which, according to Tacitus, was charged upon the Christians (as a supposed Jewish sect), had doubtless no other foundation than this intolerance towards other religions; an instance of vanity and presumption, which to the heathens, who entertained a respect for the divinities and the religious worship of all other nations, must necessarily have appeared insupportable, and may have been a principal cause of those persecutions, which, however, were amply retaliated, when once they became the stronger party.

W. T.

Great Ormond Street.

#### ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION.

No. CXLIV.

IN "Archæophilus's" thoughts on Gothic Architecture, p. 220, it is easy to perceive, that he imagines those who were the first promulgators \* of the invidious term Gothic, as a designation for our Antient Architecture, perfectly right; and that the "ingenious Baronet," who so laudably has endeavoured to rescue such works from the odious appellation, is perfectly wrong. Archæophilus, in his great penetration, seems to have found out, that the Society of Antiquaries have not "adopted" the Baronet's idea, English for Gothic Architecture; but, in this instance, he is much mistaken, or very superficially informed; as a long list of names might be adduced, who have, with the utmost satisfaction and readiness, given into the appropriate appellation, "English Architecture," and who now use it in conversation, and, in their future publications of Antiquarian research, mean to adopt it likewise.

It is to be regretted, that "Amateur" cannot carry on the controversy between us, without resorting to "abuse;" and a turn to set aside my plain professional "Remarks" by literary chicanery and under-hand trick. In his allusion, p. 224, to my observations on our antient bridges, he

\* Sir C. Wren, Evelyn, and others of their day.

asserts,

asserts, that I have not produced a well-authenticated example. What would this Defender have? Read, read! "London, York, Rochester, Wakefield, Durham, Barnard's Castle," &c. &c. Although Mr. Whittington tells us, St. Sepulchre's Church at Paris was finished, so as to have Mass said in it the succeeding year, "Amateur" would have us believe he only meant a small part thereof. This is a slight-of-hand assertion, necessary to do away my calling such a Church a trifling design, &c. Mr. Whittington observing that the French altars were "insulated,"<sup>1</sup> in return, noted, that with us such objects appear not to have been insulated, but either placed against Eastern walls, or let into screens, &c. These are pieces of general information for both sides of the question; and in such light must be taken by every Reader, except "Amateur," who has bestowed such mighty erudition to dive into my private thoughts, and to suppose I had this or that "meaning;" even, indeed, what the good man, in his own proper way, is pleased to set down to my account: a heavy charge, truly! Let him proceed, however. A few words, in reply to his lung-winded "Vindication," will, I trust, suffice. Let the North wind whistle; I defy the storm!

#### SAXON ARCHITECTURE (continued).

Among the many departures this Order made from the Roman, was making columns support no other decoration but that of arches; whereas those of the Roman turn supported entablatures only. This Saxon peculiarity, through all the succeeding Styles, down to the sixteenth century, never was dispensed with; and may be said to have maintained its consequence and station in a more conspicuous manner than the Pointed arch itself, which has, in so many instances, given way to capricious taste, even from its extreme acute altitude, to a progressive, obtuse, and flat depression of curvature.

St. Augustine's Abbey Church, Canterbury; date, 605\*. The remains

\* The several dates used in the following Surveys are taken from J. Moore's, esq. "List of Monasteries," &c.; which List is collected (see the Preface) from Tanner, &c. with the assistance of J. Caley, esq. Keeper of the Records of the Abbays in the Exchequer. Here is authority, at least equal with French information!

of the Church, consisting in part of the North-West Tower of the West Front, have some of the most enriched work that is to be met with; and, as it bears a date so remote, we have the stronger resemblance of the Roman Style; yet, from the intersection of some of the semicircular arches discoverable on the elevation, the Pointed form becomes manifest; a consequence naturally arising from such a combination of circles, so interlaced one with the other. It is to be observed, the Pointed form is, on this occasion, but barely hinted; as no other mark of that succeeding Order, which established itself some centuries afterwards, now termed the Pointed Order, is in any part to be met with.

Ely Conventual Church; date, 673; the ruins of which, remaining on the South side of the present Cathedral, give the centre Aisle of the Nave. The work has, in some instances, the Pointed arch, running in succession with the semicircular ones. All the mouldings, &c. pure Saxon.

Malmesbury Abbey Church; date, 675. The parts left of the first construction are, a portion of the West Front, and the first and second stories of the Nave; great arches of the centre of the Transepts, &c. In the West Front are the strong characteristics of the Order, in semicircular arches, architraves charged with basso-relievos, diagonal mouldings, &c. By the intersection of some of the arches on the first story, the Pointed form takes place; an occurrence appearing to have afforded high gratification to the constructors of the pile, as in the third story another tier of intersected arches occurs. This Pointed form or arch, thus accidentally gained, was then considered as a great beauty, equally so with the semicircular arch; as we find the whole run of the first story of the Nave are all of the Pointed description, though every other character, of columns, bases, capitals, architraves, are pure Saxon.

St. Alban's Abbey Church; date, 793. The Saxon parts of this edifice (in which so many succeeding Styles have been engrafted) are of the simplest kind; and there are no indications of a Pointed arch in any of the uprights thereof.

Croyland Abbey Church; date, 948. On the right of the ruins of the West Front, is part of an elevation of the first

first Architecture of the Abbey, wherein the Pointed form is mixed with the Saxon character by the intersection of the semicircular arches; and, in an upper story, the mere Pointed arch is brought in, as an independent form from that of the semicircular arch.

Glastonbury Abbey Church; date, 954. The original work is found in Joseph of Armathea's Chapel, attached to the West Front of the Church. In the first story are intersecting semicircular arches; of course the Pointed form is visible. On the shaft of the columns, half way between the base and capital, is a band moulding. This band is a peculiarity, used frequently in this Order, and also adapted in the first distinct manifestation of the pure Pointed Order; in which it became a constant decoration, until set aside in the second decree of Pointed Architecture that immediately followed.

Winchester Cathedral; date, 963. The original part of this building is found in the North Transept. The work pure Saxon; grand, though of a simple class in regard to decoration.

Rumsey Nunnery Church, Hampshire; date, 967. Some portions of the interior exhibit fine and curious examples of the pure Saxon; although in the Western continuation of the Nave the lines are of that species, which may be distinguished as an intermediate Order between the pure Saxon and the pure Pointed; and which will be illustrated as this Rise and Progress of our Architecture succeeds in description, as already begun.

Bury St. Edmund's Abbey; date, 1020. As the existing ruins of the Church are, for the most part, but the mere rubble of the walls (which, in despite of Time, still endure in many a lofty and ponderous upright), no absolute opinion can be adduced, as to the character of the decorations; but, if an idea may be entertained from the extent of plan, dimensions, and from the elevation of the grand Gateway, entering to the Close leading to the West Front of the Church, the whole pile must have been in the purest Saxon manner, and of a cast majestic and sublime. The above Gateway is eminently so; and its lines present columns and enriched architraves, recesses, compartments,

entablatures, basso-relievos, &c. The elevation is in four capacious stories; and, from the sides of the accumulating architrave of the entrance, rises a pediment with an enriched cornice. No Pointed indications occur. The whole of this Gateway is in good preservation.

Westminster Abbey Church; date, 1049. The parts of the buildings raised by the Confessor, yet in being, may be explored in a long double Aile; against which the East Cloister and the South Transept of the Church are attached. This Aile is run out in about six divisions; the two first are kept as a repository for the Pix, used for trying the value of modern gold; and the others are parted off into *alcoves*, *store-vaults*, and *cellars*. The arrangement of the Architecture is grand, though the lines themselves are extremely plain, excepting the capitals, which are sculptured to a degree hardly to be surpassed. Under the great circular window of the South Transept, is a large semicircular arch; part of the upper story over the double Aile above described, the continuation of which, Southwards, is destroyed, until we come to that part now used as the College School-room; and the walls, though numerous modern building innovations have been done on them, still leave some pleasing Saxon windows, &c.\* On the East side of the little Cloisters, are more vestiges of the Confessor's work; but of late built against, or environed by coal-holes and other domestic conveniences. No indications of any Pointed features.

AN ARCHITECT.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN, April 8.

I forwarded to you a document, which had been published by the Colchester Medical Society, upon the subject of Vaccination; hoping that, from its importance, it would have found favour in your eyes, and a place in your valuable Miscellany. This Paper was published in the "Medical and Physical Journal"† about that

\* One destroyed last year, to set up in its place a paltry modern sash-frame.

† This was the principal reason why we did not publish it. We publish this and the subsequent Letters, to demonstrate our impartiality. EDIT.



period; and it was considered of so much consequence, that the Society were applied to, to furnish Dr. Jenner with a copy, in a most handsome Letter, to the Chairman (Dr. Newell) from the Doctor; also to send copies to the President of the College of Physicians; to the President of the College of Surgeons; also to several distinguished Noblemen and Commoners, and several highly respectable characters amongst the Clergy. Five hundred copies were printed at the expence of the Society, to be circulated in their vicinity, and it was also published in the County Papers. Alas! it passed unnoticed by you; whilst, since that period, many comparatively unimportant Papers have found admission; some sent you by the same hand that sent that, and who writes this. Now, Sir, what an excellent paper of reference would that have made for Mr. Freeman, who has so properly given Dr. Mavor a trimming in behalf of his brethren, the *local Surgeons*. If Dr. Mavor reads your Magazine, I could wish, through it, to refer the Doctor to that Paper; he will find it in the Medical and Physical Journal of that period. It is presumed that he must now and then, perhaps often, visit the Metropolis; and if he can call on Sir Richard Phillips, the publisher of that Journal, he will not regret a little time in search of Truth. If he will take the trouble of looking a few volumes back, *viz.* to the seventh and eighth of that Work, he will there find the most liberal, candid, and, I may say, spirited declarations in behalf of Vaccination, from the Courts of Audit of the Benevolent Medical Societies for Essex and Herts, and from a similar Court for the county of Suffolk; the members of both these Courts are chiefly *local Surgeons*, who have warmly espoused its cause, and are zealous in the support of it, even at a considerable loss, and oftentimes hazarding the anger of their employers.

From Dr. Mavor's rank in his profession, I doubt not but that, as a gentleman, he will make an apology to the body of *local Surgeons*, on whom he has thus publicly passed insinuations; and let him recollect the old Latin adage, "*Ne sutor ultra crepidam.*"

It has been publicly acknowledged

by several of the principal supporters of Vaccination, that, had it not been for the steady, disinterested, and persevering efforts of the *local Surgeons*, it would probably have fallen into complete discredit, from the malevolent intrigues and indecent opposition it has met with in the Metropolis; but, *Veritas prevalebit.*

Yours, &c.

MEDICUS.

MR. URBAN, *Woodstock, April 15.*  
**D**URING my literary life, of more than 30 years duration, it has been my peculiar felicity, and my assiduous study, to keep clear from personal altercation and public discussion. The diffusion of useful knowledge has principally employed my pen; and the general approbation of the publick, which has attended my labours, leaves me under no serious apprehensions that the strictures of Mr. Freeman (p. 205), not on my little publication, but on the Review of it, will in any way affect my reputation for candour and truth. I am unwilling, however, to be under the imputation of aspersing a respectable and valuable body of men, with many of whom I am intimately acquainted, and who will not suppose that they are aimed at by any reflection of mine in the "*Cat. class. of Health,*" the Work alluded to.

Had Mr. Freeman deigned to refer to the "*Catechism*" itself, instead of taking up the insulated position in the *critique*, he would have found, that it was the *first* of a now complete series of *FLA.* on subjects of general interest to the rising generation; that it was chiefly written several years ago, when even Mr. Freeman will scarcely have the hardihood to deny, that *local Surgeons* and *Apothecaries* were not only unskillful, but prejudiced; and therefore the Clergy, who, I trust, will always have some influence, from their superior learning and knowledge, could not conscientiously recommend Vaccination. The plan of rendering the practice available to the poor, and universal in its adoption, by means of *Surgeons* paid by the publick, and who had studied in the Jennerian School, which Mr. Freeman, in his superior judgment, terms "*visionary and impolitic,*" has nevertheless had the honour to be highly approved of by several persons

sons eminent for talents and rank; and, though Vaccination has certainly fewer prejudices to contend with than heretofore, and is better understood, in consequence of the many melancholy failures by incompetent practitioners, which had taken place in different parts of the kingdom, I really thought it might be of some service to the publick, to allow my original ideas to remain unaltered, in the little Work which occasions you this trouble. In future impressions, however, I shall be most ready to qualify my remarks, as Truth may seem to require, having no other object but to support her cause.

Whether I am merely a solitary Student, or a person who mixes with the various classes of society in a pretty extensive circle, is of no consequence to the publick; and Mr. Freeman, who tells us that he is proud of having derived his knowledge of the Cow Pox from the illustrious Discoverer himself, but whose amiable urbanity of manners he does not seem to have caught, may draw what inferences he pleases. I would just ask him, however, though I neither expect nor desire a reply, how "great and general knowledge" can be mixed with the other heterogeneous qualities which he is pleased to ascribe to me? Whether he does not affect mystery, and a species of Freemasonry, which the more liberal part of the medical profession have long since abjured, when he insinuates, that a *regular* Surgeon might acquire a proper knowledge of Vaccination in half an hour's conversation, or even half an hour's reading, and yet that a Clergyman or a Lady Bountiful are not to be depended on? And whether, with all this simplicity in the process of Vaccinating, he does not allow, that some who have pounded in a mortar for seven years, and run the round of the Hospitals for one more, may not mistake, and have not mistaken, the *spurious* for the *genuine* Cow Pox; and that much misery and disappointment have arisen from this cause?

The other parts of Mr. Freeman's remarks, some of which, I have no doubt, his calmer feelings will condemn, may safely be passed over as irrelevant to the subject under discussion, and as unworthy of any notice from me. I do not imagine that even

his brethren will thank him for his intemperate zeal. Here let the matter rest.

W. MAJOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Spring Gardens,*  
April 14.

THE Edinburgh Reviewers have again taken up the nearly deserted cause of Vaccination; and, departing from their usual elegant style of writing, have descended to the coarse language of the lowest order of Vaccinists. It is not my intention to reply to this article; for general assertions, unsupported by proofs, are not worthy of notice.

If the practice of Vaccination was any longer defensible, it would have been more manly in Dr. Jenner to have come forward himself, than to have left his cause to any set of Reviewers, however respectable. Whenever he appears as the champion of his experiment, I am ready to meet him on the cases I have already established. I have never shrunk from enquiry, nor abandoned my first position; and, although my opinion was originally considered erroneous by the Faculty of Medicine in general, and the College of Physicians, yet accumulating facts justify me in maintaining it, and encourage me to look with confidence to an universal decision in my favour.

Twice has the subject been before Parliament, to enquire into the causes of the decline of the practice; and at length the numerous failures, echoed from distant parts, have induced that august Assembly to establish a National Board of Enquiry, to ascertain the cause of these misfortunes, at a public expence of £4000. a-year.

To this Board Dr. Jenner was appointed Director; but, instead of taking upon himself the direction of the proceedings of it, he abruptly relinquished the office; and, though an interval was left for his name in the publications of this Board, no reason has hitherto been given for his desertion from it.

It is an undeniable fact, that about this period the Small Pox made an appearance at Cheltenham, and attacked some of Dr. Jenner's vaccinated patients. It might naturally have been expected this circumstance would have induced a gentleman, anxious for his own reputation, and the welfare of his experiment, to have

have flown thither, for the purpose of investigating such occurrences; but in this instance, as well as in those of Ringwood and Cambridge, Dr. Jenner seems to have cautiously avoided becoming a party in any discussion which might arise.

The singular circumstance of Dr. Jenner having inoculated *his own child* with Small Pox is not touched upon by the Edinburgh Reviewers; whether this fact was known by those eminent Practitioners who signed the memorable advertisement in 1800; by the College of Physicians at the time of their Report to Parliament; or by Lord Henry Petty, Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. G. Rose, and the other Members of the House who voted the second remuneration, remains to be explained. As the Reviewers did not find it convenient to notice these facts, I wish that the distant parts of the British Empire, at least, may be made acquainted with the present causes of the decline of Vaccination in this Metropolis.

As you have done me the favour, Mr. Urban, to state my sentiments on a former occasion, I wish it should be known, that the opinions originally published against Cow Pox are yet my firm sentiments; and I feel a well-founded conviction, that the day is not far distant, when the world will do justice to my perseverance.

Yours, &c. JOHN BIRCH.

Mr. URBAN, April 16.  
ABOUT two years since, a Correspondent of yours pointed out an error in a Latin quotation which I had prefixed to some verses, in a Work published at that time.

Unfortunately a similar error occurs in the very title-page of a late publication, *Majore* being printed for *Majora*; and it is principally to prevent such trouble in another, that I beg leave to take up part of a page in your widely-extended Miscellany, by being first to give notice of the mistake; and, though I acknowledge that your Work is dedicated to things of much greater importance, yet when an Author's Friends are so ready to assist him in these kind of discoveries, you will, I hope, agree with me that it is a duty in him to save them the labour, by taking the unpleasant office upon himself.

Yours, &c. GEORGE CRABBE.

Mr. URBAN, April 5.  
PHILOCHELIDON, in p. 19, seems quite of opinion that Swallows do migrate, and the many testimonies upon record in your Miscellany bend me to the same belief in general; but granting this, a little reflection will meet such difficulty from weather in some years, as to make their usual flight during the proper season impossible.

Allow such to be the weather; what will follow? by continuing on wing near their old haunts, where no food can be found, that exertion must soon bring the birds to an end. Here instinct, querring instinct, adopts a mode to preserve, under seclusion in a torpid state; and they resort to different places from local necessity, which I think has been most pressing, when to hide under water became the resource.

This immersion for occasional safeguard at one time, and then again their clustered numbers in dark hiding places for the same purpose, open to us the range unbounded of Divine Power, pointing out in a most familiar way that Resurrection which the hardened Jew chuses to disbelieve even against evidence; and we repeat as a solemn truth, to be relied on in an affair to man of all other most momentous—our salvation through Christ.

The Cuckoo is supposed to migrate: perhaps it does. Yet I have been assured that this bird has been watched into an hollow tree, and been handled there during the winter in its torpid state. The fact, according to my informant, was put beyond dispute by a net stopping all exit until the month of May; and by the prisoner first singing out *Cuckoo* in the hole. Pain's Hill in Surrey was the place. P.

Mr. URBAN, 61, Upper Berkeley Street, April 10.  
YOU have been grossly imposed upon in p. 204, by a Correspondent, who pretended to be well acquainted with the family of Coote. The present Baronet is my grandson, Charles Henry Carr Coote, who was heir-at-law to the last Earl of Mount-rath, and now is in possession of all his Irish landed property. Chidley Coote, his father, married my daughter Elizabeth Ann Carr, who brought him four sons and one daughter, thank

thank God! all now living. The said Chidley was the eldest son of Robert, the eldest brother of Dean Coote.

*The Maternal Grandfather of the present Baronet,*

RALPH CARR.

Mr. URBAN, Hull, April 19.

PERHAPS the following may afford a clue to some information respecting Thomas Wenman, about whom your Correspondant Mr. Fry enquires, p. 199.

The second part of Britannia's Pastorals, by W. Browne, published in folio, London, 1616, has commendatory Verses by G. Wither, B. J. Johnson, and Thomas Wenman of the Inner Temple, prefixed to it.

Wood, in his Fasti, mentions a Thomas Wenman as taking his Degree of M.A. February 19, 1590; and says, "He was afterwards Public Orator of

this University; and, though an excellent scholar, and able enough to honour the world with the issue of his brain, yet he would leave nothing behind him in writing, because that whatsoever he had left would have fallen short of his perfections; inasmuch as the best part of an Orator dies with him."

He was Fellow of Baliol College, and appointed Public Orator in 1594; and, though the above assertion of Wood does not agree with the supposition that the MS. in Mr. Fry's possession is by him, yet, as it is highly probably that Thomas Wenman of the Temple is the same person, I hope Mr. Fry will be enabled to trace out some farther particulars respecting him. I shall be gratified if the above affords any information to Mr. Fry.

Yours, &c.

J. C.

#### LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

\* \* Communications for this ARTICLE (of Books preparing for the Publick, not of Books already published) will always be thankfully received.

Cambridge, April 13. The subjects for the Members' Prizes this year are: *For Senior Bachelors.* Utrum majori prudentiâ, eloquentiâ, fortitudinè, patriæque amore, M. T. Cicero an Comes Clarendonianus, temporibus gravissimis, Republicam administrârit?—*Middle Bachelors.* Utrum in optimâ Republice formâ instituendâ plus valeat ingenium an experientia?

The two Gold Medals, value fifteen guineas each, given by the Chancellor of this University, to the two Commencing Bachelors of Arts who have obtained *Senior Optimes* honours on taking their Degrees, and acquit themselves best in Classical Learning, are this year adjudged to THOMAS SHAW BRANDRETH of Trinity college, and GEORGE HODSON, Fellow of Magdalen college, and late Student of Trinity college.

THE LITERARY FUND ANNIVERSARY is fixed for the 16th of May.

At Oxford, the Clarendon press is bringing Wyttenbach's Notes on Plutarch to a conclusion. The accuracy of Mr. COLLINGWOOD will be displayed in several Editions of the Classics.

Messrs. BLISS are proceeding with a laudable zeal and correctness in the republication of the best Continental Editions of the Greek Writers.

R. W. DARWIN, esq. brother to the late Dr. Darwin, has just published a new edition of the "*Principia Botanicæ*;" or, a concise and easy introduction to the Sexual Botany of Linnaeus: containing, the Genera; their Mode of Growth (as Tree, Shrub, or Herb); the known Number of Species to each Genus; where principally native; and the Number indigenous to the British Isles: arranged in a tabular Form, under each Class and Order; and digested alphabetically under several generic Distinctions; with Three Indexes; and a Table of Vegetable Drugs.

MR. PRATT'S Poem on the Lower World may be expected about the close of the present Month.

A Statement of Facts respecting the late Insurrection, delivered to the Right Honourable Lord Minto, Governor General of India, on his arrival at Madras, by the second in Council WILLIAM PETRIE, esq. will shortly be laid before Parliament and the Publick, in one volume octavo.

A Second Edition of Dr. WORDSWORTH'S Reasons for declining to subscribe to the British and Foreign Bible Society, will appear in a few days. It will be accompanied by an Answer to a Letter to Dr. Wordsworth, in reply to his Strictures on the British and Foreign Bible Society,

by

by Lord TEIGNMOUTH, President of that Society.

"The Life and Original Correspondence of Sir George Radcliffe, knt. LL.D. the Friend of the Earl of Strafford," by Dr. WHITAKER, the elegant and learned Historian of Whalley and Craven, may be expected before the end of this Month.

Dr. STOCK's Life of Dr. Beddoes is in the press. It will comprise an analytical account of the Doctor's numerous writings, both published and unpublished.

The State of the Established Church, in Ten Letters to the Right Honourable Spencer Perceval; with an Appendix of Official Documents relative thereto, will soon be published.

The Medical Student and Practitioner will soon receive from the able pen of Dr. G. H. TOULMIN of Wolverhampton, a Work under the title of "Elements of the Practice of Medicine;" in which that important subject will, for the first time, assume all the interest of a practical Science.

Miss MARY HOUGHTON, a young lady of uncommon talent, has a Work in the press, in three volumes, intitled "Mysteries of the Forest," which bids fair to rival the best productions of the admired Radcliffe.

The Lovers of WALTON and of Angling will soon be gratified with an exact re-print of the first edition of the Complete Angler; the Plates will be exquisitely engraved on silver, and the Printing be executed in a style of corresponding beauty. The number printed will be limited. The rarity of the first edition of the favourite Work is not its only, nor its chief recommendation; it is most valuable as being the earliest specimen of that style of writing, and really curious; as it differs from all the other editions in having only two persons engaged in the Dialogue, *Piscator* and *Viator*; whereas every subsequent edition has the three persons, *Piscator*, *Venator*, and *Auceps*.

Mr. DALLAS's Novels of *Percival*, *Aubrey*, and *The Morlands*, are about to be re-printed in a compressed uniform manner, in six volumes: to which the Author intends to add another volume, containing Poems, Dramas, and Moral Essays.

Lord KENYON will very shortly publish his sentiments on the Roman Catholic Question.

A New Edition of Mr. G. CHALMERS's "Estimate of the Comparative Strength of Great Britain; and of the Losses of her Trade, from every War since the Revolution; with an Introduction of previous History," is in the press.—Mr. G. CHALMERS is also republishing "Natural and Political Observations and Conclusions upon the State and Conditions of England, 1696. By Gregory King, esq. Lancaster Herald;" with a Life of the Author. And "A Chronological Account of the Commerce of England, from the Restoration to 1810, distinguishing the Years of War;" on a board to hang up, or in a case for the pocket.

No. XIX. of BRITTON's Architectural Antiquities contains Seven Engravings of Roslyn Chapel in Scotland; with historical and descriptive Accounts of Waltham Abbey Church and Hedingham Castle. The Author announces his intention of devoting more Plates to elucidate the Architecture of that very singular Chapel, and accompanying the same with an ample historical account. Among the numerous examples of Ancient Architecture already brought forward in the first and second volumes of Mr. Britton's Work, that in the present Number is the most singular, complex, and capriciously fanciful. Its Style is calculated to puzzle all the Antiquarian system-mongers among us, and those who are desirous of judging of Buildings rather by theoretic principles than by facts and historic deductions.

Mr. LEXBOURN's Mathematical Repository contains 240 Questions, both in pure and mixed Mathematicks, almost all of which are entirely new, and in general each is accompanied with several Solutions by different Mathematicians; 33 original Essays on Mathematical Subjects; and several Mathematical Memoirs, extracted from works of eminence, chiefly the Transactions of Learned Societies.

LACKINGTON, ALLEN, and Co.'s new Catalogue (which is nearly ready for delivery) is said to be particularly rich in rare and curious Books; and some alterations have been made in the arrangement of the Classes, which will afford a great facility of reference to those who are in the habit of consulting the Catalogue of that stupendous Library.

47. *An Address to Time, with other Poems.* By John Jackson, of Harrop Wood, near Macclesfield, Cheshire. To this Second Edition is added, an Appendix; containing various Letters of the Author to his Friends. Printed at Macclesfield, by J. Wilson; sold by Longman and Co. small 8vo. s. pp. 76.

THE preceding Edition of John Jackson's juvenile Poems having been disposed of, almost exclusively amongst his private friends, Mr. Molineux, of Macclesfield, is encouraged to offer a Second Edition, with considerable Additions, to the notice of a candid and discerning publick; not on account of any superior excellence which the partiality of friendship may suppose them to possess; but, as in the former instance, as the promising genius of future excellence, and as a means of procuring, for a virtuous and deserving young man, that pecuniary assistance which may enable him, in some measure, to co-operate with the wishes and liberality of his patrons and friends, in acquiring the very important advantage of a classical education. At the request of some respectable friends, a few of the Author's Letters, chiefly written since the publication of the former edition of his Poems, are subjoined, by way of Appendix; which, Mr. M. hopes, will exhibit no unfavourable specimen either of the style or sentiments of his young friend. They will be read with pleasure and interest by all who are possessed of the talent of discrimination, and genius to appreciate their worth, or to discern the amiable and grateful simplicity which pervades every sentence, and constitutes the distinguishing characteristic of the Writer's heart."

Having transcribed the Editor's Advertisement, as the best description we can give of the pleasing little volume now before us; we shall give an extract from Mr. John Jackson's "Address to Time:"

"How gaily pass'd my childish days,  
Unknown to me the wildering maze  
Of youthful whim, of passion's blaze,  
Life's morn I spent,  
Blest with my school-mates' guileless ways,  
In sweet content.

"When Winter howl'd with furious ire,  
And whirl'd around his tempests dire,  
And silent were the woodland choir,  
And white the ground;  
The cheerful, warm, high-blazing fire,  
We sat around.

"And, when our daily tasks were o'er,  
The Master\* oft would read the lore,

\* Peter Bowden, an obscure, self-taught genius, who for some years accompanied Mag. April, 1810.

Of battles fought in days of yore,  
Or moral tale;  
Till wailing winds were heard no more,  
Nor pattering hail.

"And ere he gave the word, 'depart,'  
He'd fix some truth on ev'ry heart—  
He'd bid us shun the poison'd dart  
That waits on guilt;  
And act the Hero's glorious part,  
On virtue built.

"That part was his! and though his day  
Was short and cloudy, still a ray  
Of genius cheer'd his lonely way,  
And all the spite  
Of Fortune took not this away,  
Nor dimm'd its light.

"But thou hast quench'd the glimmering  
flame

Which long but faintly warm'd his frame†,  
And low he lies without a name,  
Or bust, or stone;  
But now he needs not earthly fame,  
For heav'n's his own!

He's dead: those happy days are o'er,  
And I must see such days no more!  
Yet once I saw them,—but they wore,  
In that fair morn,  
No form so sweet as I deplore,—  
Now they are shorn!"

One Letter from the Appendix shall be given, as a specimen of our young Author's prose, and immediately connected with the preceding quotation:

"To Edward Downes, esq.

"Sir, "Harrop Wood, April 4, 1807.

"The liberty that a son of the humblest of your tenants has taken in presenting you with a copy of the earliest efforts of his Muse, he hopes will be forgiven.

"They have nothing to recommend them to the notice of the publick, but that they are the productions of a poor cottager's son, who has sometimes taken this method of cheering the gloom of a darksome winter's evening, when he had neither a book to read, nor a friend to converse with: and, but for the kind exertions of that Gentleman who has undertaken the task of Editor, they most probably would never have seen the light.

"In the short Address to Time, you will recognize an ingenious; but unfortunate man, who is now no more! He was but little known, yet never was a man in his humble station more extensively useful: but now his labours have ceased, his

quitted himself with great propriety, though he died young, in the humble station of a village schoolmaster, at Pott, near Macclesfield.

† He died a lingering death.

sorrows

torrows and his life are at an end, and already he appears to be forgotten.

"You, Sir, were his benefactor through life, and his name cannot but be dear to you, now it is all that remains of him! Oh! save then the name from that grave, from which, with all your assiduity, you could not save the man!

"If, in the zeal of an affectionate pupil to rescue from oblivion the perishing name of a master whom he loved, I have said too much, forgive me. And if, Sir, you should be pleased to fix a plain stone at his head, I should be proud to impose upon myself the mournful task of writing his epitaph; which is all that a poor Poet can do.

"I humbly entreat your pardon for the liberty I have taken in writing this letter; and am, with great respect, Sir, your obedient, humble servant, J. JACKSON."

It is pleasing to observe, that, by the liberality of the Patron thus addressed, a plain stone has since been placed over the grave, with the following appropriate inscription:

"PETER BOWDEN,  
schoolmaster of this village,  
died Aug. 17, 1801,  
in the 31st year of his age.

"Here peaceful sleeps in this cold bed of earth, [birth;

A man who ow'd no fame to power or  
Though clouds of woe oft gloom'd his joy-  
less day,

Yet genius lent a friendly, cheering ray.  
He sought from man nor riches nor renown;  
He serv'd his God, and gain'd a heavenly  
crown.

Reader! though thou shouldst live and  
die obscure, [poor.

Be great, be virtuous,—Bowden too was

48. *Lectures on Painting, delivered at the Royal Academy of Arts: with a Letter on the Proposal for a public Memorial of the Naval Glory of Great Britain. By the late John Opie, Esq. Professor of Painting to the Royal Academy. To which are prefixed, a Memoir by Mrs. Opie, and other Accounts of Mr. Opie's Talents and Character.* Longman and Co. 4th. 1809.

WE have before had occasion to notice and commend the productions of the Lady who has in this instance performed the melancholy task of reminding the Publick of their severe loss by the decease of Mr. Opie, whose extraordinary talents as an Artist were an honour to his country, and whose works will long remain precious to his countrymen.

A very respectable, though not very numerous list of subscribers, is headed by the names of the Duke and Dutchess Dowager of Gloucester.

A short Address to the Reader from Mrs. Opie appears in the seventh page: "I have," says that Lady, "referred to the seventh number of 'The Artist' so frequently in the following pages, that I thought it necessary to print it at the end of them; nor was I sorry to have an excuse for introducing it into the present work, as I wished that so honourable and so unquestionable a testimony to Mr. Opie's worth, borne by contemporaries of known talents and integrity, should meet the public eye at the same moment with my more partial, and, consequently, less forcible evidence."

The Address or Letter to Prince Hoare, esq. informs us that gentleman was the first who suggested the propriety of this work, as he, and others of Mrs. Opie's friends, were convinced no person possessed greater talents for delineating the character of the deceased Artist, or had equal opportunities for studying his mind. After expressing the dangers of her situation as her husband's panegyrist, Mrs. Opie declares all selfish considerations vanished before her wish to perform the last duty in her power to him, with whom she had passed nine years of her life. "I have been advised," adds Mrs. O. "to write a biographical account of Mr. Opie; but that is impossible, as there are circumstances in his life on which it would be improper and indelicate for me to expatiate, and biographical accounts must be complete in order to be valuable."

From the observation that "distinguished men generally resemble their works," and the application to Mr. Opie, who is said to have "greatly resembled his paintings," we are led to the remark that the most contemptible observer might discover a neglect of proper costume in some of his pictures, a slavish attention to his model, while he was inattentive to the minutiae of the Art; "but it required the eye of a Connoisseur, and the kindred feeling of an Artist, to distinguish and appreciate properly the simplicity of his designs, the justness of his representations, and the force of his light and shadow." Pursuing the resemblance, our fair Authoress admits, that any one might perceive the Artist's total disregard of dress, and of "the common rules

rules of common manners," and his determination not to study the pleasure of those whom he considered as trifling and uninteresting; "but it required a mind of powers nearly equal to his own, or gifted with a nice perception of uncommon endowments in others, to value, and to call forth his acuteness of observation and his depth of thinking; to follow him through the wide range of his perceptions, and to prout by that just and philosophical mode of seeing and describing, on which his claims to mental superiority were so strongly built."

Mr. Opie loved many of his circle as friends; others he valued as companions; with those his conversations were generally unimportant, though not trifling; it was very few, therefore, that he sufficiently respected to enter into argument with his mental excellence, "being guarded by the proud consciousness of superiority, suspicious of being undervalued."

Mrs. O. appeals to Mr. Hoare for the truth of her observations, that her husband excelled in the propriety of his quotations, in the peculiar playfulness of his fancy in description, and in an art of forcibly representing the ridiculous in men and things; at the same time, his conversations were marked by a strong talent for humour, abounded in repartee, and he was distinguished as exercising the very difficult task of pronouncing formidable sarcasms without malignant intentions. We may sum up this part of Mr. Opie's character by Mr. Horne Tooke's opinion, formed after deliberate examination; "Mr. Opie," said that gentleman, "crowds more wisdom into a few words than almost any man I ever knew; he speaks, as it were, in *axioms*; and what he observes is worthy to be remembered." The Authoress dwells upon this and similar testimonies of the merits of the deceased, for the avowed purpose of doing away that prejudice which prevails against the possibility of Literature and Painting uniting in the same person. It has often been asserted, and as frequently believed, that though the ideas of Mr. Opie's Lectures might be his own, the language flowed from the pen of another. "But," says Mrs. O. "the slight texture of muslin could as easily assume the consistency of velvet, as the per-

son supposed to have assisted Mr. O. in the composition of his Lectures have given language to the conceptions of his mind. He who alone conceived them was alone capable of giving them adequate expression; nor could so weak and ill-founded a suspicion have ever entered into the head of any one, but for the false ideas which, as you well know, are entertained of Painting and of Painters in general. There are those who gaze on portraits painted by the best masters, which faithfully repeat the energy, expression, and characters of the features observable in the original, and at the same time exhibit superior traits of a secondary but highly honourable degree of knowledge, in the disposition of the person, drapery, and back-ground; and then turn away, considering the Artist a mere painter, equally incapable of arguing, thinking, or writing—with what foundation, the reader is left to decide. Mrs. O. concludes this part of her subject by a solemn declaration that, to her certain knowledge, Mr. O. never received the slightest assistance in composing his Lectures; of which the Bishop of Durham declared, that as he had before been known as a great Painter, he would now be equally celebrated as a great Writer.

Four of the Lectures alluded to were particularly laboured, and delivered in the character of Professor of Painting in the Royal Academy. The attention and anxiety bestowed on these destroyed his constitution: he toiled at the easel the whole of the day, and wrote every evening, from September 1806 to February following, scarcely indulging in the relaxation of a walk, or the society of his friends. "To the completion, therefore," says this Lady, "of the Lectures in question, his life, perhaps, fell an untimely sacrifice; and, in the bitterness of regret, I wish they had never been even thought of. But they were written, were delivered, and highly were they admired. They serve to form another wreath for his brow. Let it then be suffered to bloom there; nor let the hand of ignorance, inadvertence, envy, or malignity, attempt to pluck it thence!"

This admired artist used to say, that he was considered soon after his arrival in London as a sort of painting

Chat-



*Chatterton*, but why is not sufficiently explained: like that unfortunate person, he felt great attachment to his family, which he demonstrated by sending his mother part of his first earnings, and inviting his sister to the metropolis. His father died before this period, though not before his son had painted a portrait of him in the following singular manner: the junior Opie was about ten years of age when, on a Sunday, he placed his materials for painting in a small kitchen facing the parlour where his father sat reading the Bible during his mother's absence, who had gone to church: "He went on drawing till he had finished every thing but the head; and when he came to that, he frequently ran into the parlour to look up in his father's face. He repeated this extraordinary interruption so often, that the old man became quite angry, and threatened to correct him severely if he did the like again. This was exactly what the young Artist wanted. He wished to paint his father's eyes when lighted up and sparkling with indignation; and having obtained his end, he quietly resumed his task." He exhibited his performance to Mrs. O. on her return, which was instantly known; and the old gentleman, finding the cause of the frequent interruptions to have produced a likeness of himself, was highly pleased, and took every opportunity of shewing it to his friends.

Mr. O. is represented as extremely placable and forgiving; and his lady mentions his slowness to commend the works of his contemporaries, in order to convince her readers that it did not arise from feelings of professional jealousy, but from a high conception of what the art of Painting should be, compared with which every picture appeared deficient in many requisites. He was equally dissatisfied with his own performances, and often exclaimed, "I am the most stupid of created beings, and I never, never shall be a painter as long as I live."

He had received no superior education; and his reading was rather confined; yet, such was his strength of intellect, that, fearless of exciting contempt, he sought the society of the learned whom he often surprised by the originality and justness of his remarks. The same natural strength of mind taught him to avoid

men whom he denominated *word-catchers*—men more eager and more able to detect a fault in grammar, than to admire the original thoughts which such defective language expressed."

Many sarcastic speeches, more remarkable for their coarse humour than a regard for the feelings of the parties concerned, have been recorded as uttered by Mr. Opie. These Mrs. O. declares she believes to have been the inventions of an injudicious friend soon after the Artist's appearance in London, who conceived he should thus excite double curiosity in the publick, to employ and hear a man rich in native talents, fancying "that the more of a savage he was represented to be, the greater wonder he would appear as a Painter; for when," continues Mrs. O. "I have repeated to him the speeches he was said to have made, he has solemnly assured me that he never uttered them; and that he was convinced they were invented for him, to answer the purpose above-mentioned." Mr. Opie painted Dr. Johnson's portrait twice, and became his most ardent admirer. He had heard much of that gentleman's harsh observations, and ever disputed the truth of the charge: when his opponents clearly demonstrated the facts, he shifted his ground, and maintained that the "provocation must have been just and irresistible;" and this circumstance is adduced to prove that he thought the indulgence of such a temper (without excitement) very improper. "Sometimes the love of repartee, and no one had greater talents for it, might lead him to say a severe, provided it was a witty thing; and sometimes a sarcastic one, if it had any pretensions to humour, as in the following instances: When he was one of the hangers at the Academy in the year 1799, his companion in that office endeavoured, but in vain, to make him admire the pictures of a certain young Artist. At last, wearied out with the fruitless task, he exclaimed, "Why now, Opie, look at that hand! *you* never painted such a hand as that in your life." "No," replied Mr. Opie archly, "but *you* have, many such." The other instance is as follows: as we were coming from our apartments one evening, and were passing St. Giles's church, in company with a gentleman of avowed

edly *septical opinions*, Mr. Opie said, 'I was married at that church' (alluding to his first marriage, dissolved by Act of Parliament.) 'And I, replied our companion, 'was christened there.' 'Indeed! answered Mr. Opie: it seems they do not do their work well at that church then, for it does not hold.'"

Mrs. Opie feelingly describes the situation of a portrait-painter, who, whatever may be the irritability of his nerves, is compelled to sit and hear the most absurd and ignorant remarks on the picture in hand, such as mistaking a high light for a white spot, and the dark shade under the nose for the nauseous effects of snuff. But a greater evil remains in the attending friend of the party painted, whose province seems to be established for finding every possible defect. The wormwood thus administered had no visible operation on Mr. Opie's temper; it was in the portrait you were to search for the state of his mind, that never pleased the Artist or any other person; in short, his faculties became torpid, and his hand refused its office. The case was very different when he found that the party relied on his abilities, and sat with patience; then the pencil moved by masterly direction, and the picture gave universal satisfaction.

There are numerous anecdotes of the latter part of Mr. Opie's life, all of which do honour to the faithful affection of his lady, and the attention of their friends. In concluding, Mrs. Opie observes, "There is one satisfaction that I shall derive from having written this little work, which no censures, no criticisms, no critics can deprive me of; and that is, the well-founded hope that, by means of these tributary pages, my name will descend with Mr. Opie's to posterity; for as the gums of the East give perpetuity amongst Eastern nations to the bodies of the dead, so the merit of Mr. Opie's work will ensure immortality to mine; and this public testimony to his virtues, borne by her who knew him, and who loved him best, will live, I trust, as a memorial of my gratitude to him, for nine years of nearly uninterrupted happiness.

Cynical indeed would be the critic who attempted to caviil at the interesting anecdotes and artless language

of this work, which is evidently warm from the heart, and remarkable for the delicate manner in which due praise is conveyed to the memory of the deceased. We have read them with pleasure and approbation; and are convinced our readers will concur with us in opinion when they have gratified their curiosity on the subject.

The seventh number of a periodical publication, intitled "The Artist," follows Mrs. Opie's Letter to Mr. Hoare. This contains a biographical sketch of his life, and remarks on his character. It is well written; and informs us that Mr. Opie was born in May 1761, near Truro: his grandfather and father were reputable master-carpenters; and the latter took very severe measures in vain to make his son accept the same profession. He is said to have received all that could be acquired at a village school in a most rapid manner; and at ten was capable of solving many difficult problems of Euclid. In his twelfth year he opened an evening-school for writing, in which he excelled, and arithmetic, and actually had scholars of double his age. Painting, however, overcame every obstacle; and, with the assistance of Dr. Walcot, he not only painted portraits in the country, but was enabled to reach the metropolis, where he died of an unknown complaint April 9, 1807, and was buried at St. Paul's on the 20th, most honourably attended. There are several tributes to his memory inserted in the work just mentioned.

The following concise and satisfactory note is subscribed P. Hoare:

"The four Lectures on Painting now presented to the publick in their complete form, as they were delivered at the Royal Academy, constitute the larger part of that system of professional instruction which their enlightened author appears to have had in his view. In his first Lecture, he will be found to have divided the subject of his Art into six branches; four of which he calls the practical or physical elements of Painting; and the other two, the intellectual. The former are: design, or drawing; colouring, *chiaro scuro*; composition. The latter: invention; expression. The present Lectures treat—the first of design, the second of invention, the third of *chiaro scuro*, the fourth of colouring.

"As Mr. Opie's MSS were entrusted to my care immediately after his decease, I think

think it requisite to declare, that the Lectures are faithfully printed from them."

The length of the Lectures forbids our entering into an analysis of them. We shall, therefore, confine ourselves to the remark, that we firmly believe them calculated to promote the study of the arts, and that no student can read them attentively without much profit.

49. *A Geographical and Historical View of the World: exhibiting a complete Delin-  
eation of the Natural and Artificial Fea-  
tures of each Country; and a succinct  
Narrative of the Origin of the different  
Nations, their Political Revolutions, and  
Progress in Arts, Sciences, Literature,  
Commerce, &c. The whole comprising  
all that is important in the Geography of  
the Globe and the History of Mankind.  
By John Bigland, Author of "Letters  
on Antient and Modern History," "Essays  
on various Subjects," &c. &c. In Five  
Volumes, large 8vo. Longman and Co.  
Vernor, Hood, and Sharpe.*

THE Reader of the above compre-  
hensive title will immediately per-  
ceive the magnitude of Mr. Bigland's  
undertaking, and the importance of  
the subject. Works of this nature,  
when correctly executed, are of infi-  
nite use in forming the minds of  
youth, and enriching the memory  
with general knowledge: nor will  
the man of extensive erudition dis-  
dain to revive recollections from  
them, which would be a task of time  
and application from more dilated  
sources. Granting the truth of these  
observations, we shall omit Mr. Big-  
land's arguments tending to the same  
point, and introduce him saying,

"Geography and History are two  
great luminaries, which reciprocate  
their light, and ought ever to be, in  
some mode or other, concomitants.  
The antient Historians were con-  
vinced of this truth. Herodotus,  
Diodorus Siculus, Sallust, and Cæsar,  
besides many others, have mixed Ge-  
ographical descriptions with their  
narratives; and their example has  
been followed by the Historians of the  
Decline of the Roman Empire, with  
several other modern writers. Sup-  
ported by such authorities, I presume  
to offer to the publick, a compen-  
dious history of mankind illustrated  
by a view of geography, and physical  
circumstances."

Mr. Bigland, far from attempting  
to depreciate the labours of others,

in pursuits similar to his own, claims  
the merit of devising a new plan for  
his View of the World, which he  
imagines "will not be superseded" by  
any books now in the hands of the  
publick. He is well assured that the  
exertion of talents and industry will  
always enable the party employed to  
vary and improve the great outline  
afforded by nature. Man, and his  
works, Geography in particular, de-  
fective in many instances, is a field  
of immense dimensions, and con-  
stantly capable of fresh and import-  
ant illustration. History, considered  
as a moral picture of mankind, is  
still more susceptible of variety, "by  
contraction or expansion, by curtail-  
ing useless and uninteresting matter,  
and bringing forward to full inspec-  
tion those momentous transactions  
and important revolutions which have  
determined the destiny of empires, and  
formed the character of nations."

The Author is farther of opinion,  
that the generality of works which  
treat of universal history are too ex-  
pensive and voluminous: the same  
cause operates against the histories  
of nations and individuals: indeed,  
he observes, "the present generation  
would find full employment in read-  
ing the actions of those that are past;  
and human life would scarcely afford  
a sufficient length of time for acquir-  
ing a knowledge of the events of for-  
mer ages." In order to obviate this  
difficulty opposed to the progress of  
knowledge, and to bring general in-  
formation on the heads comprehended  
in his undertaking, within the reach  
of a very numerous class of readers,  
this gentleman spared no pains in col-  
lecting and compiling the best autho-  
rities, which he gratefully declares  
were derived from many gentlemen  
in Doncaster and its vicinity, who  
favoured him with the use of their  
libraries, and the London Institution.  
The contradictory statements of His-  
torians, and the defective accounts  
of places given by Travellers, are  
obvious to all who examine histor-  
ical and geographical works for the  
purpose of compilation; and Mr. B.  
asserts he experienced the embarrass-  
ment thus produced to an extent  
which often rendered it necessary to  
read whole volumes for the composi-  
tion of a single page, exclusive of  
those that afforded no information to  
be depended upon. We trust our  
readers

readers will be pleased with the following extract from the Preface:

"In some instances I have remarked, either in the text or the notes, the contradictory opinions and evidence of different writers. But if long discussions had been admissible in a work of this nature, I might have filled at least another volume with matter which would have wearied the patience of the reader, rather than have contributed to his entertainment or instruction. In all doubtful cases, however, I have adhered to the most approved authorities. It has been my principal care not to substitute fictions for facts, or romance for history: veracity has been my first, perspicuity and conciseness my next object."

Mr. B. proceeds in the succeeding paragraphs to develop his plan, which embraces the vast circle of the nations of the world already explored, and gives a distinct view of their inhabitants through all their gradations and revolutions, from the earliest period to the present moment. Mr. B. begins with the geography of each, and gives a detail of all the physical circumstances, and of their principal mineral and vegetable productions, and animals. Descriptions of cities and remarkable edifices follow, which, the Compiler is convinced, will not be considered by the philosophical observer "merely as an assemblage of streets and houses, a collection of brick and mortar; he will view (them) as the grand theatre on which the opulence, the talents, and activity of the nation, are most conspicuously displayed." The history of the country is the third article in the arrangement, with its progress in arts and arms, science, and civilization; including views of its social circumstances at different periods; and by these particulars the Author proposes to determine the present state of the morals and politics of each, and its rank in the grand scale of nations. "It is in its history that we trace the origin and gradual formation of its religion, its government, its military strength, its manners, and characters. For this reason, I have assigned the third place to the historical view of each nation; and the fourth and last to its modern characteristics. From this arrangement," continues Mr. B. "which appears to be the most rational, I have deviated only in respect of subordinate and inferior arti-

cles, as colonies, islands, and countries imperfectly known, where brevity required a more cursory view. Amidst such an immensity of matter, conciseness must be considered as an indispensable requisite; and every one must readily conceive the difficulty of perspicuous arrangement in the historical part of the work." The histories of nations are frequently so involved and connected with each other, that this gentleman found himself under the necessity of making references to avoid repetition. Influenced by a laudable attention to the professed object of his undertaking, he has dwelt only on the most interesting events; though those of less importance have received that attention the chain of connection demanded. The concluding paragraph of the Preface declares the Author's design to have been, to afford his readers a copious collection of geographical and historical information in a small compass and a moderate price. How far the execution corresponds with his plan, he leaves to the decision of the publick.

An alphabetical list of near two hundred works, from which the Author derived his materials, precede the Introduction. That part of the work contains general observations on Geography, and its Astronomical relations. This will be particularly useful to uncultivated minds, whether youthful or adult: and what candid, cultivated mind, will object to the insertion of information necessary to promote the material aim of the writer, because he may be fully acquainted with the facts and inferences detailed in it? Viewing the intention in this light, we feel ourselves indebted to Mr. B. for the masterly sketch under notice, and fully subscribe to the justice of the last sentences of the Introduction. "These remarks on the winds, on temperature, &c. the greatest part of which are borrowed from Dr. Halley and Mr. Kirwan, are of great importance; as to them the reader may often refer a variety of physical peculiarities to be met with in the description of various parts of the globe, and observe their influence on the moral circumstances of the inhabitants in different climates." Another division of this "View of the World" treats on that of the *terracous*

queous globe; from which the Compiler proceeds to notice the various facts peculiar to Europe. Chapter I. is appropriated to England; and that article occupies the remainder of the volume, making in the whole 551 pages, on a subject particularly interesting to all classes of readers.

We shall give the Contents of the Chapter just mentioned, by way of illustrating the arrangement of others: Name—geographical description—situation and extent—boundaries—face of the country—mountains—rivers—canals—lakes—mineralogy—mineral waters—soil—climate—vegetable productions—zoology—natural and artificial curiosities. After the most attentive and laborious investigation, Mr. B. has formed an opinion “that all the information given by travellers, and collected by geographers, is often insufficient to convey any just ideas on so important a subject;” and that “there are, even in England, some districts which are as little known to Geographers as the deserts of Arabia, or the wilds of Tartary.” These remarks are but too well founded; and might be supported in the first instance by citing many authors whose works afford nothing more than a tiresome repetition of their individual feelings and disappointments, while the face of the country they crossed is described with a rapidity commensurate with their own movements from one post-town to another. The second observation, though true at present, will shortly be removed, as topographical works are daily multiplying.

Under the head Zoology, page 33, we find an animated sketch of the fortunate consequences of the peculiar state of our climate:

“The gloominess and moisture of the atmosphere, which, by intercepting the rays of the sun, is prejudicial to fruits, as well as to a variety of other productions, that acquire a more exalted flavour, and vegetate with greater luxuriance, where they imbibe more of his genial influence, exceedingly contribute to that almost perpetual verdure which clothes the fields, and produces abundance of sustenance for the quadruped race. This, perhaps, is the principal cause of that perfection to which the various kinds of granivorous and herbivorous animals in this country so easily attain. England, indeed, is, from the nature of its climate, peculiarly adapted to pas-

turage; for while the clear summer skies of several continental countries present no obstacle to the operation of the solar heats, which in a few days often parch up the fields, and destroy almost every trace of vegetation: an unclouded atmosphere is seldom observed for any length of time in this island. For the most part, even in the finest season, a canopy of clouds, condensed from the vapours arising from the surrounding seas, afford a shade to the pastures, and the cattle with which they are covered. This physical cause of animal perfection has been admirably seconded by the laudable exertions and judicious management of the English gentry and opulent farmers, in improving the different breeds by every mode of intermixture.”

The perusal of the above extract must impress our readers with a favourable opinion of the work before us, as it contains just observation, conveyed in language which paints in forcible colours the rich contrasts produced by the clear blue of the atmosphere, variegated with brilliant lights and deep shadows, forming the canopy under which Nature flourishes in England, remarkable for its verdant dales, and even hills spotted with the finest cattle in the universe.

Mr. Bigland classes our Antiquities and Artificial curiosities under the following heads; British, Roman, Saxon, Danish, and Norman: the three first he considers not readily distinguishable from each other. This naturally leads him to notice Stonehenge, that stupendous monument of our very early history. After describing it, he gives the conjectures of various Authors as to its origin, and concludes in these words:

“The magnificence of Stonehenge loudly pronounces it to have been the place of the great assembly of the Nation; and, if this idea be admitted, its antiquity may perhaps be extended to the times of the Belgæ, who before Cæsar’s invasion had driven the original Celtic inhabitants into the interior, and established themselves on the sea-coast. This opinion will appear the more probable, if we consider that the Belgæ were a Gothic or a Scythian tribe, in language, manners, and institutions, very much resembling the people of Scandinavia, and that Old Sarum was the capital of their principal colony. Similar circles, but of far less compass, and generally composed of stones of a much inferior size, are found in different parts of Great Britain and Ireland; and many of them may be assigned

assigned to the Danish period, as that people continued in the practice of erecting such monuments till the eleventh century. At a later period, those circles of judgment were abandoned, and the national courts were held on moorhills, or hills of meeting, many of which are still seen in the British Islands, as well as in different countries on the Continent. These generally consist of a central eminence, on which was placed the president or judge, with his assistants; beneath was an elevated platform for the parties and their friends, or, on other occasions, perhaps, for inferior members of the national council. This platform was commonly surrounded with a ditch, probably to prevent the access of the populace."

The Author seems fully impressed with the solemn grandeur and sublime effect of our ancient Gothic cathedrals; and pays a just tribute to that style of Architecture, which many thoughtless persons have treated with contempt. But we cannot agree with him in adopting the late assertions of some writers, who call it ancient *English* Architecture; because every nation in Europe possesses religions and other edifices erected in the precise manner, and with similar ornaments; it would, therefore, be absurd to suppose that we, who were certainly deficient in the other Arts, should have advanced to such acknowledged perfection in this instance, as to influence the whole Continent, and furnish it with Architects. Happy should we be, for the honour of Great Britain, could the fact be established; we may have improved what is called the Gothic, but it undoubtedly still remains a secret to which of the nations of this quarter of the globe the invention belongs.

Of the Artificial Curiosities, Mr. B. gives the preference to the bridges of cast-iron; which, "although of a modern date, are not the least interesting, especially as the invention peculiarly belongs to this nation."

The account of London occupies something more than 22 pages; in which the Author has contrived to compress the leading particulars of the Metropolis in a satisfactory manner. Liverpool is noticed in succession; the whole of which article we shall extract, as an illustration of this division of the work:

"Provincial Towns. Among these, *Gent. Mag. April, 1810.*

Liverpool, in Lancashire, although not dignified with the name of a City, nor even constituting a Borough, may claim the precedence as next to the capital in trade and population. The African trade constituted a distinguishing feature in its commercial system; and in 1792 employed no fewer than 132 vessels. The number of ships which paid duty at this port in the year 1757, was 1371; and in 1794 it amounted to 4265, being an increase, in the space of 37 years, of about three to one. In the American war, between the 1st of September, 1778, and the beginning of May in the year following, Liverpool sent out no less than 170 privateers. The Act for the Contribution of Seamen to the Navy affording the best criterion for judging of the relative commerce and shipping of the principal English ports, it may not be amiss to subjoin their different quotas as a general standard of reference on that subject. These are as follows: London, 5725; Hull, 731; Bristol, 666; Liverpool, 1711; Whitehaven, 700; Whitby, 573; Newcastle, 1240; Sunderland 669; Yarmouth, 506. Liverpool, which commerce has rendered so flourishing, was only a village at the commencement of the last century. The dock was made A. D. 1710, at which time it began to make some figure in commerce. In this respect we have seen the rapidity of its progress, and its increase in population was not less surprising. In 1760 the number of its inhabitants was estimated at 25,787, according to Dr. Aikin's account. In 1787, they amounted to 56,670, and cannot be estimated at less than 80,000 at the present period. With the sole exception of St. Petersburg, no town in Europe exhibits so rapid an improvement."

The historical view, progress of society, of arts, sciences, and literature, of manufactures and commerce, begins at page 107, and is concluded at page 489. In examining the manner in which the above subjects are treated, it will be discovered that the Author possesses strong talents for giving a clear, yet brief and comprehensive idea, of the multiplicity of events of the long period between the Roman invasion and the year 1808; and we cannot but applaud him for the strict impartiality he has adopted in detailing occurrences which have produced courts-martial and popular meetings, and great animosity against Ministers. The Convention of Cintra, almost universally condemned, may be cited as an instance of the very commendable way in which

which Mr. B. relates political differences :

"The day after this brilliant victory [that of Vinnier's] General Dalrymple, who had just landed, took the command of the army, and a suspension of arms was immediately agreed on. A definitive treaty was concluded on the 30th of August, by which the French were to evacuate Portugal, on condition that they should not be considered as prisoners, nor be restricted from serving ; and that they should carry off all their arms, ammunition, military chest, artillery carriages, horses, and baggage, and be conveyed to France by the British Government. The Russian fleet in the Tagus, consisting of nine sail of the line and a frigate, were surrendered to Great Britain as a deposit, to be restored six months after the conclusion of a peace. The reasons assigned for granting such terms to the enemy were, the means which he had of protracting his defence, and the value of time at that season of the year."

If we were pleased with this moderation in political affairs, Mr. B. has given us still greater reason to be satisfied with his account of the various religions in England ; and such has been the benevolent and tolerating spirit of the Author, that we confess ourselves unable to decide which sect claims him as a member. This gentleman justly observes, that England offers so diversified a picture with respect to religion, that it is impossible to trace the different rules of faith through all their ramifications, without great attention, minute examination, and a considerable length of time. The creeds of the English sectaries he thinks to be far from established ; and says, few even of the members of the National Church "think themselves conscientiously bound to believe the doctrinal theory of the Thirty-nine Articles." Many of the professors of Calvinistical opinions entertain ideas nearly corresponding with the tenets of Arminius ; and numbers belonging to the Arminian societies approach in their speculations "very near to the doctrines of Calvin." In short, religious liberty is so completely and irrevocably fixed in this country, that each individual becomes his own judge of doctrines ; and if he finds any suited to his particular view of things, he adopts them, and will not scruple in the least to introduce collateral aids from his own fanciful re-

veries, when he finds real or imaginary difficulties. We shall conclude this part of our subject with an extract, which must please all parties, and is equally true and honourable to our country :

"Many of the Ministers, and others, of the different sects of English dissidents, have greatly distinguished themselves by their talents and learning ; and several of their literary performances are held in high estimation. The Clergy of the Established Church, and those of the various sects of Non-conformists, treat one another with friendship and candour ; and a moderate and enlightened of all parties consider the subjects of their differences merely, as speculative matters, not essential to salvation."

Mr. B. terminates his very satisfactory account of England by combating the prevailing idea of a distinguishing character being attached to the natives of every country : this he represents as a mere phantom, a creature of the fancy, which exhibits nothing permanent or uniform, neither any genuine characteristics of mind or disposition. "If it be meant," he adds, "to exhibit that aggregate of general ideas, and social habits, observable in different communities, and arising from political and religious systems, the events of their history, and the peculiarities of their situation, physical or moral, the general characters of different nations, cannot be more dissimilar, than that of the same nation in different periods." Proceeding in this strain of argument, he will not admit national character as a thing innate, but a distinction altogether adventitious and circumstantial, leading to erroneous conclusions and unjust comparisons.

Mr. B. considers nations as composed of individuals, whose dispositions, passions, propensities, and talents, are greatly varied ; "and each in his private capacity is actuated by particular motives, and influenced by particular circumstances." Thus, he asserts, we may find Frenchmen possessed of all the gravity attributed to Spaniards, and numbers of Spaniards as volatile and vehement as Frenchmen, "and the phlegmatic disposition of the Hollander is met with in every country. The virtuous and the vicious, the courageous and the cowardly, the grave and the gay, are every where found ; and every ob-

server of mankind may, within the narrow circle of his own acquaintance, discover among his neighbours, what writers exhibit as the national character of every distinct people of Europe. By their unqualified use of so vague, but so hackneyed a term, the student is led to contemplate an ideal picture, and to confound all individual distinctions in one general representation. National character being considered as a distinctive aggregate of qualities, arising from physical and moral circumstances; the love of liberty, and an attachment to commerce, form the most conspicuous features in that of the English."

We have judged it proper to dwell upon the first volume the more minutely, as, the subject being familiar to our readers, it will afford them the better opportunity of deciding on the Author's pretensions to their favour. The second volume contains the Articles—Scotland, 125 pages; Ireland, 63; France, 267; Belgium, 42; Batavia, 55; and Spain, which concludes the volume of 664 pages. On examining the account of France, we find no reason to withhold as favourable an opinion as we have given of that of England. In speaking of the distinguishing traits of the French character, Mr. B. seems highly gratified with its distinctive feature, gaiety and sprightly vivacity, "qualities which are highly commendable and enviable, when they operate in the human mind during the hours of peace and domestic comfort; but we trust Englishmen will never wish their distinctive feature to be similar to that painted in the succeeding paragraph:

"Even under the lash of despotism, and amidst the greatest national troubles, society in France has generally had a pleasing and lively appearance: Paris is now, as it has been for centuries past, the gayest capital in Europe; even during the horrors of the Revolution, it continued to be the centre of dissipation. *While in one part of the city the revolutionary axe was immolating its numerous victims, in another the theatres were crowded, and every thing wore the aspect of joyous festivity.*"

Whether the latter part of the above sentence will bear the author out in his observation, "that a Frenchman is neither more vicious, more courageous, nor more cow-

ardly than his neighbour," we sincerely hope will never be tried by the operation of the axe again in any part of the world. Lest we should be supposed to infer a censure on the liberality of the passage alluded to, by suggesting a bias in the Author towards the French, we shall give an antidote from his *Historical View of Spain*:

"These abdications and renunciations were declared to be voluntary; but Spain and all Europe justly regarded them as the effects of compulsion. It is even said, that the Queen was prevailed upon to declare the Prince of Asturias illegitimate; an expedient which had doubtless been devised for the purpose of counteracting the sentiments of the Spanish nation in his favour. Thus the Emperor of the French, by a train of the most perfidious policy, carried on under the mask of alliance and friendship, subverted the throne of the Bourbons in Spain."

We shall now bid adieu to Mr. Bigland for the present, with declaring our conviction, that he has fully answered the wishes formed on reading the title of his work, which we recommend as amusing, and extremely useful for reference.

50. *A genuine Guide to Health; or, Practical Essays on the most approved Means of preserving Health and preventing Diseases: to which are added, Cursory Observations on Intemperance, and various Excesses, and the extraordinary Influence they have on the Human Frame; with Suggestions to counteract their baneful Effects: also, Strictures on the peculiar Regimen and Management of Invalids, Women in Child-bed, and Infants; with ample Instructions to select such Articles of Food, &c. as are best adapted for them. Written in a brief but comprehensive Manner, by Thomas F. Churchill, M.D. Professor of Midwifery in London, Author of The New Practical Family Physician, Medical Remembrancer, &c. &c. 12mo. pp. 274; Crosby and Co.*

WHEN we are led to reflect on the prevalence and mischievous tendency of Empiricism and Quackery; when, from a blind credulity, we see so many people become the willing dupes of a set of ignorant and unprincipled wretches, whose first principle is that of plunder, and to effect which with greater facility, we find them holding out the most alluring and plausible, but no less destructive systems; we cannot but feel peculiar gratification



justification when any professional man will be induced to expose the fraud, and offer an antidote against the virulence of their insidious and poisonous arts.

The title-page of the Volume before us certainly promises much; but, on examination, not more than it possesses. It is one of those publications which lays strong claims to universal attention; and, from the philosophical as well as philanthropic sentiments contained in it, unquestionably stands upon as elevated a foundation as any of its contemporaries.

Dr. Churchill has judiciously divided his subjects into distinct Essays, each of which singularly contains a fund of useful as well as improving matter, which, from the anecdotes interspersed in it, the easy flow of language, and, above all, the solidity of his reasoning and arguments, lead on the reader to the conclusion with increasing delight and satisfaction.

The Author commences his work with some pertinent remarks on the primary component parts and principal agents in nature, and then proves the necessity, from analogical deductions, of keeping the body in a due and proper equilibrium of heat, or that which under proper regulations will prove most congenial with health, in a climate so variable as ours; and thence insists on the necessity of a particular attention to the article of clothing, for the want of which, to use his own words,

"Pulmonary Consumption, that most destructive of maladies, which makes annually such dreadful ravages among the young and middle-aged, has been so frequently induced."

The subject of Air forms the substance of the next Essay; and in this he shews the qualities of different gases, elucidates the component parts of our atmosphere, points out several effects produced by quick transitions in it, and having added some cautions on the effects of corrupted air, lays down a set of rules, which, if followed, would be found to prevent many of those acute complaints which too often succeed a negligence or indifference on this head.

Under the articles of Food and Drink, we find a general arrangement, first, of the different qualities of animal and vegetable food, and

secondly he touches on the dreadful effects of inordinate drinking, and winds up the Essay with a few admonitory reflections on the vice of intemperance, particularly that of drunkenness.

"What a dreadful situation," he observes, "are such persons reduced to, who cannot even endure their existence any longer than as they are in a constant state of intoxication! Running into the destructive vice of dram-drinking is giving up every thing at once; for, though slower, yet arsenic itself will not be more certain in its effects."

The article of Foreign Tea, which has engaged the pens of so many writers on Dietetics to show its injurious qualities, our Author from his own practical experience asserts not only to be unfounded, but that it is a most pleasant and salutary beverage, possessing a certain share of medical properties; and with respect to Coffee, which has been reprobated by these alarmists in terms of equal virulence, though with equal reason, he remarks:

"As an article of food, Coffee is a very pleasant and refreshing beverage, and is well known materially to assist the correction of other kinds of food; and as to its medical virtues, it possesses a powerfully antispasmodic as well as sedative quality, and is therefore taken with singular advantage by persons of an hypochondriacal or hysterical disposition; whilst in the distressing periodical paroxysms of Asthma, it has been exhibited with the most decided marks of success."

The effects of the Passions occupy another portion of this work: in these are very ably portrayed, the violence offered to our constitutions when we become the subjects of their impulsive power. Joy, Grief, Anger, Revenge, Fear, Modesty, &c. are each particularly delineated; but as our Author's sentiments on the subject of Love are so manly and forcible, we deem it necessary to make the following extract. Having depicted the progress of this passion through its various bearings, he thus concludes:

"I cannot close this part of my subject without deprecating the conduct of those monsters in the shape of men, who, destitute of humanity, use every endeavour to gain the affections, by imposing on the credulity of the weaker sex, and, having obtained that end, wantonly boast  
of

of their valiant exploit, abandon them, and leave the unhappy victims a prey to bitter anguish and despair. No punishment hardly can be commensurate with the magnitude of such a crime; and although, in the *new school* of morals, it may be refined to the high-sounding title of gallantry, for my part, I should have no hesitation in calling it *deliberate murder*, and that of the most base and flagrant kind, however I may be ridiculed for the grossness of my sentiments."

Sentiments like these we consider as highly honourable and laudable in any one, especially in a person who writes for the diffusion of that knowledge in which every class in society is so materially interested.

Having concluded his observations on the subject of the non-naturals, in which the Doctor has given some useful hints on the domestic virtue of cleanliness, and opened to the public eye some of the dangers and diseases to which some sort of artificers are necessarily exposed from the unwholesomeness of their callings, as well as the tendency to propagate disorders where this is neglected; he proceeds to notice what are called the *excretions* and *Retentions*, and proves of what vast importance it is to the animal machine, that all the several evacuations, as those of Perspiration, &c. &c. should be conducted with ease and regularity.

Having laid down a complete set of rules of Dietetic regimen, the Author next takes up the subject as applicable to various diseases, and has added copious directions for the management of the sick, child-bed women, and infants, and a set of tables of the different degrees of diet.

Lastly, he has dwelt with more than common energy, but we think rather too broadly, on the various indiscretions of Youth.

Our limits restrain us from enlarging further on this work; and we must conclude with observing that this "*Genuine Guide to Health*," if its maxims be adopted, will eventually prove of universal advantage, particularly when compared with the vast numbers of works of a similar name, the offspring of Quackery and Deceit; and we recommend an attentive perusal. One thing, we find, the Author has sedulously kept in view throughout the volume: he has divested it of all technical terms, and

conducted the whole with clearness and perspicuity. He has also printed it in a small neat type, in a *cheap form*, "so that every class of readers," as he observes, "may avail themselves of the possession of this little volume at a very easy expence," and we wish the circulation of it may equal its utility.

51. *Advice to Young Ladies on the Improvement of the Mind and the Conduct of Life.* By Thomas Broadhurst. 8vo. pp. 137; Longman and Co.

THE three Addresses which compose this little volume, the Author professes to have been written solely for the benefit of a few pupils entrusted to the care of himself and his wife. The second Address, upon the conclusion of a course of various reading, was circulated in print some time ago, among a few friends of the writer; it then fell under our observation, (see vol. LXXVIII. p. 336,) and a second perusal of it only confirms the favourable sentiments we at first entertained. The two other Addresses which now accompany it are, "Upon the Necessity of Mental Improvement to Females," and "Directions to Females in the Conduct of Life;" both of which contain much excellent advice, and do credit to the Author's attention to the proper cultivation of the young mind, on which he deems domestic comfort greatly to depend:

"The study of household good is unquestionably of indispensable importance to complete the comfort of this honourable state; but certainly it forms not the only ingredient, either in the composition of the female character, or in the cup of matrimonial felicity. From the sweet interchange of rational sentiment, from enlightened and animated conversation, and from the mutual communication of knowledge and information, many of the purest pleasures of domestic life proceed. The difference between such a life as this and one destitute of these refined gratifications, is as great as between a barbarous state of society and one that is humanized and improved by civilization. And to what cause are we to ascribe this striking diversity, but to the ameliorating effects of education? She whose mind has not been formed by reading and reflection to a taste for rational pleasures, will be ill qualified as a companion or friend for a man of an improved and well-cultivated understanding."

The vanity of displaying acquirements is thus deprecated :

"Shining qualities, whether mental or personal, commonly excite, in ill-regulated minds, the hateful passions of envy and jealousy; and when these qualities are accompanied by extreme self-love and admiration, they only present a more striking mark for the baneful shafts of malignity and slander. If you really possess excellence of any kind, let me advise you to be very careful not to make it appear too prominent. Particularly guard against any unnecessary display of literary attainments; since of all objects that are disagreeable to the other sex, a pedantic female, I believe, is the most confessedly so."

Of modern accomplishments, this Author judiciously says :

"Accomplishments, doubtless of a superficial nature, when compared with those of the mind, occupy too great a proportion of time and attention in this system; and extreme pains bestowed on the study of the fine arts, when these studies are not properly corrected by graver pursuits, may feed immoderately the love of applause in the breasts of their respective votaries. I could easily point to living instances for the truth of this observation. You will do wisely, therefore, by endeavouring to counteract any tendency of this kind in your own characters, by giving the preponderance, in the distribution of your time, to mental employments."

52. *Brief Remarks upon the Public Letter of Sir Richard Strachan, and the Narrative of the Earl of Chatham*; 8vo. pp. 56; Becket and Porter.

THIS Pamphlet, in vindicating the fair fame of the Earl of Chatham, is somewhat unceremonious in its reflections on the gallant Admiral, whose public Letter to the Secretary of the Admiralty, Aug. 17, 1809, is contrasted with a private Letter of the same date to the Earl of Chatham.

"We know," says the writer of the pamphlet, "that the gallant Admiral did not expect that the Board would consign this Letter to the press. He has expressed his surprise at finding his public letter published!! We know that a gallant officer (there are none more so) could have been so misled, as to wish or expect to have been permitted to traduce another of the most illustrious rank, of birth and name dear, and almost sacred to his country, in trust, dignity, and station, equal to the very highest; of life and manners, such as truth cannot paint without fear and suspicion of flattery, and to be joined

with whom, in that high and conjunct command, was a greater honour than his rear-admiral's flag—we know now that the letter of the 27th of August, to the Secretary of the Admiralty, was not expected to be published—certainly it was not—I believe it because Admiral Strachan has so told the House of Commons, and I would still believe it, if any politico-naval adventurer, or irregular Parvenu of the Navy, had told the House of Commons the same thing. Let any man look at the simultaneous letter of Sir Richard Strachan, of the same date, to Lord Chatham, (I have put them both in the next pages, that the public may see them together, and a brief extract of Sir Richard Strachan's evidence,) and tell me if he can suspect that Sir Richard thought that either, or foresaw that both would be published!! Yet were they written at the same moment!—Think of that, Mr. Ford, think of that!!"

Towards the conclusion of the pamphlet, we are told,

"Sir R. Strachan is deservedly a favourite with his profession, and, if he will trust to his profession, he will never be otherwise; but the Navy did not, and could not, view the nature of his connection with Sir Home Popham, without regret; and as it is now clearly proved that Lord Chatham had nothing to do with the post which that honourable Captain held in the Expedition, it cannot be difficult to discern the motive for attributing to his Lordship an interest the most foreign to his feeling and his heart. Sir Home Popham is, doubtless, a very active officer, and possesses a considerable variety and versatility of talents. Sir Richard Strachan is a brave and smart seaman, and yet, between them, they did not make up and compose all, perhaps, that might have been expected from so careful and curious an amalgamation. Sir Richard Keates, if I am wrong, will say so; and perhaps Sir Home Popham may not always concur in the opinions of the gallant Baronet."

Referring to the "Narrative" in p. 365 of this Magazine; and to the "Answer" in p. 368; we shall pass on to

53. *Expedition to the Scheldt. Thoughts on the Resolutions to be moved this Day, Monday, March 26, in the House of Commons, by Lord Porchester*; 8vo. pp. 26; Becket and Porter.

"What the vote of this night shall be, if this night it shall come to a vote, I pretend not to anticipate, with two or three discriminate and floating parties in the House. But I apprehend, after the flame which has been kindled by the breath which must now blow it out, or perish by it, the country will have cause to congratulate

tulate itself, if the good sense and firmness of its representatives shall be able to defend and preserve the Journals of the House of Commons from recording some unjust and unmerited censure upon the authors of a great politic and indispensable public measure—executed, as far as circumstances (over which they had no controul) permitted, with a full and perfect success,—and happily desisted from at a precise and necessary crisis, with a rare prudence and fortitude, above the fear and influence of popular impression, or factious clamour and invective—a prudence and a fortitude which entitle the Government which instructed, and the Commanders who complied, to the highest rank of public gratitude and esteem. A sentiment, I confess, which, to see inscribed this day in the proceedings of the House, rather lives in the earnest desire of enlightened and honourable minds, than in any reasonable calculation, at a moment of so much violence and delusion. The House of Commons will, however, be upon its guard against devoting, by the Resolutions of this evening, the future fleets and armies of Great Britain, and driving her ministers, her generals, and admirals, to risk the total destruction of her unborn hopes and resources upon every rash and desperate throw of fortune, rather than return to their ungrateful country, the certain and pre-judged victims of political intrigue and popular injustice!

We shall not enter any farther into this Pamphlet, than to say, that the Resolutions of Lord Porchester have been reviewed by the House of Commons; as will be regularly reported by us in the proper place.

53. *A Notice of the Evidence given in the Committee of the House of Commons, during the Enquiry into the Conduct and Policy of the late Expedition to the River Scheldt. With Observations. The whole intended to facilitate and elucidate a just and clear View of the Matters in Discussion.* 8vo. pp. 52; Becket and Porter.

“The papers and evidence which have been furnished to the Committee are so abundant and voluminous, that there is no small danger of the real merits of their contents not being accurately understood and appreciated; except by a very few only of those, upon whom it is incumbent to peruse them with attention; and the difficulty of referring to, or citing them correctly, is so great, that one ought to be the less surprised at the continuance of the gross errors and delusions, which have so long, and so generally prevailed in the publick. It has, therefore, been thought likely, to facilitate a most desir-

able and necessary object, if some abstract or abridgment could be speedily prepared, connected by a very brief and summary argument, in order not merely to inform those who hitherto remain in ignorance, from the multiplicity and complication of the testimony, but to diminish the inconvenience and difficulty, experienced by the most enlightened, who are also the most occupied in convincing others, by an immediate and ready reference to the pages of the Evidence itself. With these views the present work has been very hastily undertaken and executed.”

To those who have had neither inclination nor leisure to peruse the voluminous Body of Evidence here abridged, this Pamphlet will doubtless be acceptable; and it appears to us, though evidently published with a particular view, to be carefully and candidly compiled.

“Before I conclude this abstract and rapid commentary, not undesigned to record and commemorate one of the most extravagant and extraordinary of those public delusions, to which the free and peculiar character of our constitution exposes us, beyond any other nation of Europe, I may perhaps be permitted to congratulate the country upon its having been able to expose and resist it, through the fortitude and wisdom of its Representatives in Parliament, which are never more happily evinced, than in opposing the wild torrent of popular violence and delusion; and in maintaining, under our wise and mitigated institutions, the imperishable character of the third estate, against local influence, individual interests and popular contagion. When the House of Commons shews itself unassailable and independent of the mad and momentary influence of the Constituent, it is then most at its post, most firm, most honest, most contributive to the action and practical harmony of the constitution. Each of our three estates possesses a reciprocal check and controul over the others; but it is to the virtue and the honour of each, that it is so rarely necessary for any of them to resort to it. The negative of the crown is, in its usage, almost obsolete and forgotten, and disputes between the two houses, if they live in our historical memory, only live to prevent their recurrence. The harmony of the action of the powers of the constitution is the great stumbling-block of the wild and ignorant reformer. He cannot, or will not, understand it, and fears nothing more than that he should be forced to do so. He thinks the representatives of the people have the same task and duties to perform as in the reign of Charles the First; and for popular

his intemperance and intemperance to be put down by the representatives of the people, to these Greeks is foolishness. It is, however, the safety, the purity, the gospel of the Constitution; it is its strength and grace, its beauty and power; and, in one word, its perfection."

54. *Reflections on the Abundance of Paper in Circulation, and the Scarcity of Specie.* By Sir Philip Francis, K. B. 8vo.

THE object of this Pamphlet is to shew that he is cheated, or cheats himself, who having £4050. to pay, pays it in guineas; since, by melting or exporting them, he could discharge the debt, and put £100. worth of the circulating paper into his pocket.

"One of the surest proofs, though not a direct one, of the extraction of all the gold, is," says Sir Philip, "that there are no light guineas in common circulation. Light or heavy, they all emigrate; with this difference only, against the general laws of motion, that the heaviest march first, and leave the sick and wounded to follow. Here and there a few fugitive guineas make their escape *in transitu*; but, sooner or later, the leaders and the followers are equally taken prisoners, or desert to the enemy."

Sir Philip Francis, well versed in financial as well as political knowledge, draws a very forcible, but frightful picture of the consequences likely to result to the country from the vast fabrication of paper, to the exclusion or destruction of coin; and that his arguments are well-founded, requires little understanding to admit and believe; as every one may be convinced of the truth of his assertions, by the simple process of an appeal to his pocket,

That the gold, as well as silver coin, is melted or exported, there can be no doubt. We cannot, however, admit either that Bank Notes are of no intrinsic value, or that they can properly be said to be at a discount.

The Pamphlet is well written, and is calculated to awaken the attention of the country; if it be not too late, and that the people have not resolved to imitate the French Philosopher in his danger. Helvetius was on-board a vessel in a violent storm, during which he went to sleep. The ship was at length in imminent peril; when one of the sailors awoke him, crying, "Sir! Sir! awake—we are all going to the bottom." Helvetius just turned his face towards him, and

said, "Then what is the use of waking me? Go, do as I do," and he fell asleep again.

55. *An Oration, delivered by William Tudor, jun. Esq. to the Inhabitants of Boston, in the United States, July 4, 1809, upon the Anniversary of American Independence.*

THE view which Mr. Tudor takes of this country, and its particular his delineation of the insidious, gigantic, and unrelenting policy of Buonaparte, are entitled to peculiar notice:

"England holds the naval power, and scours every sea, almost without finding an enemy. France marshals the Continent in arms, and from the extremity of Italy to the Gulph of Finland, moves the armies of Europe at her discretion. Examining the parties engaged in this tremendous warfare: on one side, a nation not numerous, but brave; not warlike, but free; supporting incredible burthens, yet maintaining her freedom; contending not against ordinary defeat, but annihilation; yet agitated by the perpetual strife of parties, and subject to divided councils. On the other, a great nation, composed of soldiers, passionately fond of military glory, and abounding in skilful generals; her whole force directed by one man, who suffers no murmur of disobedience unpunished, or any hint of opposition, without disgrace. With not only these armies, and these officers, but with twenty Princes trembling at his power, and holding the lives and resources of their subjects at his command, still universal empire is not within his reach, till his enemy is destroyed. Defeat to one party, is destruction; to the other, only a diminution of ill-gotten power. Who can hesitate on which side to wish success? Who, that has feeling, honour, or independence, that will not mingle his prayers with those which from every corner of Europe are hourly, though inaudibly, ascending to the Throne of Eternal Justice, to blast the common oppressor of mankind? If the British power were now destroyed, how long could Justice protect her remotest altar from profanation? How long would Liberty be allowed a resting or a hiding-place? This is the last barrier between whatever people are unsubdued and universal despotism; may it last to withstand the assaults of the storm, till the Genius who directs it is himself overwhelmed by its fury. The British power, great as it fortunately is, does not form a permanent cause of alarm to other nations, because it contains within itself the seeds of its own decay. A re-establishment of the balance of power would restore peace, and after a few years of peace, half her ships

ships would be rotten, half her experienced officers no more, while the same period would be creating and bringing forward the resources of her neighbours. It cannot be the desire of any man to be at war with France. She has the strongest guarantees that we wish to be at peace with her. The advantages we derive from a commercial intercourse, and the evils of war, are sufficient security that we would preserve a state of amity, if no sacrifices of our independence are required. Yet she should not be allowed to proclaim us her allies; and to allege that she plunders our merchants to second the views of our Government. Do not let us, however, mistake a miserable spirit of enmity to individuals, nor the fostering unworthy national prejudices, for the political vigilance that is necessary. Let us appreciate justly the splendid traits of the French character, while we watch every motion of that ambitious government. The present Sovereign of France, though he has lived only half the common age of man, is the most wonderful character that the world has produced. Immeasurably ambitious, indefatigably active, a consummate politician, a daring soldier, a splendid protector of the fine arts, he is greedy of every species of renown, and anxious to eclipse the splendour of ancient and modern times. His flatterers seldom talk now of his military exploits; but dwell upon his policy, his institutions, and his public works. To compare him with Alexander, Cæsar, or Charles XII. is viewing only parts of his character. He directs the movements of his veteran armies, and suggests the measures of his intriguing cabinet. The acts of every department of Government emanate from him, and every proposition is submitted to his revision. His generals or his ministers perish at his nod, and his senate and noblesse hold their existence at his will. He has planted himself in the middle of Europe, while his numerous branches, spreading over tributary kingdoms, like those of the sacred tree of India, take root, and are all connected with the parent stock. He knows that, after the bloody proscriptions of Sylla, the monster died in his bed, and that the clemency of Cæsar cost him his life; he, therefore, never does a deed of mercy but through policy, nor is ever turned by compunction from an act of useful cruelty! He found the chariot of government drawn at random, with frantic revolutionary vigour, while those who feebly held the reins were hurled from their places, and trampled under foot; he vaulted into the seat, converted it into a car of Victory, which, with sounding lash and steady impetuosity, he drives over prostrate Europe.

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Some have supposed, judging him by other men, that conscience would haunt and distract him. Be not deceived. Ambition is not impeded a moment; the hour of conscience is not yet arrived. He has no leisure for conscience. The new map of Europe is not yet completed; some plans of conquest are yet unexecuted; some nations that have been overrun are yet unsettled. If he be destined to sit in triumph on the conquered world; if the nations of Europe, accustomed to their chains, wear them without murmuring or reluctance! then, alas! too late for freedom, the mighty despot, with no other world to conquer, may find, instead of the charms of repose, the horrors of conscience. The nation that is lulled by his flattery, seduced by his splendour, or awed by his power, is already conquered. Every statesman, who does not survey his country, and calculate how she can be useful to France, and what forms it will be most convenient for the French Emperor to give her, and then does not hold himself ready, at all points, and at all moments, for prevention and resistance, is hastening the ruin of his country. Without considering that he has demanded and received the useless sacrifice of the St. Domingo trade, that his fleets have burnt our ships at sea, that he has openly violated the most important provisions of a solemn treaty, and, after seizing twenty millions of property, added intolerable insult to injury, by affecting to hold it as the price of our acquiescence in his measures, let us examine what we have to apprehend from the French Emperor, by a glance at his general policy, and his known treatment of other Powers.\*

This character of Buonaparte is delineated with considerable ability; and the following passages, with which the Speech concludes, will be found no less worthy of attention:

"The fate of Holland, of Switzerland, the free cities of Germany, Venice, Genoa, Geneva, and the other republics of Europe, is a twice-told tale, that has become wearisome to the ear, and indifferent to the mind. Yet, that the world may not want warnings, every year produces some more potentous, to rouse infatuation from its lethargy. Let us estimate the policy of Buonaparte by a consideration of the state of Spain. The other conquests were, perhaps, necessary to his power. Those nations were unwilling to sacrifice their interests, and submit to his ruinous despotism. But Spain, in what manner had she acted? Spain, long oppressed by a variety of abuses, enfeebled by a train of corruptions, and in the very dotage of despotism, could still boast 'that the sun never

set on her dominions.' An enervated court, though personally bound to avenge the destruction of the principal branch of their family, was one of the first to conclude a peace with the revolutionary government of France. From that period her blood and treasures have been sacrificed in the cause of that country. Without a single object of her own to gain, she sent her fleets to be sacrificed, exposed her colonies to capture, and poured the wealth of America into the insatiable jaws of France. To Napoleon the subservience has still been greater. The sword of Francis I. was surrendered to him; and if there be any choice among humiliations, one of the last which a nation should be willing to suffer is the surrender of national trophies of victory. In aid of his personal ambition, she sent the flower of her army to the North of Europe, to obey his orders, while, with more than Trojan infatuation, she admitted his troops into her citadels. He was, in the mean time, carrying distrust and enmity into the deluded family of the Sovereign. A scene of intrigues and changes followed, confused and mysterious, the relation of which conjures up ideas of secret perfidy and murder, till we seem oppressed, as if breathing the pestiferous atmosphere of a dungeon. He approaches to the frontiers, and invites them to repose confidence in him, and suffer him to be the disinterested arbiter of their difficulties. Promises of friendship and good will are showered upon them, and grand officers of the Legion of Honour are employed in giving the most solemn pledges of good faith and security to hasten the confirmation of the blackest treachery. With incredible infatuation, this bewildered family and their base favourites, vainly confiding in him who owed them so much, enter the territories of France—no friend to warn them of the certain destiny that awaits them. The guards once passed—the last of the Bourbons are prisoners to this soldier of chance, and the empire of Spain and the Indies, their fortune, and their fame, were lost for ever! He cannot allege that he has done this to benefit Spain, and renovate her power, because it is notorious he could have dictated what measures he pleased to the Spanish Court. The same men who were held in disgrace by the Minister who had been so long the creature of France, were banished from all concern in affairs, because they wished to introduce reforms. They are now at the head of their countrymen who have resisted the invader, and who may yet drive him from their territory. The memorable defence of Saragossa is a noble contrast to the base treason and cowardice with which so many cities in other parts of Europe have been ceded.

Let the patriotic Spaniards persevere. What cause is desperate, when the situation of America in the winter of 1776 is remembered. If then, my countrymen, neither the rights of independent States, nor the strongest claims of strict alliance and personal obligation; neither the fear of exposure, nor any respect for the opinion of mankind, can deter this man from prosecuting his plan of aggrandizement; what reasons have we to think ourselves secure? Our distance, the bravery and patriotism of our citizens, will be the answer. The distance, the rolling ocean, are the impediments with which driving, self-satisfied politicians have allayed our solicitude. Have we not seen his armies besieging a town on the Baltic, dictating a peace to Russia at Tilsit, while another army was at the same moment menacing Sicily with invasion; and do we talk of distance? If England were conquered, would not her navy, which is now the first obstacle, become the ready means to transport his legions to our shores; unless we could be persuaded that by sparing him that trouble we should obtain better terms? From the bravery and patriotism of our citizens, the noblest efforts would indeed be expected; but even bravery and patriotism may at last be crushed by numbers. Have we not reason to fear, too, that his pioneers would be ready to sow division, and deprecate resistance? Or can we flatter ourselves that we are the only nation he has neglected to supply with spies and traitors? That his ministers, who seem instinctively to know how and when to dupe imbecility, and, if a single latent spark of treachery exists, are sure to strike it out, have left our country unassailed by their arts? Let some of our newspapers be examined for the answer."

57. *An Account of a remarkable Establishment of Education at Paris, extracted from the Literary Repository for April 16, 1788. To which are prefixed, Queries addressed to Dr. Bell, on his Claims to the Invention of the British System of Education. By Joseph Lancaster; 8vo. pp. 20; Dutton and Harvey.*

IN a long Dedication to William Vaughan, esq. thanking him for the communication of two volumes of "The Repository of Arts," one of which contains the interesting particulars respecting the Institution of the Chevalier Paulet at Paris, Mr. Lancaster says,

"I request the reader to contemplate Dr. Bell's Madras System, and the Chevalier Paulet's Establishment at Paris—the last instituted twenty-five years prior to Dr. Bell's—the one is almost a *fiat* *simile* of the other. The Chevalier had two hundred

hundred pupils *under able masters*. The tuition was *partly* delegated to the pupils themselves, some of whom gave lessons to beginners, and prepared them to pass into the hands of the professors.—Dr. Bell had a school at Madras for two hundred boys, over whom there were four masters, besides his own superintendence.—The Chevalier, from his predilection for military habits, instituted a council of the pupils, who heard all reports, judged faults, and kept a register. The Doctor, in like manner, referred the faults of his boys to a jury of their school-fellows, who were to direct the punishments; and he also kept a black-book, in which their faults were recorded:—in these grand features, Dr. Bell's school was a copy of the Chevalier Paulet; and when he left it in the height of its perfection, on his return to England, he left four masters to govern and teach in it."

"I had been engaged in my experiments on education two years before I saw Dr. Bell's pamphlet; I gathered from it, that boys are capable of great usefulness in one school, under the eye of several masters; but I was then labouring to perfect a system which was then totally unknown in this country, and I was endeavouring to ascertain how many children might be taught under one master—at what expence—and what were the most effectual means of rendering the design efficient to real usefulness. I esteemed Dr. Bell as a worthy individual—I bore a cheerful tribute to my apprehension of real merit—his name was little known to the country, and I introduced it, with honourable mention, in several thousand octavo volumes—I had received *partial* benefit from his labours—I acknowledged that benefit in an appropriate manner.—It would have been improper in me to have made an acknowledgment for what I never received, and what his plan did not contain, and therefore could not suggest."

Mr. Lancaster then puts some pointed Queries to Dr. Bell; and proceeds to detail the Account of the Chevalier Paulet's Institution; which will, we are persuaded, be found highly interesting.

"The modesty," says Mr. Lancaster, "of this good man is equal to his beneficence. His school, established these fifteen or sixteen years, is hardly known at Paris. This obscurity is his glory; but it is fortunate that he is taken from it, as it is hoped that so fine an example will not remain without imitators."

58. *The Refusal. By the Author of "The Tale of the Times," "Infidel Father," &c. 3 Vols. 8vo. Longman.*

The publick have always reason to congratulate themselves on any thing

which flows from the pen of this Lady; who, whether addressing them in the character of Elinor Singleton, Prudentia Homespun, or Mrs. West, author of the admirable poem of "The Mother," constantly evinces that strong good sense which forcibly speaks to the heart; and her works will hold a distinguished place among the productions of those female writers who have so laudably endeavoured to improve the morals of society. Although the captious may find some improbabilities in the story of "The Refusal," they are, in our opinion, amply counterbalanced by the practical arguments introduced in favour of religion and morality. To exhibit the dangerous and fatal effects of scandal, is a prominent feature of this work, in which will be found much display of character, and that in no hackneyed strain. The interest of the reader is strongly excited, and the *denouement* of the story well concealed.

59. *Henry Count de Kolinski: a Polish Tale. By Mrs. Murray. pp. 153; Cawthorn.*

AMONGST the numerous novels and works of imagination daily produced, those have at least some claim on the forbearance of criticism which have no insidious tendency either to corrupt the morals or to inflame the fancy. This kind of commendation we cannot deny to the neat little volume now before us.

#### INDEX INDICATORIUS.

On the Jubilee-day (25th October last) a couple of small bells were made to ring by means of the ELECTRIC COLUMN lately invented by Mr. De Luc, of Windsor. It is conjectured that a small clapper-may by this COLUMN be kept in motion for years together without stopping. If so, not only might the Jubilee-day have been celebrated by the ringing of miniature-bells, but the whole Jubilee-year. Should this contrivance be brought to that state of perfection, which it is supposed it may be in time, many persons, there is little doubt, who do not consider the subject philosophically, will be led into an error, by imagining that THE PERPETUAL MOTION is at last discovered. The principal obstacle to the continuance of the motion, through all the changes of the atmosphere, appears to be the want of a very accurate insulation of some parts of the apparatus.

Mr. Hooper's communication in our next. We shall thank him for the Drawing which he obligingly offers.

The



\* \* *The following original Lines, by Mr. PRATT, on the Royal Hospital and Royal Military Asylum, not only give an interesting Account of two of our noblest English Institutions, but announce the Completion of an Historical and Topographical Description of Chelsea\*, which is under our Inspection, and of which we shall take the earliest Opportunity to make a favourable Report.*

OFT has the Muse, though vainly, ply'd  
her art

To sing the bounties of Britannia's heart;  
Fondly essay'd, in colours that require  
No tints of Fancy to assist the lyre;  
Oft has she hail'd her, in the tenderest  
strain,

Foremost of heavenly Pity's angel train,  
To paint her Charities, that copious flow,  
Suited to each diversity of woe!

But still unsung, though not unfelt, the  
charm, [warm,  
With cherub Justice and Compassion  
Two of the noblest note to CHELSEA giv'n,  
Pointing their Pyramids sublime to Hea-  
ven!

These are no trophies of the vain or great,  
These do not "mock the air in idle state,"  
But woo and win Britannia's proudest  
smile, [isle;

And grace the bounties of her sea-girt  
A nursery one†, her future wars to wage,  
And one, the cradle‡ of war-honour'd  
age; [bled,

Valour's just meed for those who fought or  
In laurel'd peace to eat their well-earn'd  
bread; [at length,

Where, when all-conquering Time subdues  
Not the tried hero's valour, but his  
strength; [won;

Hail'd by their country, many a battle  
The veterans boast a palace of their own;  
In sacred leisure here their lives shall  
close, [foes,

By friends remember'd, nor forgot by  
Here, in proud thought, they take the  
field again, [the slain,"

And, in gay visions, "thrice may slay  
Next, see yon light battalions must'ring  
round, [pet's sound,

Train'd to the volleying drum and trum-  
The sage examples of their valour near,  
The off-spring of the brave in ranks appear;  
The little troops around the veterans  
throng,

And hear of honour in each tale and song;  
Oft, as their kindling breasts begin to  
glow, [to flow,

And the chaf'd blood along their veins  
They spurn the mimic fight, and long to  
wield

The manly weapon in the martial field;

\* A valuable and interesting work, just  
published by T. Faulkner, of Chelsea.

† The Royal Military Asylum.

‡ The Royal Hospital.

Already seem to grasp the vanquish'd foe,  
And not a fear their youthful bosoms  
know, [frame,

Spite of the wither'd limb, and mangled  
They dream of conquest, and they wake  
to fame; [they see,

Deep scars, and many a cureless wound,  
But these are marks of England's victory!  
Where the small phalanx ripens to an  
hoof,

Survey the Sons of England's future boast;  
Lo, how they emulate the victor's fires,  
And catch the spirit of their hoary sires;  
With quicken'd step anticipate the fight,  
While their brave fathers—glorying in the  
sight— [wild,

Observe the stripling troop with transport  
And see the champion rising in the child:  
Yet more than these, than conquests, ho-  
nours more, [pour;

From yon blest Nurse of future warriors  
And, though from hence, as Time's expand-  
ing wing, [shall bring

The full-blown garlands of those youths  
To some glad Muse, who shall of deeds  
to come

Carol in notes that meet th' inspiring drum,  
A richer wreath than ever conquest knew,  
From yonder scene now opens on the view.

The soldier summon'd, and constrain'd  
to yield [field;

To all the chance and change of flood and  
Pledg'd to the duties of a wand'ring life,  
Now pass'd in indolence, and now in strife;  
His hapless children, left in haste behind,  
To worse than hard neglect are oft con-  
sign'd; [of fame,

And, while their parents tread the paths  
Are victims oft to penury and shame,  
Dark ignorance and dire example lead,  
With fatal haste, to each nefarious deed;  
Crime follows crime, till, not a hand to  
save, [grave,

They rush from useless being to the  
Forlorn, deserted from their earliest  
breath,

In life abandon'd, infamous in death.

But now no more the unprotected train,  
Orphans or outcasts, on the world remain;  
Receiv'd and welcom'd in yon princely  
dome,

They find at once a parent and a home.  
By Wisdom cultur'd, and by Bounty fed,  
As if a Father's hand assiduous led

To all that happy Childhood can require,  
Their rise to all that bids the Man aspire:  
Nor less the Female infant is supplied,  
Kindly as Mothers could their daughters  
guide, [strife,

Guarded from trials, fenc'd from private  
And form'd to all the charities of life;  
A timely shelter from the varied snare,  
Adopted offspring of a Nation a care!

§ The first stone of this admirable in-  
stitution, the Asylum, was laid by the  
Duke of York, June 19, 1801.

Say

Say then, O say, can those who love  
 the Isle  
 The soft protection see without a smile?  
 Or, as they view the dome where Age may  
 rest, [blest;  
 Who but must wish the Patrons may be  
 That those who gave the boon its bliss  
 may share, [prayer;  
 For then's the meed of gratitude and  
 A prayer that countless thousands should  
 employ, [enjoy.  
 Since countless thousands shall the boon

"VILLAGE OF PALACES!" but not to  
 Kings\* [brings:  
 Alone the willing Muse this offering  
 Mercy! thy palaces inspir'd her lays;  
 And, Faulkner, thou shalt meet no scanty  
 praise,  
 Whose patient labour, and assiduous zeal,  
 The gracious deeds of generous minds re-  
 veal; [furn'd scene,  
 Thine to display fair Chelsea's long-  
 Unfold her present charms, and mark the  
 space between.

## THE WREATH:

*Composed after reading an interesting Eulogium on the Tyrolean Patriot.*

IN yonder plains, amidst Tyrolean hills,  
 Where Hoffer's name the mournful re-  
 gion fills, [cliu'd,  
 Pale Freedom sat—her pensive head re-  
 And hair loose waving in the hollow wind;  
 Her trembling hand sustain'd the plaintive  
 lyre, [wire.  
 And swept melodious o'er the quiv'ring  
 Soon she began, with accents soft and  
 slow, [woe:  
 In strains like these, expressive of her  
 "Flow fast, my tears! heart-rending sor-  
 rows, rise!

For low in dust the valiant Hoffer lies!  
 Hoffer the brave—but brave, alas! in vain,  
 For me, for wretched me, untimely slain!  
 Mourn, mourn, ye cliffs! whose summits  
 capp'd with snow, [below;  
 Thus frown tremendous o'er the plains  
 Mourn that your heights were impotent to  
 save

Their brave defender from a foreign grave!  
 In hostile climes his mangled corpse is  
 laid, [tray'd.

By some vile slave for paltry gold be-  
 Ah! wretch accurs'd! may Heav'n its ven-  
 geance shed, [head!

In wrathful lightnings, o'er thy guilty  
 False to thy country, to thy friend a foe,  
 What hand shall avenge t' av'ert th' im-  
 pending blow? [be driv'n,

Mayst thou forlorn from clime to clime  
 On earth detested, as despis'd in Heav'n!  
 And thou, fell Tyrant! whose insatiate  
 mind [blind;

No crimes can stagger and no oaths can

Whose dire Ambition feasts on War's  
 alarms, [arms;  
 And joys to see surrounding worlds in  
 Think'st thou to shun the fate so justly  
 due [black a hue!

To crimes like thine, which wear so  
 Or that the Throne which Murder help'd  
 to raise

Can rest secure upon its tott'ring base?  
 Presumptuous man! the dreadful hour  
 will come, [thy doom;  
 Wing'd with the mandate that shall seal  
 Perchance e'en now it feels the awful nod,  
 To speed the vengeance of an angry  
 God! [avail,

What then, vain man! will all thy pomp  
 When, struck with Death, thy sinking  
 spirits fail, [thine eyes,

When Life's gay scenes shall swim before  
 And all thy crimes in dreadful order rise,  
 When angry phantoms scream around  
 thy bed,

Denouncing curses on thy guilty head?  
 Then wilt thou beg, o'ercome with wild  
 affright, [night;

That Heav'n would plunge thee in eternal  
 Then wilt thou call the mountains to thine  
 aid, [shade;

And midnight caves to hide thee in their  
 Till fate in mercy stops thy lab'ring  
 breath, [Death!

And gives thee, frantic, to the arms of

"No sorrowing friend, low bending o'er  
 thy bier, [tear;

Shall then enbalm thee with Affection's  
 Nor love to trace, in Mem'ry's sacred lore,  
 The toils and pleasures which with thee he  
 bore, [tomb—

But unlamented shalt thou reach the  
 No ray of hope to cheer its frightful  
 gloom!

While fiends of darkness howl thy fun'ral  
 dirge, [scourge!"

Who liv'd and died the world's detested

She ceas'd: and straight her purple  
 pinions spread, [shed.

Which o'er the gale delicious perfumes  
 Then slowly rising, sail'd along the skies,  
 To where sweet Albion's chalky cliffs arise.

Albion, bless'd soil! to whom are largely  
 giv'n [ven!

The choicest blessings of indulgent Hea-  
 Albion, dear, envied spot! thou Queen  
 of Isles, [smiles,

Where Justice governs, and where Plenty  
 No hateful tyrant rules with iron hand

The free-born spirits of thy happy land;  
 But with mild sceptre o'er thy fertile  
 plains, [reigns,

Rever'd—ador'd—a virtuous Monarch  
 And while fell Discord hurls her torch  
 afar,

O'erwhelming nations in the flames of war,  
 Whilst of imprison'd winds th' impetuous  
 birth

Shakes the foundations of the solid earth;  
 Secure

\* Chelsea was the favourite residence  
 of many of our Monarchs.

Secure we rest amidst the dire alarms,  
Free from the shocks of nature as of arms;  
On trackless waves our fleets triumphant  
ride, [tide;  
And bring vast treasures o'er the refluxent  
To burning climes their waving streamers  
fly,

Nor shun the rigours of a polar sky;  
While Commerce joyful views their glorious toils, [spoils!  
And smiling crowns them with her richest  
Oh! mayst thou long, blest land! those  
gifts retain, [main!

Pride of the earth, and Mistress of the  
May no rude arm invade thy peaceful  
bow'rs, [flow'rs;  
Range o'er thy fields, or pluck thy native  
May Gaul's proud legions never press thy  
shores, [protes:

Nor crowd thy harbours with their hostile  
But, ar'd with envy, should they madly  
dare [to share;  
These matchless blessings with thy sons  
Back to the waves with vengeful fury  
driv'n, [of Heav'n!  
Their dying cries should rend the vault  
For ill that breast which mad Ambition  
fires

Can stem the force which Liberty inspires.  
Hail them, dear land! my much-lov'd  
Country, hail! [prevail!

Thus o'er their foes may Albion's sons  
Thus may their brows with fadelc's  
wreaths be crown'd, [rown'd.  
In deeds of war and peaceful arts re-  
So shall thy shores, bless'd Isle! unmov'd  
remain [main;

'Midst the proud billows of the stormy  
While wond'ring nations tremble and ad-  
mire, [ire!  
Nor dare to rouse the mighty Albion's

Thus mayst thou flourish—till that  
awful day, [melt away!  
When time shall cease, and kingdoms  
Till Heav'n's dread thunders, o'er this fa-  
brick hurl'd, [world:  
Once more to chaos shall consign the  
Till suns and stars in dire combustion  
fall,

- And one vast ruin crush the tott'ring  
ball! J. A.—v.

\*\*\* THE following Stanzas, in two  
parts, composed at the distant period of  
twenty-five intervening years, form a nat-  
ural, and, therefore, interesting picture  
of the mind in the *Morning* and *Evening*  
of human life.

#### PART I.

*Written at Sun-rise in a Spring Morning,  
at a beautiful Village in Hampshire, and  
presented by the Author to a young Lady,  
to whom he was to be married in a few  
days.*

SEE the orient beams of Morning  
Breaking on the rising Year;

Emblems of the blooming beauties  
Which in Youth's soft hours appear:

Who would sigh for other pleasures  
Than what simple Nature knows?  
Hence the vernal transport rises,  
And the tender passion flows:

No productions of the Artist  
Can such pure delights impart,  
As the charming objects round me,  
And the one that fills my heart.

*Breamoic, April 12, 1785.*

#### PART II.

*Written at Sun-set, by the same Person, and  
addressed to the same, after being married  
the above Space of Time, and having  
experienced some severe Afflictions.*

THOUGH the clouds of adverse Fortune  
Have o'ercast the promis'd day,  
Now, we trust, they are dispersing,  
Cares and sorrows pass away:

He whose boundless power and goodness  
All our joys and griefs decide,  
Forms from both our lasting welfare,  
By unerring Wisdom tried:

All events to him referring,  
Conscious peace shall close our days;  
Bright our Evening sun descending,  
Cheer us with his parting rays.

*Canterbury, April 12, 1810. W. B.*

#### HORACE'S EPISTLES,

##### BOOK I. EPISTLE X.

*(See Vol. LXXVII. p. 806.)*

##### TO ARISTIUS FUSCUS.

WE who a country life enjoy,  
Whom rural pleasures never cloy,  
Wish health and peace may always crown  
Our Fuscus, who enjoys the town;  
For, though in this we disagree,  
We feel, like twins, a sympathy;  
What one denies or grants, the other  
Denies or grants it, like a brother.  
Of the old dove thou keep'st the nest,  
While I (and think myself more blest)  
Extol the scenes which Nature yields:  
Rivers which flow through verdant fields,  
The moss-clad rocks, the shady groves,  
Which tranquil Meditation loves.  
Thou askest why? I live and reign  
Contented in my sweet domain;  
And all those trifling things despise  
Exalted by you to the skies:  
Like him who flies from priests, and takes  
No pleasure in their sweeten'd cakes,  
I long for plain and homely bread,  
More than for biscuits honey-spread.  
If we should live by Nature's law,  
And thence our wise conclusions draw,  
And for a house would choose a spot  
Which most advantages has got,  
Can we suppose that any yields  
So many as the happy fields?  
Where are the winters less severe?  
Where doth the soft balsamic air,

Where

Where do the Zephyrs more assuage  
The Dog-star and the Lion's rage,  
When they their course diurnal run,  
In concert with the scorching Sun?  
Where can we sleep more free from care?  
Are herbs less sweet, or flowers less fair,  
Than Libyan pebbles? From the spring  
Do leaden pipes to cities bring  
The streams more pure than those which  
creep [steep?

Murmuring o'er stones down channels  
'Midst columns tall the trees we plant,  
(For rural scenery we want.)

And praise the house which can command  
A prospect over distant land.  
Thus Nature still exerts her sway,  
And teaches rebels to obey.

The man unable to decry  
Th' Aquinian from the Tyrian dye,  
Will not his loss more surely rue  
Than he who knows not false from true:  
The man whose ardent spirits rise  
When Fortune ev'ry wish supplies,  
If scenes should change, would be dis-  
tress'd;

So, if thy soul should be possess'd  
With undue cravings, thou wilt part  
Sad from the treasures of thy heart.  
Then shun great things; for in a cot  
Contentment makes a happy lot,  
And more true joy and comfort brings  
Than ever is possess'd by Kings.  
The stag, most skilful in the fight,  
Depriv'd the horse of common right  
Of pasture—so the horse thought fit  
To fly to man, and take the bit;  
By aid of man he gain'd the field,  
But, forc'd his liberty to yield,  
He could not afterwards obtain  
Deliv'rance from the curb and rein:

Thus he who dreads the poor man's lot,  
His frugal meals, and humble cot,  
(Unlike a freeman brave and bold)  
Barters his liberty for gold;

His Lord he carries on his back,  
Who makes of him a wretched hack;  
His soul too groveling to be free,  
He lives and dies in slavery.  
Like shoe ill-made is any station  
Which does not suit our inclination:  
For if too loose, the wearer falls;  
And if too tight, his foot it galls:  
Then, my Archtius, be content  
With the fair lot which Heaven has sent;  
And, if thou think'st my craving mind  
To heap up riches is inclin'd,  
Rebuke my failings like a friend,  
Whose kind reproofs can ne'er offend.  
Money must either be our slave,  
Or over us dominion have;  
Let us then hold the twisted chain,  
And make it follow in our train,  
But let it not drag us along,  
Promiscuous with the vulgar throng.

Behind Vacuna's mouldering fane,  
I thus indulge in cheerful strain;  
In all respects I'm full of glee,  
Save that I want thy company.

L.

# TO CHATTERTON.

*It is recorded of the Infancy of CHATTERTON, by his Mother, that upon being asked, what Toy would afford him most pleasure? he replied, with an earnestness that bespoke the Emotion of his Mind, "A Trumpet to blow aloud." Upon this Circumstance the following Verses are founded.*

VERSE to every childish toy,  
Why seize the trumpet, daring boy!  
And blow, in strains so loud and clear,  
As all th' admiring world might hear;  
While the charm'd echo should rebound,  
And give to future times the sound?  
Oh! what could prompt thy wish to claim  
In infancy the trump of Fame!  
By what intemperate thirst of praise,  
Too sure presage of shorten'd days,  
By what ambitious phrenzy led—  
That trumpet sounds but for the dead!  
Nor knew'st thou then, in hope elate,  
What future evils should await:  
That Pride should teach repulse to feel,  
And Avarice grudge the scanty meal;  
Nor yet, to quench thy ardent soul,  
Appear'd the horrors of the bowl.  
Oh! born in infancy to plan  
A work beyond the powers of man,  
The native of some other sphere,  
Thy spirit just had lighted here,  
By Fame allur'd; but, doom'd to find  
Th' ingratitude of base mankind,  
Indignant left its frame behind.  
The trump of Fame shall now too late  
Announce thy genius and thy fate,  
And sound the muffled blast of Shame  
With the loud honours of thy name.

## ANNIVERSARY ODE ON THE DEATH OF CHRIST, FOR 1810.

By JOHN STOYLE, Lieut. Royal Navy.

OUR Lord in triumph left the dead,  
For light eternal could not die;  
The powers of darkness deep are fled,  
Beneath his feet they prostrate lie  
Usurpers of Messiah's rightful reign,  
By him expell'd, now cheerless speed  
their flight, [plam,  
Remote from joys that fill each heavenly  
To join sad converse deep in ancient  
Night. [kind  
Hail, Prince of Peace! may all man-  
Again thy name adore,  
And rescued nations unconfin'd  
Their grateful incense pour.  
While distant worlds that grace each am-  
ple field, [bounds,  
In yonder starry realm that knows no  
At thy return their shouts of gladness yield,  
And each angelic choir thy praise re-  
sounds, [soul,  
Let man with praise eternal feast his  
And his triumphant song be known from  
pole to pole.

No

No more the scenes of dire disgrace  
Appear in Calvary's sable dress,  
Or fues with scorn insult his face

That bore the marks of deep distress.  
[est gloom.]

When Hell's black standard, dy'd in deep-  
O'er Nature's lovely frame its horrors  
threw,

When earth convulsive shook the silent  
Of long-lost saints that met th' admir-  
ing view,

Why, O thou peerless Orb of Day,  
Did darkness veil thy face,

While man deplor'd thy absent ray,  
And mourn'd thy lost embrace?

Because the Sun of Righteousness re-  
tir'd [abode:]

From highest climes of bliss, his bright  
With dying love for man's salvation fir'd,  
Awhile forsook by light from Heaven  
and God,

To rescue man by agonies severe;  
While universal space distill'd the sor-  
rowing tear.

In yon rude waste, whose watery zone  
Incessant heaves th' Atlantic wave,

My fellow-travellers oft have known  
Jehovah's presence near to save,

The Saviour's voice can whisper heavenly  
peace, [sides:]

And each corroding care of life sub-  
As at thy word the rolling billows cease  
Their uproar, on the mad tumultuous  
tide;

So every ill, O bounteous Lord,  
Retires afar from thee,

No less obedient to thy word  
Than yonder raging sea.

The mariner, though deep in ruin bur'd,  
While o'er his head the circling surge  
may close, [world:]

By Heaven's Great Pilot finds a blissful  
Where happiness no interruption knows.  
Ye partners of the main, come seek his  
face! [nal base:]

Cast anchor on the ground of Truth's eter-

O for those shores of endless rest  
May every vessel crowd all sail!

Be all desponding thoughts repress,  
And cloudless skies attend the gale!

For lo! our Lord's return, by signal given,  
Shall cause the awful Deep to yield her  
slain:

The wrecks of ages past, to ruin driven,  
Shall hear the trumpet's note, and  
nought remain.

Then shall the stormy voyage of life  
By him be well repaid,

While this vain world of pain and  
strife

Oblivion's deepest shade

For ever hides.—Then haste, O glorious  
Morn! [would not sing]

To meet the LIGHT HIMSELF!! Who  
With ages past, and ages yet unborn,  
T' adore with angels Heaven's eternal  
King,

To see the new Jerusalem disclose  
Her mansions rich with peace and perma-  
nent repose?

*From the French, of the Duke of Nivernois  
to the Duchess of Mirépois, on present-  
ing him a Lock of her Hair.*

"QUOI! vous parlez de cheveux  
blancs!

Laissons, laissons, courir le tems;

Que nous importe son ravage?

Les tendres cœurs en sont exempts,

Les amours sont toujours enfans,

Et les Graces sont de tout âge!

"Pour moi, Themire, je le sens,  
Je suis toujours en mon printemps  
Quand je vous offre mon hommage!

Si je n'avois que dix-huit ans,  
Je pouvois aimer plus long tems,  
Mais non pas aimer davantage."

#### TRANSLATION.

SAY not thy tresses can be white

With Age's chilling snow;

Nor those fond hearts the Loves unite

Time's wintry ravage know!

The Loves are ever young and warm;

At ev'ry age the Graces claim.

To thee when this fond heart of mine

Its votive homage pays,

I feel, through Age's cold decline,

'T is vernal Spring always!

Youth could more years of love bestow,

But not with warmer passion glow!

S. A.

#### LAURA.

BRIGHT was the dawn of Laura's day,

And gaily sped her early hours:

Young Hope had plann'd her future way,  
And Fancy strew'd that way with flow'rs;

Hier bosom knew no secret woes,

No dread of ill, no thought of care;

Fair was her cheek, and fresh the rose

Which Youth and Health had painted  
there.

Ah! whither now is Laura fled?

Transplanted to what colder sky

Does this fair flow'ret hang the head,

Neglected droop, decline, and die?

Alas! that morn which promis'd fair

Was follow'd by a clouded noon;

And hours that knew nor grief nor care

Were priz'd too late, or pass'd too soon.

SABINUS.

\*.\* The critical observations on the  
Latin Poetry in p. 253, are certainly just.  
Some allowance must be made for juvenile  
essays; but the hints of the learned Re-  
marker will be attended to. Two or three  
typographical errata are here corrected:

P. 197, a. l. 26, for ad r. in.—38. quó-  
que.—54. valitura.

Ælid. b. l. 7. r. Oegrius.

Pro-

PROCEEDINGS IN THE FOURTH SESSION OF THE FOURTH PARLIAMENT OF THE  
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, 1810.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Feb. 21.

Mr. *Yorke* having moved the Order of the Day, Mr. John Gale Jones was called in; and being addressed by the Speaker, and shown the libel complained of, was asked what he had to say in his behalf. Mr. Jones readily acknowledged himself to be the author of the paper in question, expressed regret that the printer should have felt any inconvenience upon his account, declared that he had no intention of making any innovations upon the Rights and Privileges of that Assembly, apologized for having inadvertently given cause of offence, and threw himself upon the compassionate indulgence of that House. He then retired.

Mr. *Yorke*, after declaring that he was not actuated by any personal motives, which was warmly cheered from all parts of the House, moved that J. G. Jones be committed to Newgate.

A Petition from Mr. Dean having been subsequently presented, acknowledging his offence, and praying the clemency of the House, he was brought to the Bar, reprimanded, and discharged without paying any fees.

The Inquiry was then resumed.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 22.

Earl *Grey* presented two Petitions from the Roman Catholics of England; the first stating the hardships arising from the disabilities under which they laboured, and respectfully praying to be relieved from them; and the second expressing their willingness to consent to any arrangement that might be deemed necessary for the security of the existing establishments, which might not be inconsistent with their own religious opinions. The petitions being read, his Lordship stated, that it was not his intention to make any motion upon the subject during the present Session; and he did so with a view to all the circumstances of the case of the Catholics in another part of his Majesty's dominions. He trusted that with reference to this part of the case, the Letter of his Noble Friend (Lord Grenville), to whose sentiments he entirely subscribed, would have the wished-for effect.

Marquis *Wellington* then moved the Order of the Day, for taking into consideration his Majesty's Message for subsidizing 30,000 Portuguese troops. After speaking at great length in support of the policy of the measure, he moved an address of concurrence to his Majesty.

Lord *Grenville* was against making  
GENT. MAG. April, 1810.

any further sacrifices of blood and treasure, to which this motion pledged the country, in defence of Portugal. He reprobated, in severe terms, the conduct of Ministers, and proposed an amendment.

The Earl of *Liverpool* replied.

Earl *Mordaunt* supported the amendment, because he conceived that it recommended inquiry and a different line of policy, without abandoning the Portuguese.

Lord *Sidmouth* disapproved of the conduct of Ministers; but yet he could not agree to the amendment, inasmuch as it involved a proposition for the abandonment of Portugal, to which the utmost possible support was due from this country.

The Marquis of *Landowne*, Lords *Erskine*, *Holland*, and *Darnley*, supported the amendment; and Lord *Harrowby* spoke against it.

On a division there appeared, for the original proposition, present 59, proxies 65; 124—for the amendment, present 42, proxies 52; 94—Majority 30.

In the Commons, the same day, previous to the House going into a Committee on the Distillers' Prohibition Bill, a warm discussion took place on Lord *Percy's* motion for the inquiry having, in the early part of the evening, precedence of all other business. On a division, the numbers appeared, for the motion 136, against it 180—Majority 44.

The House afterwards went into a Committee on the Distillery Bill, when Lord *A. Hamilton's* motion for extending the prohibition to Ireland was negatived by a majority of 42.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 23.

On the proposal for reading the Reversion Bill, the Lord Chancellor stated, that, in consequence of the objection urged on a former night, he had given the subject mature consideration, and was now of opinion that the objection could not be urged. The Bill was then read a first time.

Lord *Grenville* then moved, that the question whether a Peer possesses the privilege of presenting a Bill, and desiring, without motion, that it should be read the first time, be referred to the Committee of Privileges. Agreed to.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Sheridan* presented a Petition from Mr. G. Farquharson, complaining of a bye-law

law made in 1807, by the Benchers of Lincoln's Inn; whereby it was determined, that no person who had reaped any pecuniary advantage by writing for the Newspapers should be admitted to do those exercises which would entitle him to be called to the Bar. The Hon. Gentleman did not question the right of the Benchers of Lincoln's Inn to object to any individual whose conduct might render him unfit to associate with them; but contended that a sweeping clause, by which any class of men was declared collectively to be unfit to enter into a respectable profession, was illiberal and oppressive, and at the same time illegal and unconstitutional.

Mr. Martin stated that, as a Benchers of Lincoln's Inn, he had objected to the bye-law, and was happy to find that the regulation, though sent round to all the other Inns of Court, had been uniformly rejected.

Mr. Windham presented two Petitions from the Roman Catholics of Ireland.

Mr. Whitbread called the attention of the House to the behaviour of Lord Chatham on a former night, who, when questioned by the Committee relative to the narrative which he had thought proper to present to his Majesty; and asked whether he had on any prior occasion presented to his Majesty any other narrative, paper, or memorandum, relative to the Expedition to the Scheldt; had, after many evasions, declined giving any answer. Mr. Whitbread inferred, that some other document had been presented to his Majesty; and concluded by moving an Address to his Majesty on this subject.

Messrs. Lee, Ryder, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Solicitor-general, the Attorney-general, Gen. Loftus, Messrs. R. Ward and S. Dundas, opposed the motion, on the ground that there was no proof of the existence of any document. Sir H. Popham, Messrs. Caning, Bathurst, Wardle, Ponsonby, Tierney, Sir T. Turton, and Sir J. Anstruther, supported it.

On a division there appeared, Ayes 178, Noes 171.—Majority against Ministers 7.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 26.

Upon the second reading of the Reversion Bill being proposed, some discussion ensued. Viscount Sidmouth professed himself friendly to the principle of the Bill; but as it trenchanted upon the prerogative, he thought his Majesty's consent should be asked.

Lord Grenville contended, that his Majesty's consent might be given in any stage; but to ask it before the principle of the Bill was discussed, would be giv-

ing his Majesty a direct previous negative to a legislative measure.—In this opinion the Lord Chancellor concurred.

The Earl of Ross, Lord Redesdale, and others, spoke against the Bill; and Lords Grosvenor, Boringdon, and Darnley, supported it.

On a division there appeared, Contents 67, Not-contents 106—Majority against the second reading 39.

In the Commons, the same day, Sir T. Turton made his promised motion on the subject of Military Expenditure.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied.

On a division, the motion was lost by a Majority of 41.

Some opposition was made to the second reading of the Wellington Pension Bill.

Mr. Whitbread thought that deference should be shown to the Petition presented by the City of London against it.

Sir J. Newport said that the services of the Noble Lord would have been with more propriety remunerated by the Tellership of the Exchequer, vacant by the decease of a justly valued Friend of his; and Mr. H. Martin added, that if his Majesty had been advised to confer that place upon Lord Wellington, there was not a man in that House who would have questioned the propriety of the appointment. On a division for the second reading, the Ayes were 106, Noes 36—Majority 70.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee on the Army Estimates.

Lord Palmerston went through the detail of the 21 heads under which the Estimates are usually classed, and pointed out the alterations which had taken place in them during the present year.

Gen. Gascoigne complained that the Officers of the Army had, generally speaking, less now than in 1695.

Lord G. L. Gower thought the estimates unsatisfactory; and that greater savings might be made.

Mr. Huskisson observed, that considerable diminution in our expenditure was essential to the safety of the country: the estimates had not been made out with regard to the strictest economy: in the course of 27 years our revenue had advanced six fold, namely, from 10 to 60 millions. It was obvious, that there must be a limit to taxation; and the policy of considering this subject in due time was forcibly urged by the system of the Enemy, whose hostility was principally aimed at our finances. We ought also to husband our resources, so as to be prepared for a long period of war. He thought farther savings might be effected, and recommended a diminution

tion in the Cavalry, the Staff, and the Waggon Train; with the abolition of the Manx Corps, and the Newfoundland Fencibles. He concluded by urging the necessity of establishing a controuling power over the several Departments.

Mr. *Ross* agreed with his Friend as to the propriety of every practicable retrenchment, and of subjecting the expenditure to some controuling power; but maintained the necessity of keeping up the Manx and Newfoundland Corps.

Col. *Wardle* hailed the appearance of a disposition to œconomy and reform, which had so unexpectedly presented itself in the Committee; declared his objection to tolerate a foreign corps in this country, as also the appointment of foreign commanders to high stations; pledged himself to prove that an œconomy of 250,000*l.* might be annually effected in the army clothing; and, after animadverting on the various items of the estimates, declared he should hereafter point out some farther abuses.

Lord *Palmerston* replied, and the Resolutions were agreed to.

#### February 27.

The Twelfth Report of the Commissioners of Naval Revision was presented.

Mr. *Grattan* presented a Petition from divers Roman Catholics of Ireland. On the subject of the *Veto*, the Hon. Gentleman regretted that he could not now affirm, as he had formerly done, that the Catholics were willing to concede to his Majesty the right of *Veto* on the nomination of their Bishops. From the present situation of the Spiritual Head of the Roman Catholic Religion, it was probable that he (the Pope) would become a French subject: it was therefore indispensable that the nomination of so great a portion of the Spiritual Magistrates of the country should not be at the controul of the common Enemy—in this opinion the Catholics concurred—they were unanimous as to the object, but differed as to the means. The Hon. Gentleman deprecated all discussion, and concluded by moving that the Petition do lie on the table.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* defended himself from the charge of intolerance urged against him on a former occasion, for opposing the Catholic claims; and animadverted severely upon the admission of the Right Hon. Gentleman, as to the withholding of the *Veto*.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee on the Inquiry; when Lord *Louisa* observed that strangers were present, and the gallery was, of course, immediately cleared. [During the examination of Lord Chatham, Mr. Fuller,

Member for Sussex, made use of expressions so pointed and personal to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that Mr. Perceval made a regular complaint to the House, and withdrew. A motion of censure was made, and the disorderly Member was directed to withdraw, which, after a time, he did; but he returned into the House, and addressed himself to the Chair in terms so irregular, that he was ordered to be committed into the custody of the Serjeant at Arms.]

#### March 1.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, after stating that Mr. Fuller had expressed his desire that he would make his apology to the House for the offence he had given, moved that he be now discharged.

Lord *Temple*, Mr. *Whitbread*, and others, opposed the motion.

Mr. Secretary *Ryder* proposed as an amendment, that Mr. Fuller be called to the Bar, and reprimanded; which being agreed to, the Speaker, in an impressive manner, addressed Mr. Fuller, adverted to his past conduct, and warned him against repeating it, lest he should be expelled.

The Report on the Army Estimates was taken into further consideration.

After some discussion, in which Lords *Palmerston*, *Castlereagh*, and *Folkestone*, Messrs. *Fitzgerald*, *Lamb*, *Whitbread*, *W. Pole*, *Wardle*, *Hushisson*, *Banks*, and Sir *John Newport*, participated, all the resolutions were agreed to, except that relating to the home Staff, which was ordered to be taken into farther consideration.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS, March 2.

The Marquis of *Landowne* moved that the Earl of Chatham's Memorial be read; which being done, the Noble Marquis, after blaming Lord Chatham's conduct for giving rise to reflections unfavourable to the British Navy, and commenting on the dissensions which had prevailed between the Ministers, concluded by moving an Address to his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to inform the House who had advised his Majesty's Answer to the late Address of the City of London.

The Earl of *Liverpool* said, that, with the exception of Lord Chatham, all his Majesty's Ministers were responsible for that answer. His Lordship defended the plan of the Expedition, which he described to be wise, and that it failed, because the attack on Walcheren was not simultaneous with that on Antwerp—a failure which must be attributed solely to the winds and storms that prevailed.

Lords



Lords Holland, Darnley, Grenville, and Earl Grey, supported the motion; which was opposed by Lords Mulgrave and Westmoreland, who contended that Lord Chatham had performed his duty; that there was nothing in the dispatches to implicate the Commander; and that Ministers were therefore justified in advising his Majesty to give that answer to the City address.

A division being called for, the numbers were, Contents 90, Not-contents 130—Majority against the Motion 46.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. Whitbread, in a speech of considerable length, called the attention of the House to the conduct of the Earl of Chatham, who had, in a most unconstitutional manner, taken advantage of the situation he stood in as a Cabinet Minister, to present a narrative of his proceedings to the King; had, like a minion, abused the Royal confidence, in a manner derogatory to the dignity of the Throne, and insulting to the Public. He concluded by moving, "That John Earl of Chatham, having requested permission of his Majesty to present to him a narrative of his proceedings, did, on the 15th of January, privately submit to the King a paper, bearing date the 15th of October, purporting to be a narrative of the proceedings of his Majesty's land forces under his command, of which he withheld all knowledge from his Majesty's Ministers, and the Admiral commanding the Naval part of the Expedition, whose conduct he had implicated in no fewer than twelve parts of his narrative; and that on the 10th of February it had been returned to him, in consequence of a request from him to that effect, and that the same was again tendered on the 14th of February to his Majesty, having been altered by the omission of a paragraph, containing an opinion, the substance of which, from the examination of Lord Chatham, they had not been able to ascertain. Secondly, that it is the opinion of this House, that John Earl of Chatham, having thus acted, had been guilty of an unconstitutional abuse of the privilege he enjoyed of having access to the Throne, which could not but tend to be highly injurious to the public service."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer defended Lord Chatham from the imputation of maliguity, and an attempt to blast the character of Sir R. Strachan; but he was not the advocate of the Noble Lord under all the circumstances; he thought his conduct in presenting the narrative such as no man could thoroughly approve.

After a short conversation, Mr. Whitbread agreed to adjourn the debate.

March 6.

The adjourned debate on the Report presented by the Earl of Chatham being resumed, Gen. R. Crawford, after disclaiming all party motives, declared his conviction that the Noble Lord had not intended to prejudice the King's mind against any other officer; admitted that the Noble Lord had committed a considerable error; but was satisfied that he meant the report to apply only to his own conduct.

Mr. C. W. Wynne regretted that considerations of public duty prevented him from giving a silent vote. It was admitted on all hands, that the Noble Lord had acted erroneously; he would assert, unconstitutionally; and if that House were to reject the Resolutions of his Hon. Friend, it would hold out an encouragement to military men to present statements, containing charges against other officers, with the request of secrecy, and without communication to those who have hitherto been considered confidential servants of the Crown.

Mr. Stephen said, the question was, whether the Earl of Chatham had violated the Constitution or not; he had heard no arguments to induce him to think that he had. He was prepared to assert, that the mere presenting of the paper in question, with a request that it might be kept secret, was not a violation of the Constitution; and he challenged any one to say, in what law or charter it could be shewn to be such. He admitted that the Noble Lord had acted erroneously; he would even go further, and say, that the Noble Lord would have acted more properly, if he had at first declared what had passed. He considered the present motion as an episode to the originally intended catastrophe of the inquiry, which had been instituted for the purpose of turning out Ministers. There were many present who had received favours from Mr. Pitt; he called on such to see that the son of L. Chatham, and the brother of Mr. Pitt, had justice done him. He was not one of those who thought the merits of an illustrious father should excuse the offences, or even the faults, of the son; but at the same time, he would not pluck stones from the monument of the father to bruise the head of the son.

Mr. Brougham, in a maiden speech, supported the original motion, which was opposed with much energy by Mr. Banks, who contended, that the matter contained in the first Resolution was not a violation of the Constitution; and expressed

expressed regret that the old popular clamours about secret influence had been revived.

Lord Temple expressed his surprise at the opinions delivered by two Hon. Gentlemen (Messrs. Stephen and Bankes), and concluded a speech of considerable length, by declaring his intention of supporting the Resolutions.

Mr. G. Johnstone professed himself a convert to the arguments of his Hon. Friend (Mr. Stephen); and wished that a Resolution should be entered on the Journals, to prevent any military officer from approaching his Sovereign under cover of his civil capacity.

Lord Folkestone, Messrs. Ponsonby, Windham, Adams, and Bathurst, severally spoke in support of the original motion, as did Generals Loftus and Grosvenor; and the Solicitor General, and Mr. Owen (in a maiden speech), against it.

Mr. Canning deprecated the idea of moving the previous question; he should support the first Resolution, but the second he wished to be modified to the

following purport:—"That the House saw with regret, that any such communication as the Narrative of Lord Chatham should have been made to his Majesty, without any knowledge of the other Ministers; that such conduct is highly reprehensible, and deserves the censure of this House."

Lord Castlereagh never understood the paper as meaning to throw blame upon the Navy; and he only objected to it as keeping back from his Majesty's confidential servants, a matter that they ought to have been informed of. Though the most moderate expression of the House would be best suited to the present occasion, yet he should vote for the first Resolution.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer shortly spoke, and Mr. Whitbread replied; after which the House divided on the previous question, Ayes 188, Noes 221—Majority 83.

Mr. Whitbread's first Resolution was then carried; and on his waving the second, and supporting Mr. Canning's amendment, it was also carried.

#### INQUIRY INTO THE POLICY AND CONDUCT OF THE LATE EXPEDITION TO THE SCHELDT.

The Inquiry before the House of Commons is at length closed. We think it unnecessary to detail the examination of the respective witnesses; and shall therefore content ourselves with laying before our readers abstracts of the Narrative of the Commander-in-chief, and the counterstatement of Sir Richard Strachan:

ABSTRACT OF THE EARL OF CHATHAM'S STATEMENT OF HIS PROCEEDINGS, DATED OCTOBER 15, 1809. *Presented to the King, February 14, 1810.*

In submitting to your Majesty a statement of my proceedings in the execution of the service your Majesty was graciously pleased to confide to me, and of the events which occurred in the course of it, it is not my intention to trouble your Majesty with any further details of the earlier parts of our operations, but to bring under your Majesty's view, the consideration of the two following points, as most immediately applying to the conduct, and final result of the expedition to the Scheldt. 1st. The ground upon which, after the army was at length assembled near Batz, a landing in prosecution of the ulterior objects of the expedition was not deemed advisable: 2dly. Why that army was not sooner there assembled, in readiness to commence further operations.—With respect to the former position, I am inclined to think that it is so clear and evident, that no further operations

could at that time, and in the then sickly state of the army, have been undertaken with any prospect of success; that it would be unnecessarily trespassing on your Majesty to enter into much more detail on this point than has been already brought before your Majesty, in my dispatch of the 29th of August; and the chief object of this paper will be directed to shew to your Majesty, that the second point, namely, why the army was not brought up sooner to the destination from whence its ulterior objects were to commence, is purely a Naval consideration, and that the delay did in no shape rest with me, or depend upon any arrangements in which the army was concerned; every facility, on the contrary, having been afforded by their movements to the speedy progress of the armament.—In the first place, it is to be remarked, that the occupation of Walcheren, which by some persons it had been thought possible to leave behind us, and the reduction of Flushing, which it had once been proposed only to mask, were deemed indispensable to the security of the fleet, in case of disaster; and accordingly a considerable separate force was allotted to this service; and, in this view, it was besides distinctly agreed upon, that a vigorous attack by the navy upon the sea front should be made at the same time that the troops, after effecting their landing, advanced to invest

invest Flushing; it being hoped that by a powerful co-operation from the sea, at the moment the troops presented themselves before the place, the labour and delay of a regular siege might have been avoided, and a considerable proportion of the force allotted to this service set at liberty to follow the army up the Scheldt. How far this expectation was fulfilled, or whether the assurance given that the whole of the armament (the part to be landed at Walcheren excepted) should be at once transported up the Scheldt, in prosecution of the ultimate objects of the expedition, was carried into effect, or was wholly disappointed, the information already before your Majesty will have in a great measure shewn, and which it will be my duty to bring more particularly to your Majesty's view, when I detail the subsequent course of our proceedings.—From what cause this failure ensued, whether it arose from insufficient arrangements on the part of the Admiral, or was the unavoidable result of difficulties inherent in the nature of the expedition itself, it is not for me, considering it entirely as a Naval question, to presume to offer any opinion upon to your Majesty.—Before, however, I pursue further the details of the proceedings of the Army, governed as they necessarily were (until a footing should be gained on the Continent) by the movements of the Navy, I must for a moment refer to two separate operations; the one under Lieut.-gen. Lord Huntley, and Commodore Owen, and the other under Lieut.-gen. Sir John Hope, and Rear-admiral Sir Richard Keats; but both directed to assist and ensure a rapid progress up the Scheldt, had the Admiral found it practicable in other respects. With respect to the former, which was destined to destroy the Cadsand batteries, and particularly that of Breskens, had it been carried at once into effect, and that the Admiral could have availed himself of it, to take the ships up the West Scheldt by the Weeling Passage, it would have been of the utmost advantage; but it was certainly rather fortunate it did not take place at a later period, as after all the transports, storeships, &c. were ordered into the Veere Gat, and the plan of running at once up the West Scheldt by the Weeling channel seemed abandoned, the object of destroying the Cadsand batteries ceased, and a landing there would only have been an unnecessary risk, and a very inconvenient separation of our force, and, of course, occasion great delay in collecting it for ulterior operations. It must not, however, be forgotten, that the difficulties

here turned out to be much greater than had been at all foreseen before we sailed.—When it was found that Lord Huntley's division could neither land nor proceed by the Weeling Passage up the Scheldt, as I had intended they should, it was determined to withdraw them; but from the boisterous state of the weather, it was some days before this could be effected. As soon as it was accomplished, they were passed over to South Beveland.—With respect to Sir John Hope's operation, it was more prosperous. It was conceived that, by landing on the North side of South Beveland, the island might be possessed, and all the batteries taken in reverse, and thereby the position of the French fleet, if they ventured to remain near Flushing, would be, as it were, turned, and their retreat rendered more difficult, while the attack on them by our ships would have been much facilitated; and for this object, the division of Sir John Hope rather preceded, in sailing from the Downs, the rest of the fleet. This division was landed near Ter-Goes, from whence they swept all the batteries in the island that could impede the progress of our ships up the West Scheldt, and possessed themselves, on the 2d of August, of the important post of Batz, to which it had been promised the army should at once have been brought up.—Sir John Hope remained in possession of this post, though not without being twice attacked by the Enemy's flotilla, for nine days before any of the gun-boats under Capt. Sir Home Popham were moved up the Scheldt to his support.—Your Majesty will be pleased to recollect, that the troops which sailed from Portsmouth, under Lieut.-gen. Sir Eyre Coote, were destined for the service of Walcheren, and had been considered as sufficient for that object, according to the intelligence received, and the supposed strength of the Enemy; though at the same time, certainly relying, for the first efforts against Flushing, on the promised co-operation of the Navy, and on their establishing, as was held out, in the first instance, a naval blockade, except on the side of Veer and Rammekins. Unfortunately, however, this did not take place, and for several nights after the Army was before Flushing, the Enemy succeeded in throwing from the opposite coast, probably from the canal of Ghent, considerable reinforcements into the place, which enabled him constantly to annoy our out-posts and working parties, and finally to attempt a sally in force, though happily, from the valour of your Majesty's troops, without success.—I have already stated that

Rammekius

Rammekins surrendered on the evening of the 3d of August.—Immediately upon this event, feeling, as I did, great uneasiness at the delay which had already taken place, and the departure from the original plan, I wrote a letter to the Admiral, then at Ter Veer, expressing my hope, that the ships would now be able to enter the West Scheldt by the Sloe passage, and that no time should be lost in pressing forward as speedily as possible our further operations; and I requested, at the same time, that he would communicate to me the extent of Naval co-operation he could afford, as well for the future blockade of Flushing, as with a view to protecting the coasts of South Beveland, and watching the passages from the Meuse to the East Scheldt, as this consideration would govern very much the extent of force I must leave in South Beveland, when the Army advanced. To this letter he did not reply fully till the 8th of August; but I had a note from him on the 5th, assuring me the transports should be brought forward without delay; and I had also a very long conversation with him on the morning of the 6th, on the arrangements to be taken for our farther operations, when I urged, in the strongest manner, the necessity of not losing a moment in bringing up the cavalry and ordnance ships, transports, store-ships, victuallers, &c. in order that the armament might proceed without delay to its destination; and I added my hopes, that they would receive the protection of the ships of war, none of which had yet entered the West Scheldt.—The frigates however did not pass Flushing till the evening of the 11th, and the line of battle ships only passed to the anchorage above Flushing on the 14th, the second day of the bombardment.—These ships began to proceed up the River on the 18th, and arrived on the 19th; one division as high as the bay below Waerden, the other off the Hansweert, where they remained; the *Courageux* passed above Batz; the cavalry ships only got through the Sloe Passage into the West Scheldt from the 20th to the 23d, and arrived off Batz on the 22d and 24th: the ordnance ships, and store ships, passed through from the 22d to the 23d, and arrived at their destination off Batz on the 24th and 25th; the transports for Lieut.-gen. Grosvenor's division only came up to receive them on the 19th, on which day they embarked; and those for Major-gen. Graham's division, on the 20th and 21st; and they arrived off Batz on the 24th. The corps of Brig.-gen. Rottenburgh, and the light battalions of the

German Legion, proceeded to join the Earl of Rosslyn's division in South Beveland.—From this statement your Majesty will see, that notwithstanding every effort on my part with the Admiral, the armament was not assembled at the point of its destination till the 25th, and of course that the means of commencing operations sooner against Antwerp were never in my power.—It now became at this advanced period my duty to consider very seriously the expediency of landing the army on the Continent. On comparing all the intelligence obtained as to the strength of the Enemy, it appeared to be such as to leave (as stated in my dispatch of the 29th of August) no reasonable prospect of success to the force under my command, after accomplishing the preliminary operations of reducing Fort Lillo as well as Liefkenshoek, on the opposite side of Antwerp, without the possession of which the destruction of the ships and arsenals of the Enemy could not be effected; and in addition to this, the sickness which had begun to attack the Army about the 20th, and which was hourly increasing to an alarming extent, created the most serious apprehensions in the minds of the Medical men, as to its further progress, at that unhealthy season, and which fatal experience has since shewn to have been too well founded.—Your Majesty will not be surprised if, under these circumstances, I paused in requiring the Admiral to put the Army on shore. That a landing might have been made, and that any force that had been opposed to us in the field would have yielded to the superior valour of British troops, I have no doubt; but then, any such success could have been of no avail towards the attainment of the ultimate object, and there was still less chance that the Enemy would have given us the opportunity. Secure in his fortress, he had a surer game to play; for if ever the Army, divided as it must necessarily have been in order to occupy both banks of the river, exposed to the effects of inundation on every side, and with all its communications liable to be cut off, while the force of the Enemy was daily and hourly increasing, had once sat down before Antwerp, it is unnecessary for me to point out to your Majesty how critical must in a short time have been their situation. But when, added to this, sickness to an alarming extent had begun to spread itself among the troops, and the certain and fatal progress of which, at that season, was but too well ascertained, it appeared to me that all farther advance could only tend to commit irretrievably the safety of the army which

which your Majesty had confided to me, and which every principle of military duty, as well as the direct tenour of my instructions, alike forbade.

THE NARRATIVE OF SIR R. STRACHAN, in answer, contains many pointed observations, general charges of inaccuracy, and a refutation of the insinuations both against the gallant Admiral and the Navy contained in his Lordship's Statement. After the first point to which his Majesty's attention was called, namely, "that after the Army was assembled near Batz, a landing in prosecution of the ulterior objects of the Expedition was not deemed advisable," Sir Richard declines making any remark, because the reasons which are said to have rendered it "so clear and evident" were not such as he was competent to appreciate. Upon the second point, why the army was not sooner assembled at Batz, to recommence further operations, the gallant Admiral enters into a long, and, we think, satisfactory explanation. He says that the original determination of landing in Zoutland Bay was laid aside while at Deal, and another plan for landing on Domburgh Beach adopted; but, in consequence of a strong Westerly wind, the landing there was impossible, and it became necessary to take shelter in the Roompot and Veergat, where the constant succession of gales for many days made it impossible, independent of other obstacles, to recur to the original intention of entering the Western mouth of the Scheldt. The disembarkation was ultimately effected. Sir Richard then proceeds: "When, therefore, Lord Chatham contends in his Statement, that the second point, namely, 'why the army was not brought up sooner to the destination from whence all its operations were to commence, is purely a Naval consideration,' his position is certainly true in words, but as certainly incorrect in its implied meaning. It is obvious that the army might have marched to Batz in the course of a few days, but it is also obvious that it could not be conveyed on board a fleet of 400 transports, besides frigates, sloops, and flotilla, through a very intricate channel, without some delay. The difficulty of conducting such a fleet at all through the mazes of such a navigation, can only be appreciated by professional men; it was very greatly increased by an adverse wind, blowing for some time with such violence, as to render the expedient of warping (the only means of proceeding) totally impracticable; such obstacles to our progress were only to be overcome by great exertions and perseverance, by

a considerable, but not, as I trust, an unnecessary expenditure of labour and time."—The gallant Admiral totally denies the assertion that an agreement was entered into for a simultaneous attack by sea and land upon Flushing, for the purpose of avoiding the delay of a regular siege: it was impossible, he says, for such an agreement to have been made; as, under the well-ascertained circumstances of the garrison, it was too desperate an enterprise to be entertained. He thinks, however, that if the plan he had suggested had been adopted, namely, to land the cavalry on South Beveland, and select a limited number of transports, that a delay of only a few days would have resulted from the adverse accident which gave a different course to the direction of our operations. The first part of the flotilla which got through the Slough were applied to the cutting off the communication between Cadsand and Flushing. It was not until the 7th Aug. that the sea blockade of Flushing could be established owing to the adverse winds; and all the other parts of the Naval service were expedited as soon as the various difficulties could be overcome. Sir Richard then concludes: "From this period I considered myself bound implicitly to accede to the wishes of the Commander-in-chief. With him alone was there an option between a march of 36 hours and a voyage of indefinite length. I trust that it was owing to no defect of zeal on my part, and I am sure it was owing to no want of exertion on the part of the many excellent Naval Officers whom I have the honour to command, that the progress of a fleet which it was necessary to warp, or, in less technical language, to haul by human labour, through the windings of a most intricate channel, and often directly in the teeth of the wind, appeared so tardy, that Lord Chatham 'saw no movement making to push forward a single vessel to the West Scheldt.' The exertions of the Naval Officers and men were not rendered less irksome by the persuasion that the labour which, though incessant, often proved unavailing, might have been spared to them at the expense of a short march across the island of South Beveland. To impute to me or to the Navy, under the name of delay, the loss of time which was passed by me in constant solicitude, and by the men in unremitting toil, is not what I should have expected from Lord Chatham.—It would have been more agreeable to myself to have offered to their Lordships a simple journal of the daily transactions of the fleet, as that course would have afforded me that of paying a just tribute

tribute of gratitude to the numerous, able, and zealous officers, by whom I was aided in the different branches of the service, under my directions, and who may possibly consider themselves as unjustly subject, together with myself, to some imputation, from the marked, and perhaps invidious, accuracy with which the particular days of arrival of different divisions are specified in Lord Chatham's Statement.—But I am convinced that it was not the intention of his Lordship, in collecting such a multitude of dates, to attribute any blame to those Officers. He has closed his Report by pointing me out as the only object of his animadversions. He leaves me to account for the difficulties

which prevented the investment of Flushing, as well as to shew the obstacles which presented themselves to the early progress of the armament up the West Scheldt.—He was not aware, it seems, that the first point was rendered impossible by the state of the winds; he was not even aware that the circumstances of his being blown into the East Scheldt had impeded his early progress up the West Scheldt. Concerning Lord Chatham's opinions, I have now ceased to be solicitous; but I am, and ever shall be, sincerely anxious that your Lordships should not see cause to regret the confidence with which you have been pleased to honour me upon this occasion.

#### INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

*Admiralty-office, March 10.* A letter from Capt. Scott, of his Majesty's ship the *Horatio*, states the capture, on the 21st ult. of the French frigate *La Neersirge*, of a small class, pierced for 40 guns, mounting 28, viz. 22 12-pounders, and six 24-pounder carronades, with 185 men, commanded by M. Bernard Bounie, Lieutenant de Vaisseau, from Brest, bound to the Isle of France with naval stores and provisions.

A letter from Capt. Sir J. S. Yorke, of his Majesty's ship the *Christian VII.* addressed to Admiral Lord Gambier, states the destruction, between Aix and Rochelle, of a French chasse maree, of 60 tons; ditto, of 40 tons; ditto, of 30 tons; fully laden; by the boats of the squadron, namely, *Christian VII.* three boats; Seine, two ditto; Armide, three ditto; commanded by Lieut. Guion.

*Admiralty-office, March 24.* Sir R. Strachan has transmitted a letter from Capt. Mounsher, H. M. sloop *Drake*, giving an account of his having, on the 7th inst. driven a large French privateer schooner on shore near Camperdown, where she bilged.—And also a letter from Capt. Hawtayne, commanding the *Quebec*, reporting the capture of a French privateer schuyt, of 4 guns, cut out on the 16th inst. near the Texel, under a heavy fire of musketry from the shore, by the boats of the *Idas* and *King-George* cutters.

*Admiralty-office, April 3.* A letter from Capt. Mends, of the *Arethusa*, transmitted by Lord Gambier, states the capture of *La Levrette* French schooner privateer, of four guns and 30 men, on the 17th ult.; four days from Rochelle, without having taken any thing.

GENT. MAG. April, 1810.

A letter from Capt. Maitland, of the *Emerald*, transmitted by Vice-admiral Whitshed, states the capture, on the 22d ult. of the *Belle Etoile* (erroneously called the *Laurel*), of Marseilles, letter of marque, carrying 56 men, and eight guns, pierced for 20; four days out from Bayonne, bound to the Isle of France, with a cargo of wine, flour, oil, and various other merchandize.

*Downing-street, April 14.* Extract of a letter from Viscount Wellington to the Earl of Liverpool, dated Vigée, March 24.

The French corps under the command of Marshal Ney, and that under Loison, and Kellerman's corps, are in Old Castle, and in positions on the Torines, with their advanced posts upon the Agueda. The advanced posts of the British army, under Brig.-gen. Crauford, are likewise upon the Agueda, and between that River and the Coa.—The French attacked the post at Barba del Puero, which was occupied by four companies of the 95th regiment, under Lieut.-col. Beckwith, on the night of the 19th instant.—Immediately opposite Barba del Puero, on the other side of the river, is St. Felices, and between these two villages the only bridge on the Agueda below Ciudad Roderigo; and the recent fall of rain had filled the river, which was no where fordable.—The Enemy had collected a brigade of infantry at St. Felices, and crossed the bridge with 600 men after dark, keeping the remainder on the other side. These followed the picquet of the 95th up from the bridge, and immediately made the attack; but they were repulsed with the loss of two officers and seven men killed, and six prisoners and thirty firelocks.—I am sorry to add, that Lieut. Mercer, of the 95th, and three men, were

were killed, and ten wounded in this affair; which was highly creditable to Col. Beckwith, and displayed the gallantry and discipline of the officers and troops under his command. The Adjutant-lieutenant Stewart distinguished himself.

*Admiralty-office, April 14.* Admiral Lord Gambier has transmitted to J. W. Croker, Esq. a letter from Capt. Malcolm, of his Majesty's ship the Rhin, stating his having captured, on the 22d of last month, the Navarros French privateer, carrying 16 guns, and 132

men, out four days from Bayonne.

Rear-admiral Sir R. Strachan has transmitted to J. W. Croker, Esq. a letter he had received from Capt. Mounsher, of His Majesty's sloop the Drake, giving an account of his having, on the 9th instant, captured off the Texel, the Tilsit French privateer, carrying 18 guns of different calibres, and 64 men.

[This Gazette likewise contains an Order in Council for continuing till the 25th March, 1811, the permission to import into Great Britain, duty free, live and dead stock, and various articles of provisions.]

#### ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

##### FRANCE.

The French papers lately received are filled with uninteresting details of the marriage festivities. The ceremony took place on the 1st instant. The train of the Empress Louisa was supported by four Queens. After the marriage, the Royal Pair set off for St. Cloud. Three days after they received the congratulations of the Senate. Napoleon's answer was short and general; and the Empress, contrary to the practice of her predecessor, made no reply.

A private letter from Paris mentions, that the robe in which the Empress appeared at the festival of the marriage, was embroidered all over with diamonds, and the intervals were filled with Moulines lace. Its value is estimated at 22,000*l.* sterling.

A portion of 600 francs was to be given by Buonaparte to 6000 young girls, who should espouse, on the day of his nuptials, an equal number of soldiers, whose bravery and good conduct may entitle them to the recommendation of their officers.

By his marriage, Buonaparte is related to almost all the Royal Families in Europe. Besides being son-in-law to the Emperor of Austria, and nephew to the Archduke Charles, he is great nephew to the Queen of Naples, first cousin to Ferdinand the Seventh, and to the Prince Regent of Portugal; he is also nephew to the daughter of Louis the XVIth, the Duchess of Angoulême.

The French Papers mention a duel between two British Officers at Verdun. The parties were Capt. Alexander, of the Marines, and Lieut. Barker, late of the Hussar frigate, who fell. The duel took place on the 18th of February. Capt. Alexander has been committed to prison under the new Penal Code, by which duelling is made a capital offence.

Gen. Wirron, the former Governor of Verdun, is under trial for his extortions

on the British prisoners. The total number of English now in France, is said to be 16,000.—It has been suggested, that the friends of those detained in France should examine well such bills as may be drawn on them, in consequence of frauds, extortions, and usury having been practised on them.

Dr. Valentin, of Marseilles, has in a well-written pamphlet, made a public appeal to the gratitude of the French nation, to remunerate Dr. Jenner, for his important and beneficial discovery of the Vaccine Inoculation. He also proposes, that a statue shall be erected in honour of the Doctor, and a deputation appointed to wait on him in England, when circumstances shall permit, to tender him the homage and gratitude of the French nation.

##### HOLLAND.

A Treaty was entered into between Napoleon and Louis, on the 16th ult. From the United Provinces this treaty separates and unites to France, the whole of Zealand, Dutch Beabant, &c. &c. In addition to the pecuniary exactions of a temporary nature, the following exorbitant demands are made.—Holland to support a Navy consisting of nine ships of the line, six frigates, and 100 gun boats, which is to be at the disposal of France. A military force is to be maintained by Holland, composed of 12,000 natives, and 6000 French troops, which are to be employed in defending the rivers and seas of that country, against contraband adventurers from England: and this Gallo-Batavian army to be exclusively under the orders of the French Douaniers. After the 1st of July next, licences for foreign trade, between Holland and the other countries, to be granted only from *bureaux*, established for that purpose in Paris.—But the article of most consequence to Foreign Powers in the Treaty, is that which places under sequestration all American mer-

merchandise which has been imported into the United Provinces since the beginning of 1809. All this is to be made over to Napoleon as a pledge for the submission of America—"in order," as the Treaty states, "to his disposing thereof according to the state of his relations with that country."—Our Transatlantic brethren, it will be recollected, demanded of us that Holland should be considered as an independent State—as a non-belligerent, not subject to the laws of blockade, but with whom neutrals had an unrestricted right to trade. These are the fruits of their rational position.—The only indemnification given to Holland is Munsterland.

Letters of the 9th from Rotterdam, announce the return of the King of Holland from Paris.

King Louis has lately made some changes among his Ministers. Krugenhoff, the Minister at War, and Mollerus, the Minister of Public Worship, have been both displaced, on account, it is said, of their being disagreeable to the Emperor Napoleon.

The Dutch papers mention, that at Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and other cities, voluntary subscriptions had been opened to assist the Government in fulfilment of the obligations recently imposed on it by France.

#### SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

The war in the Peninsula has assumed an unlooked-for and flattering degree of promise. It is evident that the amount of the reinforcements which the French armies in Spain received on the termination of the campaign on the Danube, has been exaggerated; and it appears that, contrary to their usual policy, they have so scattered their force over a widely extended scene of action, as to be inadequate to any great enterprize. It appears that the passage of the Sierra Morena was considered by them decisive of the war, and that nothing would afterwards remain but to receive the submission of the provinces; and we see them spreading into Grenada, Murcia, Valencia, &c. under the presumed safety of that victory, yet unable to retain any of the advantages which had resulted from it. This system of operations has been peculiarly injurious to the enemy, not merely to the extent of the losses he has in consequence sustained, but as those reverses must tend to animate the Spaniards, and impress them with confidence in their own exertions.

The *Rotterdam Courant* states, under date Bayonne, 18th March, that King Joseph had left the neighbourhood of Cadiz, and had arrived at Arcos, on his return to Madrid.

Letters from Cadiz, of the 22d ult. state some successes of the Patriots, at the two extremities of the Peninsula; one among the mountains of Ronda, where 900 Frenchmen were killed, and the others in the vicinity of Pampeluna, when 1000 of the enemy were defeated.

The Spanish Gen. Ballasteros, it appears by a dispatch from Marquis Romana, had his head quarters on the 28th ult. in the neighbourhood of Ronquillo, from whence he reports that he had defeated the enemy at Santa Olalla, and dislodged them from all the strong posts in the neighbourhood. These positions are to the Westward of the Sierra Morena, direct North of Seville, and nearly in the rear of the French troops in Arulusia. These papers also mention that they had retreated, and that a part of our troops had entered Salamanca.

The Duke of Treviso for four successive days attacked Badajos, but was repulsed with loss, and was supposed to have fallen back to Merida.

A report is prevalent, founded on letters from Spain, that Buonaparte has it in contemplation to annex Biscay, Catalonia, and Arrazon, to France.

The orderly conduct of our troops in Portugal has been so much to the satisfaction of Lord Wellington, that he has desired the Commanders of the different battalions of Guards to recommend a Sergeant each, whom he will promote to Ensigns in the army.

Letters from St. Andero of the 6th inst. communicate the failure of a plan, to expel the French from that town and neighbourhood, by a general rising of the inhabitants. The plot was partially executed on the 3d, and about 100 of the enemy killed in their quarters. The garrison, however, recovering from the alarm, attacked, and ultimately overpowered the inhabitants, a great many of whom were killed, and about 200 sent off under escort to France.

#### ITALY.

Eugene Beauharnois has been created Prince of Venice, with an appanage of one million of livres yearly, and remainder to the Crown of Italy.

Lucien Buonaparte, who resides in the vicinity of Rome, and employs himself in scientific pursuits, has recently discovered several houses belonging to the ancient Tusculum, in which, besides various pieces of furniture, are seven large statues, one of them a Muse of singular beauty. The Roman Antiquaries estimate the treasure at 22,000 rix-dollars.

A shock of an earthquake of unusual violence and duration was felt at Malta on the night of the 16th February; it



continued with a momentary cessation for two minutes, during which time the terror and confusion at Vilette were indescribable; an hospital and one of the gates of the town were thrown down, but no other damage has been yet reported. It is stated that Syracuse, and three islands on the coast of Sicily, were destroyed by a similar convulsion at the same time.

No fewer than 25 ships belonging to United States have, in pursuance of the French decree, been confiscated in the ports of Italy. Three of these vessels which recently entered Leghorn with India goods and valuable produce, are each of them estimated at a million of ducats.

#### GERMANY.

A Paris paper of the 21st ult. under the Vienna head, gives some details of the marriage-ceremony which was celebrated at Vienna on the 11th, at six in the evening. The Archduke Charles, at the particular request of Napoleon, represented his person in the solemnity of the marriage.

The Emperor Francis, on the marriage of his daughter, created 250 Knights, the greater part of whom were military officers.

In consequence of a severe thaw at Vienna in the middle of last month, the great Tabor Bridge was entirely demolished by the floating ice. Its destruction was so sudden, that of 28 persons who were upon it at the time, only six escaped; the remainder were precipitated into the water with the ruins, and drowned. By this accident the communication with Bohemia, Moravia, &c. was interrupted for 10 days.

The Deputies from Hanover took the oath of allegiance to their new Sovereign, on the part of the people, at Cassel on the 14th ult. The States of Westphalia had been previously assembled.

A German author having remarked that flint never settled upon an artificial magnet in his study, though they did upon other iron articles, suggests that iron might be magnetised, and employed to preserve it from being soiled by these insects, and perhaps also for other purposes.

The Austrian Government has offered prizes of 500 ducats each, for substitutes for camphor, Peruvian bark, and opium, also what species of plants may replace senna, jalap, ipecacuanha; and what indigenous or European productions, distinguished by specific effects, may be substituted for those now brought from India.

Vaccination is very rapidly extending itself throughout Germany. In Bohe-

mia, from 1801 to 1809, upwards of 79,637 persons have undergone the operation; in Moravia, during the same period, the number is estimated at 45,000; in Warsaw, 62,000; and in other places an equal number proportioned to their population.

M. Degen, of Vienna, has combined his machinery for flying with an air-balloon of 32lb. weight, being exactly the weight which exceeded the power of his flying machine. Some experiments recently made by him in the Prater were completely successful. He flew at pleasure in all directions, raised and lowered himself, and the balloon followed him spontaneously by whichever way he turned.

Several shocks of earthquake were felt in various parts of Hungary from the 14th February to the 3d of March; but the only damage they occasioned was the demolition of a castle at Eurgog. The shocks felt on the 3d were accompanied by a vivid light, supposed to have issued from the earth, and which illuminated all the houses at Csakwar. These phenomena are ascribed, not to volcanic agents, but to a fermentation produced by the extreme humidity of the season, in the calcareous strata which abound in every part of Hungary.

The French on the 5th ult. took military possession of Ratishon and its territory; and on the 15th it was to be delivered up to Bavaria, to whom it had been ceded.

A paper has been circulated on the Continent purporting to be the recantation by the gallant Hoffer of all the patriotic principles avowed during his life. It bears, however, all the marks of its origin, and is a despicable forgery.

#### DENMARK AND SWEDEN.

The Conscription Law has been introduced into the Danish States; and by a Royal Decree the Jews are in future to be included in all military levies.

A Memorial has been presented to the Danish Government by a number of individuals at Copenhagen, pointing out the abundance and cheapness of ship building materials in Norway, and requesting permission to build there, at their own expence, a small squadron of ships of war; partly for the purposes of privateering, and partly to protect the roads and coast: the capital to be raised by shares. The plan, which was becoming highly popular, is supposed to have originated with the Government.

A Decree recently issued by the Swedish Government, adopts entirely the French continental system, relinquishes the permission reserved in the Treaty with Russia, to import colonial produce, and only retains the power of importing

salt for home consumption, in vessels not belonging to his Britannic Majesty or his subjects.

The King of Sweden has, in compliance with the 4th article of the treaty of peace with Denmark, directed that the Danish and Norwegian vessels, and other property of the same countries, shall be restored.

#### RUSSIA.

The Emperor of Russia has sent a congratulatory letter to Buonaparte upon his marriage.

Prince Gallitzin, who was appointed by Russia to fix the line of demarcation between that power and Austria, died at Lemberg in February. In consequence of his death the fulfilment of the commission has been delayed.

Two Russian ships of the line (the *St. Peter* and the *Moscow*) for a long time blockaded in the harbour of Toulon, as also the Russian squadron lying at Trieste and Naples, consisting of four ships of the line, besides four frigates, corvettes, &c. have been ceded to France: the crews are on their return to Petersburg. This measure has, no doubt, been occasioned by the vigilance of the British blockading squadron, which prevented their escape.

#### ASIA.

The last accounts from the Supercargoes at Canton state, that a change has taken place among the Mandarins who conducted the intercourse between them and the interior, in consequence of which harmony has been restored. The pirates up those seas lately made a descent on the coast to the Eastward of Macao, and plundered the village of Kranshu, putting 3000 of the inhabitants to the sword. The Chinese Government have in consequence applied to the British for the loan of some armed vessels; two of which have been granted, and were, at the date of the last advices, fitting out at Prince of Wales Island.

#### AFRICA.

Ceuta was occupied on the 24th March by the 4th Foot under Gen. Frazer, in consequence of a peremptory order to the Governor from the Junta at Cadiz. The Emperor of Morocco, far from being averse to our occupation of this place, has expressed his satisfaction at it; and offered to supply it, as well as Cadiz and Gibraltar, with bullocks.

An article from Marseilles mentions, on the authority of a letter from Algiers, that the Regency of that Kingdom had declared war against the Bey of Tunis; and had forbidden, under pain of death, the subjects or vessels of the latter power entering their ports, &c.

#### SCOTCH NEWS.

*March 24.* The Scotch Papers mention that a very malignant fever, of a putrid nature, prevails in Sutherland and Caithness (more in the internal parts than on the coast), where numbers of people die daily, generally on the fourth or fifth day after the attack of the distemper. It is stated, that at Thurso 17 graves were open at the same time.

The antient city of *St. Andrew's* promises soon to vie with Edinburgh in the elegance of its new buildings. On the 8th April the foundation stone of a set of baths, on a most extensive scale, was to be laid with all masonic honours. Some public-spirited gentlemen have purchased several acres of ground for this purpose, and for building a new town; the ground has already been surveyed and laid out by an eminent civil engineer.

A fisherman named Robinson having last week placed a flounder-net in that part of the River *Eden* (near Dromburgh) which is subject to the flux and influx of the tide, on his returning to drag his net from the river, instead of finding fish, he found it loaded with wild ducks. During his absence a flight of wild ducks had alighted below the net, and on the flowing of the tide they were carried, from the contraction of the channel, with great impetuosity by the water into the net, got entangled, and were drowned. In six tides he caught 170 golden-eyed wild ducks, supposed to be from the Orkneys, as none of that species is ever seen in that part of the country.

#### IRISH NEWS.

*April 23.* Four persons were lately found dead in a house which they inhabited at *Killutcrum*, co. Waterford. From an attentive examination of their bodies, and the situation of the building, it was ascertained that they had been suffocated by the mephitic vapour arising from an adjoining lime-kiln, which had been driven by a particular wind towards the house.

A fire, almost unexampled in its fierceness before it was subdued, broke out lately in the house of Mr. Green, engraver, Patrick-street, *Cork*, on Monday se'night, between seven and eight o'clock in the evening. The bursting of a vessel in which oil had been boiling was the cause. A fine boy, three years old, unfortunately perished. A female servant threw herself out of a window, but was so terribly lacerated in the fall, and so bruised by it, that she died the same night.

## COUNTRY NEWS.

*March 26.* A remarkably large Sea Eagle (*Falco Ossifragus*) measuring seven feet six inches, was last week killed in *Lincolnshire* on the estate of Sir Joseph Banks, who has presented it to Mr. Bullock's Museum.

*April 3.* The extensive cotton-mills of Messrs. Jenkins and Cudford, *Langley*, Wilts, were this morning entirely destroyed, owing to the negligence of a man setting fire to some flax in the mill. Several head of cattle were destroyed, and such was the rapidity of the flames, that very little of the stock was saved.

*April 5.* The foundation-stone of the intended new pier at *Margate* was laid.

*April 7.* 23 seamen and fishermen were drowned off *Hartley*, this day. The seamen went out in a life-boat to save the fishermen from the effects of a storm, and succeeded in getting on board; but unhappily the boat was dashed against a rock, and all on board (25 in number), except two, perished.

*April 13.* A boy seven years of age some days since, playing near a Windmill in the neighbourhood of *Brigg*, was struck by one of the sails, and his head was shattered to atoms.

*April 14.* Last week, as J. Thraves, a native of *Bingham*, and his wife, both in a state of inebriation, were going from Nottingham to New Radford, they fell into the canal. Thraves, with difficulty, was saved, but the unfortunate woman perished.

*April 15.* Last week, as Mrs. Symmons, 73 years of age, was returning from a friend's house at *Staplehurst*, she wandered from the footway, fell into a pond, and was drowned.

*April 16.* The commission of Oyer and Terminer for *Bristol* was opened by the Recorder, Sir Vicary Gibbs. For several days previous to his arrival the walls had been placarded with the words "No Gibbs," "Burdett for ever," &c. and several intemperate hand-bills had not only been sent to the magistrates, but a printed bill was stuck upon some lamp-posts, which evidently proved that, if timely exertions were not made, the peace of the city would be disturbed. Every precaution was taken by the magistrates. A mob, however, collected in Queen-square in the evening, which broke a few of the windows of the Mansion-house, whence they proceeded to the Council-house and Guildhall, breaking the windows of those places also; but, from the temperate and dignified conduct of the Mayor and Aldermen, who went among the people and reasoned with them on the impropriety of their conduct, aided by the spirited exertions

of several gentlemen who volunteered as constables, no farther mischief ensued; and 17 of the most turbulent were taken into custody. Sir Vicary proceeded in his commission without farther interruption, except what occasionally arose from the noise in court; which, owing to the heavy crimes which appeared in the calendar, was crowded in the extreme.

*April 17.* An infant daughter of Mr. Tison, of *Scramblesby*, *Lincolnshire*, was a few days ago burnt to death, in consequence of a red hot poker falling on her clothes.

*April 21.* A fire broke out a few days ago in the premises of Mr. Hutchinson, woolstapler, King-cross-lane, near *Hull-fax*, and which was not subdued until several packs of wool, and other property to a considerable amount, as well as the whole of the premises, were consumed. The goods, but not the premises, were insured.

At the late *Monmouth* Assizes, an action for trespass was brought against Hile and Hopkins, Esqrs. lessees of the Earl of Abergavenny, by — Swinerton, Esq. in order to try the bounds of the Manor of Llanellan, and the important question, whether the grant of the *mesne* manor carried to the grantee the mines and minerals under the waste lands; or whether they still remained in the *Lord Paramount*. It appeared that this manor was, originally parcel of the possessions of the Priory of Abergavenny, and was granted after the dissolution in Henry VIII's time to the Gunter family, and carried by intermarriage into the Milbourne family, whose heiress the plaintiff married. After a full and tedious examination of antient records, &c. &c. which occupied 12 hours, Mr. Baron Wood most ably explained the rights of *mesne* Lords, and was decidedly of opinion, that the grant of a *mesne* manor conveyed the soil, and consequently included all mines and minerals. His lordship observed, that cases of this description had been frequently discussed in the North, by those who claimed what were there called Honours, or Lordships paramount; and though the appointment of constable belonged to them, they had no other privileges. The Jury, therefore, under his Lordship's direction, found a verdict for the plaintiff; and his Lordship having certified that it was a fit case for a Special Jury, and the freehold having come in question, the plaintiff will be entitled to full costs.

A Grace has passed the Senate at *Cambridge*, appointing four sub-proctors to co-operate with the two regular proctors in the duties of their office,

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The planting of the waste lands throughout the country with forest trees is becoming very general, and is likely in time to render the country less dependent on the supplies of inferior wood from the Baltic. Nothing has, perhaps, contributed more to the success of this object, than the publicity given by the Society for the encouragement of Arts, &c. to reports of this nature, which has most beneficially tended to excite a spirit of emulation. Among those who have received the Society's gold medals for plantations during the last year, the most distinguished are Mr. Curwen, of Workington Hall, Cumberland, and Mr. Congreve, of Aldermaston Park, in Berkshire; the former for planting 1,269,000 larches, oaks, beeches, firs, &c.; and the latter for planting 71 acres of land with acorns and oaks. Both plantations are in the most promising condition.

#### DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

*Monday, March 19.*

A fire broke out this evening at a sugar-baker's in *Tower-street*, which raged with much violence, and burnt that house and the adjoining. Two other fires, which took place in the Borough, destroyed the houses in which they broke out, but were extinguished without further damage.

*Saturday, March 24.*

The generality of the leases of the houses in *St. George's-fields* expiring this day, the greater part of the inhabitants left them, and a set of depredators began to tear the houses down, and carry away the materials, particularly lead from the gutters. A man named Williams was observed ripping up the lead from a house, and carrying it away; he was taken into custody, and Sir John Pinhorn committed him to the county gaol. —Another, of the name of John Griffiths, for an offence of the same description, was also committed.

*Sunday, March 25.*

A fire broke out, this morning, in the dwelling house of a boot and shoemaker in *Little Ogle-court, Queen Anne-street East*. No alarm was given till the flames were perceived to have burst out from one of the windows. Fortunately it was got under in the space of an hour, but not before the premises were nearly gutted. The family and some lodgers, it was supposed, had fled on the first alarm of the fire, except one unfortunate man, who from indisposition was confined to his bed. Him the firemen found nearly dead, and in great torture from the injury he had sustained by the fire. He expired as they were carrying him to *Middlesex Hospital*.

*Friday, March 30.*

An interleaved copy of Herbert's *Ames's Typographical Antiquities* with manuscript notes by the Editor, was this day purchased, by the Rev. T. P. Dibdin, at the sale of Mr. Gough's library, for 32*l*. Mr. Gough had given to Mr. Herbert's representatives 50*l*. for this identical manuscript.

*Tuesday, April 3.*

The Whig Club, this day, held a meeting at the Freemasons' Tavern, which was numerously attended. Mr. Whitbread was appointed Chairman for the ensuing year.

A fire broke out this morning, in the Sugar-house of Messrs. Grobs, College-hill, Upper Thames-street, occasioned by the copper boiling over, by which the interior of the premises was much injured, and a quantity of sugar lost.

*Friday, April 6.*

The House of Commons, at 7 this morning, adjudged that Sir Francis Burdett, Bart. who had admitted that a letter signed Francis Burdett, and a further part of a paper, intitled, 'Argument,' in Cobbet's Weekly Register of March 21, 1810, was printed by his authority (which letter and argument the House had resolved to be a libellous and scandalous paper, reflecting on the just Rights and Privileges of the House), had been thereby guilty of a breach of the privileges of the House; and thereupon ordered that he be for his said offence committed to His Majesty's Tower of London. Mr. Jones Burdett, brother to Sir Francis (who had remained in the vicinity of the House throughout the night) proceeded to Wimbledon to apprise his brother of the result of the debate. Sir Francis arrived in town about one o'clock, when he received a note from the Serjeant at Arms, informing him of the order of the House, and requesting to know when he should wait upon him with the Speaker's warrant, for the purpose of accompanying him to the Tower. Sir Francis, however, had not been many minutes at his house, when Mr. Colman entered; and he was informed that the Hon. Baronet would be at leisure to speak with him at 12 o'clock on Saturday. Upon this Mr. Colman departed; but about 6 o'clock in the evening, he again called, and stating to Sir Francis that he had the Speaker's order to execute the warrant forthwith, the Baronet replied, he would not go with him. Mr. Colman urged the authority of his warrant, and that he was entitled, if he thought proper, to call for its enforcement. Sir Francis denied the authority of such an instrument, and his right to call in a

proper, to resist its execution, and expressed his resolution to repel force by force. Sir Francis then wrote a letter to the Speaker, assigning his reasons for refusing to submit to his warrant; and the Serjeant and Messengers, not conceiving it prudent to resort to force, went away; and the Baronet remained at home during the rest of the day; in the course of which he was visited by Mr. Whitbread, Col. Wardle, Lord Folkstone, Lord Thanet, and other gentlemen. A great number of persons during the day assembled in front of the Baronet's house, in Piccadilly, shouting "*Burdett for ever*;" and in the evening paraded the streets, calling out for lights as they went along, as a mark of joy that Sir Francis had not surrendered himself; those that refused to exhibit lights had their windows broken. The houses of several individuals obnoxious to popular resentment had their windows likewise broken. Mr. Lethbridge's was the first object; he had formerly lived in Berkeley-square, but does not now; this was unknown to the mob, who proceeded thither. Mr. Raikes is now the inhabitant of the house: all the windows were destroyed before it was ascertained that Mr. Lethbridge did not live there. They then proceeded to Mr. Yorke's in Charles-street; where they broke every pane of glass and some of the window frames and shutters. In the course of the evening the windows of the following houses were demolished, and the whole fronts disfigured with mud; Lord Chatham's in Hill-street; Duke of Montrose's, Lord Westmorland's, and another house, in Grosvenor-square; Sir R. Peck's, in Upper Grosvenor-street; some houses in Upper Brook-street; Marquis Wellesley's, Hyde Park Corner; Mr. Wellesley Pole's, and the next house, in Saville-row; Lord Castlereagh's, St. James's-square; Sir John Anstruther's, where the chandeliers and furniture also were considerably damaged; Lord Dartmouth's, St. James's-square; and Mr. Perceval's, Downing-street. Before one o'clock the people had entirely dispersed, and tranquillity was restored. In consequence of the above outrages, a number of regiments of horse and foot were ordered to march to London. At an early hour on Saturday morning crowds began to collect opposite to Sir Francis Burdett's house, and also on Tower-hill. That part of the River opposite the Tower was crowded with boats, filled with persons who expected Sir Francis would be conveyed by water to the place of his confinement. The Earl of Moira arrived at the Tower about one o'clock, and gave the necessary orders

for the security of the fortress, and for receiving Sir Francis, whom, he said, he expected in the course of an hour. In Piccadilly, the mob had recourse to the same conduct as on the preceding day, pelting with mud those persons on horseback, the drivers of coaches, carts, or waggons, who did not take off their hats on passing the house of Sir Francis. The Baronet rode on horseback in the morning, and returned to his house about twelve, when he was greeted with shouts of applause; shortly after a troop of horse-guards arrived, and Mr. Reid, the magistrate, together with a considerable body of constables. Their appearance excited the most alarming ferment. Groans, hoots, shrieks, and every acclamation of contempt and indignation, were thundered forth from all quarters. Showers of stones were hurled at the Guards, who were frequently struck; and so daring were many of the most prominent in the disturbance, that they threw dirt in the faces of the officers and Mr. Reid, taunting them with the most galling and insulting language. About one o'clock the commotion was so great, that Mr. Reid deemed it necessary to read the Riot Act. This was only productive of more violent conduct; a further military force, however, having arrived from Knightsbridge barracks, orders were issued to disperse the multitude. Instantly the Horse-guards galloped amongst the crowd, and drove them up and down Piccadilly, and into the adjoining streets, leaving an open space in the front of Sir Francis Burdett's house, which they kept clear for the remainder of the afternoon, not suffering any person to stand still for a moment. About eleven at night the populace attacked the military with stones and brick-bats, several of whom were dreadfully cut and bruised. The military were then under the necessity of dispersing the mob, which had collected in every court and avenue in Piccadilly, which they effected by galloping through, firing their pistols, &c. A number of persons were wounded, but only three seriously. In the evening Sir Francis sent a letter to the Sheriffs of Middlesex, stating that his house was beset by a military force, in furtherance of an attempt to deprive him of his liberty by the authority of an illegal warrant, expressing his determination to resist its execution; and requiring their protection. On Sunday the mob, as on the two preceding days, collected in Piccadilly in great numbers. At about half past 12 the Sheriffs of Middlesex, Atkins and Wood, in consequence of the letter of Sir Francis, appeared at the front of the

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Baronet's house, attended by the *posse comitatus*. On taking their places they informed the officer commanding the Horse-guards on duty in the street of the purpose of their coming. The officer immediately directed the troops under his command to divide, and take a position of about 500 yards on either side of the house, forming a party of about 100 each. The *posse comitatus* then formed the guard in front of the house, and took possession of the steps leading to the hall door. The Sheriffs distributed through the town printed notices, cautioning the people not to assemble in numbers, nor interrupt passengers. At 2 o'clock an immense motley crowd had collected, some with purple ribbons in their hats, others with purple flags hoisted on the ends of their sticks; every carriage that passed was obliged to do homage, the servants being compelled to take off their hats, cheer, and cry out "Burdett for ever!" Certain of the mob were armed with pistols. Notwithstanding the efforts of the Sheriffs, it was found necessary to have the Riot Act read again, which was accordingly done by Mr. Leach, one of the Magistrates of Hatton Garden office. At 5, the Horse-guards dispersed the crowd; the people then took the leading streets to Piccadilly, Dover, and Arlington-streets, &c. but were soon dislodged from them, and without any mischief having been done. No persons were permitted to pass through Piccadilly towards Hyde Park after that hour. A heavy shower soon came on, and completed the dispersion of the people.—A number of troops (both horse and foot) were brought up to town, and a quantity of artillery from Woolwich: 16 pieces were stationed in St. James's Park, a howitzer and 6 pounder in Soho-square, and all the principal squares, with matches lighted, and every thing in preparation for immediate action.—On Monday, the 9th, the officers entered the house by forcing the kitchen window, in front; and Sir Francis was taken and conveyed to the Tower in a glass coach, accompanied by his brother, the Serjeant at Arms, and Mr. Wright, under a strong guard, both civil and military. He arrived at the Tower about 12 o'clock. Upon the return of the troops from the Tower, the mud and stones from the populace began to play on them in showers. Opposite the Trinity House they could endure the assault no longer, but charged the multitude sword in hand. The firing of the carbines became now pretty general. The contest continued all the way up Fenchurch-street, where a shot entering the shop of Mr. Goodeve,

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wounded Mr. Ebral, a Corn-metier, who is since dead. Coroner's inquests have sat on him and on the body of James Phidge, another person who had been shot in Piccadilly: they have returned verdicts of *Willful Murder* against Life Guardsmen unknown. Another inquest sat on Thomas Bryant, who was proved to have been active in attacking the troops. A verdict of *Justifiable Homicide* was returned. No other lives, it is believed, were lost, though many were wounded.

Monday, April 11.

A Petition was this day presented by a Master-builder, in the neighbourhood of Tower-hill, to the Committee of City Finances, praying 20*l.* compensation, being the value of bricks taken from him by the populace, at the time Sir F. Burdett was conveying to the Tower.

Saturday, April 14.

The collection of Pictures which belonged to the late Mr. Walsh Porter were sold by Mr. Christie for no less a sum than 30,033*l.* A picture by Claude went for 2750*l.* Another, by Correggio, was sold for 2050*l.* The latter picture we understand was once sold for 7000*l.* It was altogether a good and well-chosen collection.

The sword, buckles, and straps, fell from the equestrian statue of King Charles the First at Charing Cross. They were picked up by a porter of the name of Moxam, at the Golden Cross, and deposited in the care of Mr. Eyre, trunk-maker, who has applied the Board of Green Cloth of the circumstance. The sword and appendages are of copper, of which metal the statue is formed.

The total amount of the various issues of coin from the Bank since the 1st of May 1803, under orders in council, is only 125,330*l.*

The Lansdowne marbles, valued at 16,000*l.* and offered to the present Marquis for 14,000*l.* in order that they might be kept in the family, are to be disposed of to the British Museum.

A Society has been recently established under the title of "The London Society for promoting the Knowledge of Christianity among the Jews;" of which the following Noblemen and Gentlemen are Vice-presidents: the Earl of Crawford and Lindsey, Lord Robert Seymour, Lord Galthorp, J. L. Goldsmid, Esq. Eb. Maitland, Esq. and W. Wilberforce, Esq. M. P.

The applicants for a new Theatre being refused a Charter by the Lords in Council, have presented a Petition to the King for a Patent.

OZIAS

OZIAS HUMPHRY, R. A. was born at Honiton, in Devonshire, Sept. 8, 1742, and received the earliest part of his education under the tuition of Mr. Samuel Bamfield, a person much distinguished in that town and neighbourhood, for his various skill in common learning. When he had attained his eleventh year, he was removed by his father to the Grammar-school in that place, of which the Rev. Richard Lewis, M. A. then was, and had been for many years, the learned instructor. Mr. Lewis was not insensible to the talents of his young pupil, and devoted much attention to his improvement during the three years he continued under his care. His passion for drawing had been early and ardent; and his parents at length, wearied with importunity, consented to send him to London, wishing him to enjoy the benefit of Mr. W. Shipley's schools, now first promulgated for the instruction of youth in all the branches of design; and also of profiting by the gesses and plaster casts from the antique statues, &c. then recently imported from Italy, and made public for the benefit of students, by the liberal munificence of the late Duke of Richmond, in Privy-gardens. These advantages he enjoyed somewhat more than two years, during which period his father died, which made it necessary he should return to his mother's house in Devonshire. His desire at this time was to be placed with Sir Joshua Reynolds, but circumstances ordered it otherwise; and he was engaged with Mr. Samuel Collins, an eminent miniature-painter in enamel and water-colours, at Bath, with whom he resided two years, when his instructor removed to Dublin, and our young Artist succeeded him in his professional situation in that city. In the year 1763, he was encouraged and invited by Sir J. Reynolds to settle himself in London near him, which he accordingly resolved upon and accomplished the following year; and had the happiness of being brought forward to public notice under the auspices of that distinguished character, with whom he always continued to live in habits of the utmost familiarity and friendship. In 1766, Mr. Humphry exhibited at Spring-gardens a portrait in miniature of John Mealing, the old and well known model of the Royal Academy, which was universally noticed and admired, and was purchased by his present Majesty, who was graciously pleased to reward him for it by a present of one hundred guineas. As a farther encouragement, he had the honour to paint a large miniature of her Majesty, with other branches of the Royal Family. He practised this line of art with almost unexampled success until the year 1772, when a fall from his horse in Great George's

street, Westminster, gave his head so violent a shock, and impaired his whole nervous system so much, that he was unable to pursue his professional studies with the same efficacy that he had hitherto done. He therefore judged it prudent, with the advice of his friends, to endeavour to extend the scale of his practice; and for this purpose, in 1773, resolved to pass a few years in Italy, not only for the reason just stated, but with a hope also of general improvement in his profession. He left England in March, accompanied by his friend Romney, and proceeded to Rome, where, and in the neighbourhood, he resided four years. Previous to his departure from London, he had been honoured by his Royal Highness the late Duke of Gloucester with letters of recommendation to our Foreign Ministers, to the Cardinal Casali, Governor of Rome, and to the Princes Borghese and Aldobrandini, with other great personages. In this situation, though surrounded by advantages, he had still many difficulties to contend with; for his time had been so entirely engrossed by miniature-painting, that he had little or no practice in oil; and had therefore the whole process to discover. He availed himself for this purpose of the finest coloured parts of the Frescos of Raphael in the Vatican, and studied the system of Titian, from his pictures in the Borghese and Colonna Palaces, or wherever they could be seen. He drew and studied from the antique at the French Academy, the Capitol, and the Belvidere, and took accurate measures of many of their finest statues. At home he composed and made all his studies from Nature; and had an evening academy in his own apartment, which was frequented by some of the ablest living Artists. He visited Naples for six weeks, and quitted Rome to return to England in June 1777. He passed through Florence, where he had already spent two summers in making copies of the Venus by Titian, of Rubens' Wife, many heads from Masaccio, and deluding with scrupulous enquiry the progress of Painting from its infancy in Cimabue, with its gradual advancement under Giotto, Ghirlandajo, and others, to its most vigorous manhood and perfection in Raphael and Michael Angelo Buonarrotti. At Venice he continued a month; when he proceeded on to Vicenza (adorned with the finest buildings of Palladio) and pursued his course by Verona to Mantua; and from thence to Parma, which contained the grandest examples of Correggio's art. He went by Milan, through Switzerland, crossing St. Gotthard, and by Strasbourg, through Alsace, a second time to Paris. In September following he arrived in his native country, and immediately

ately took the necessary measures for re-establishing himself as a professional character; and for this purpose he engaged a house in Newman-street. All his studies in Italy had been made with a view to extend the scale of his practice. He had uniformly considered the most important examples in Art, and laid a competent foundation for Historical Painting. His copies of the finest parts of the frescos of Raphael, and the best coloured pictures of Titian, were made with so much success, that they were allowed by French and Italian Artists to resemble the tones of the originals with singular exactness. Thus prepared, he recommenced an establishment, strong in resolution and elated with hope. But he had the mortification to find that the general request from every description of persons was for portraits. No one ever mentioned an historical subject, or seemed inclined to give him encouragement in that line; inasmuch that whatever he had acquired became in a great measure useless, and began insensibly to languish and fade away from his recollection. His best friends assured him that he possessed abundantly the means of deriving an ample income by Portrait Painting, the only popular branch, and that every other attempt would be insanity in the extreme: he accordingly devoted himself exclusively to portraiture. 'It appeared evidently to him, in the progress of his practice in oil, that the focus of his sight was not naturally adapted to large undertakings, being originally near-sighted, a defect which had been strengthened and confirmed by his long exercise of Miniature Painting; to which must be added, the injury his eyes and whole nervous system had received by the fall from his horse in 1772. In the year 1779 he sent five pictures in oil to the Exhibition. Two of them were whole lengths, and particularly approved of; so that they produced him commissions to a considerable amount. He was rising fast in reputation, when it happened that at this juncture (1780) Mr. Hayley addressed a poem to his friend Romney, as the most promising candidate of the time, which was universally read, and deservedly admired. This work was commended by the critics, quoted by the newspapers, magazines, and reviews, and, in short, became so popular a subject of attention, that it diverted the public favour to Romney, whose long-established reputation had well qualified him to profit by the kind intentions of his poetical encomiast. In his various practice he was always too sensible of his defective sight for large paintings. It was a continual struggle to counteract this, by painting at the utmost possible distance from his picture; but natural deficiency, strengthened and confirmed by a long course of minute prac-

tice, became inveterate; and although his studies in Italy, and the paintings he had exhibited, were considered as demonstrating a comprehension of his art with great ability, yet it cannot be denied that his efforts in oil never corresponded with the expectations that had been raised by his early and uncommon progress in Miniature. All these particulars having been observed by his friend Sir Robert Strange, and it having been by himself acknowledged that he was unable steadily to encounter any great undertaking without much apprehension, Sir Robert advised him to give over the contest, and endeavour, by an excursion for a few years to the Courts of India, to create for himself a sufficient competency, and pass the remainder of his days in quiet and rational enjoyment. With this intention, at the commencement of the year 1785, he embarked on-board the Francis East Indiaman for Bengal, and arrived the September following at Calcutta, the capital of the British Settlement. Upon his arrival in India, notwithstanding he had provided himself with necessities in every line, it was recommended, as the field was most open in Miniature, that he should practice in that only, to prevent jealousy and uneasy contention; to which he willingly acquiesced. His general residence was at the Presidency; yet he visited the Courts of Moorshedabad, Benares, and Lucknow, at which latter city he continued seven months; and painted several large miniatures of Princes, Nabobs, and Rajahs, with many of their Omrahs of high distinction. His ill state of health, however, compelled him to return home; and he accordingly left India on the 16th of March, 1788, and arrived in London at the usual time, without accomplishing the object of his voyage. After making the necessary enquiries about the general state of Art, and securing himself a residence in St. James's-street, he resumed, or rather continued, his original branch of Miniature Painting; and the following spring exhibited four pictures, which were highly commended by the connoisseurs, and confirmed his former reputation. In the year 1790 he was elected a Member of the Royal Academy; at which time he was employed by the late Duke of Dorset to paint a series of family-portraits, from their original progenitor down to the present time. The task was, however, more weighty than at first, he had been aware of; for as many of them were large, and of great depth and strength, he felt an increasing inconvenience to his sight; inasmuch that, after having completed nearly the whole number, a half-length of Lionel first Duke of Dorset, from Sir Joshua Reynolds, in the robes of the Order of the Garter, so wearied and exhausted



exhausted him, that his eyes entirely gave way; and this, with another, from nature, of Warren Hastings, esq. late Governor General of India, then upon his trial at Westminster Hall, were literally the last pictures in miniature he was ever able to paint. After a relaxation of somewhat more than a year, his sight was so far restored as to admit of his resuming his profession; but upon the larger scale only. He made some experiments with crayons, which, permitting him to continue or relinquish his task, was happily adapted to the condition of his eyes. To this branch of Painting he devoted all his attention, and succeeded to the utmost of his wishes, with universal credit, till the year 1797; when, after having completed portraits of their Royal and Serene Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Orange, his sight suddenly failed him (without pain), so that he never after was able to paint another picture; and these were literally the last productions of his professional life. Little more need be added. The remainder of his life was passed at

Knightbridge till within a few months of his death, which took place on the 26th of March last, when he had nearly completed his 68th year; and his remains were deposited in the burying-ground of St. James's Chapel, Tottenham Court-road. As an Artist, he possessed great genius, which he improved by the utmost assiduity, and an attentive study of the best models. In Miniature Painting, and in Crayons, he displayed an extraordinary degree of skill and taste, and indeed was considered as at the head of those provinces of the Arts. He was well acquainted with life; and his conversation was so well seasoned by knowledge, anecdote, and good humour, that his company was courted by men of distinction, as well as by those of his own level; and he numbered among his intimate friends many persons in the higher sphere of society. Finally, he was a man of moral worth and kind affections, zealous in offices of friendship, and strenuous in his efforts to obtain due encouragement for rising genius.

#### MEMOIRS OF THE LATE DR. LAW, BISHOP OF ELPHIN.

P. 294. a. The late Bishop of Elphin, Dr. John Law, (brother to Lord Ellenborough) was born at Greystoke in Cumberland, in the year 1745. His father, Dr. Edmund Law, Bishop of Carlisle, was at that time rector of the parish, to which he had been presented by the University of Cambridge in 1737. At an early age John Law was sent, on the foundation, to the Charter-house, from whence, in 1762, he removed to Christ's college, Cambridge, where he was eminently distinguished for his superior abilities and uncommon application to his studies: as a proof of which, his name appeared second on the list of wranglers at his examination for his bachelor's degree; and, shortly after he obtained the first of the Chancellor's medals. These honourable exertions were rewarded with the first vacant fellowship his College were enabled to offer him; and he soon became a tutor in conjunction with Drs. Shepherd and Paley. After a residence of 11 years in the University, Dr. Law, in 1773, received from his father the vicarage of Warkworth in Northumberland, and a prebendal stall at Carlisle. His professional duties now compelling him to quit Cambridge, he removed to Carlisle, where he married Miss Wallace, sister of the barrister of that name. In 1777, he was made archdeacon of the diocese, and in 1789, was removed to the bishoprick of Clonsfert in Ireland: it has been reported that this promotion was most unexpectedly offered to the bishop by the late Duke of Portland, when that Nobleman was Lord-lieutenant of the

country, in order to bestow the preferments held by Dr. Law upon a gentleman to whose exertions the Duke was principally indebted for his success in the celebrated trial between himself and Sir James Lowther. From this see Dr. Law was removed successively to the bishopricks of Killala and Elphin, the last of which he retained till the time of his decease. The following anecdote deserves to be recorded, as furnishing an useful instance of the wise and genuine liberality of his character: When he took possession of the see of Killala, and learnt that almost the whole of the population were Roman Catholics, he used these expressions: "That, as it was a hopeless task to make them Protestants, it would answer every desirable purpose to make them good Catholics;" and with this view he got printed, at his own expence, and distributed gratis through the diocese, a new edition of the works of the Rev. J. Gother, which breathe the piety, and, in plain and intelligible language, inculcate the morality of the Bible.—The Bishop of Elphin has been recorded as "a man of great variety of knowledge, uncommon genius, and sincere religion." In respect to his Literary character we are not aware that any production avowed by himself has been delivered to the public; yet it has been supposed that he had a considerable share in the composition of the "Moral and Political Philosophy" of his friend Dr. Paley, and we believe the chapter on *reverencing the Deity* has been generally ascribed to him. Dr. Law's chief study, however, was ever understood to be the science

science of the Mathematics, to which, at an early age, he displayed great preference, and in which he made a very considerable progress, although few men pos-

sessed a more refined taste for Polite Literature, or had made more extensive acquisitions in every branch of general knowledge.

#### MEMOIRS OF SIR THOMAS AND SIR CHARLES CAVE, BARONETS.

T. 294. a. To do justice to the memory of *Sir Charles Cave*, it will be proper to introduce some memoirs of his Father; whose death, Aug. 7, 1778, by some oversight passed unnoticed in our Obituary.

*Sir Thomas Cave*, descended from an ancient and honourable ancestry, long settled at South and North Cave in Yorkshire, and at Stamford, a parish situated in the two counties of Leicester and Northampton, was the second son of a preceding *Sir Thomas*; a member of the Society of the Inner Temple; and succeeded to the title and family estate in 1734, on the death of his elder brother *Sir Verney*.

"The heirs of the family of Cave have for time immemorial fixed their residence at Stamford; till, about the year 1600, *Sir Roger Cave*, induced by many improvements and farther conveniences of situation than could be enjoyed in that spot where the capital messuage was situate, pulled down the old house, and changed the site to a rising knoll, more in the centre of the park; and though it is not removed above a quarter of a mile from the old spot (which was about the middle of the present kitchen-garden), is now in the county of Leicester, being removed to the North side of the river Avon, which divides the park as well as the two counties of Northampton and Leicester; whereas it stood before on the South banks of it, and, it is presumed, now stands within the ancient limits of Woottrill. Though *Sir Roger Cave* began and finished this house, so far as to close it in with tile and lead, he did not live to complete many rooms within it. His son and successor, *Sir Thomas*, continued to carry on the work; but neither did he, nor his son *Sir Verney Cave*, enjoy life long enough to complete what each had respectively begun. *Sir Verney* dying a bachelor, his brother *Thomas* succeeded him, not only in his estate and title, but in the advancing what remained to be done towards a conclusion of the work, which in general may now be said to be finished. To what his predecessors began, he in the year 1737 added a large pile of building, consisting of two quadrangles, and containing all kinds of convenient offices requisite to a country-seat, and made many alterations, and additions of a kitchen-garden, plantations, water, &c. in the park." This paragraph was written by *Sir Thomas Cave*.

In 1741, and again in 1762, *Sir Thomas* was elected into Parliament for the county of Leicester. He was an active, intel-

ligent magistrate; an independent, conscientious senator; kind and benevolent to his tenants and dependants, and universally respected by the neighbouring gentry. Possessing an ample fortune, he completed the family residence which had been planned by his predecessors; and maintained in it the genuine hospitality of an English gentleman. His acquired attainments were far from inconsiderable. He possessed a large and well-selected library; and was conversant with the contents of it. Topography, in particular, engrossed a considerable part of the leisure which he could obtain from actual public duties; and, from his local situation, the counties of Northampton and Leicester very materially excited an equal portion of his attention.

Some particulars of the earthquake on Sept. 30, 1750, were given by *Sir Thomas Cave*, in a letter to Mr. John Nixon, *P. R. S. Phil. Trans.* vol. XLVI. p. 706.

Mr. Bridges, of Barton Seagrave, a gentleman of large fortune, and an intimate friend of *Sir Thomas Cave*, had for many years been sedulously employed in collecting materials for a History of Northamptonshire; but unfortunately did not live to complete one single parish. He raised the marble from the quarry, but did not polish it, or shape a single column of the edifice. His death happened in 1724; when the MSS. were placed in the hands of Mr. Gibbons, a law-stationer, who engaged the celebrated Mr. Jobb to arrange and publish them. From that time to 1741, no more than 160 pages were printed; and, Mr. Gibbons having become a bankrupt, the work was wholly suspended; till at length the gentleman of the county very spiritedly took up the business. Mr. Cartwright of Ayulhoe, one of the county members, having advanced the money necessary to discharge the claims of Dr. Jobb, and obtained possession of the MSS.; a Committee was formed in 1755, of which *Sir Thomas Cave* was appointed chairman, for the express purpose of conducting the publication; and the materials were entrusted to the Rev. Peter Whalley, who proceeded very slowly, though slowly. When the compilation was completed, and a great part of the second volume had been committed to the press, a new delay arose from the death of *Sir Thomas Cave*. Most of the other gentlemen of the Committee, who in general were advanced in years, died also during the progress of the printing.

Thus

Thus defeated by means of many unavoidable causes, the work was interrupted, and languished in entire neglect for many years; till at length, with the approbation of the surviving members of the Committee, other gentlemen were named to fill the vacant places; under whose superintendence the work, which had been above 50 years in the press, was completed in 1791, nearly 70 years after the death of the original collector. The worthy Baronet's Collections for Leicestershire were more immediately within his own province. Having been honoured with the title of Doctor of Civil Law by the University of Oxford in 1756, he endeavoured to shew himself not unworthy of that high distinction, by applying himself diligently to collect materials for the History of Leicestershire. He purchased the Collections of Mr. Peck; and by his own labours, and the contributions of his friends, had amassed an ample store of MSS. which it is to be lamented he did not live to digest. The very handsome manner in which those Collections were presented to the Historian of Leicestershire have long since been publicly acknowledged: "For these," says Mr. Nichols in 1791, "I am infinitely indebted to the liberality of the original Collector's grandson; and to the friendly intercession of the Rev. Charles Cave, who has considerably increased the obligation by his own very useful notes and observations, and by the politeness with which the favour has been conferred."—Again, in the Introduction to the First Volume, particular acknowledgements are made to Sir Charles Cave, to whom that volume was dedicated, in 1795; from whom the ground-work of that undertaking was obtained—the Collections formed by his Father in the course of many years, in addition to the labours of Mr. Burton, &c.

Sir Thomas married, in 1736, Elizabeth, daughter and sole heir of Griffith Davies, of Birmingham in Warwickshire, M. D. (by Elizabeth his wife, one of the daughters of Sir John Burgoyne, of Sutton in Bedfordshire, Bart.); and had issue, 1. Thomas, married to Sarah, daughter and co-heir of John Edwards, of the city of Bristol, Esq.; 2. Elizabeth, married to the Right Hon. Bennet, Earl of Harborough; 3. Melville; 4. Margaret, married to John Moses, Esq.; 5. Mary Constantia, married to Henry Etherington; 6. Charles; 7. Anne, married to the Rev. Thomas Marriott, D. D.; 8. Isabella.

Thomas Cave, Esq. (eldest son and successor) was created D. C. L. at Oxford in 1773; F. R. S. and F. S. A. 1779. He died in May 1780, whilst high sheriff for Leicestershire; leaving his successor, Sir Thomas Cave, then in his minority, who was the fifth of the family since its baronetcy, and the 26th in lineal descent from Jordain de Cave, a contemporary with the Com-

queror; and the heir general of Bromfield, Genell, and Cliffe. In 1790, he was unanimously elected one of the representatives for the county of Leicester; and in June 1791, married lady Lucy Cave, daughter of the Earl of Harborough. He died, after a short illness, aged 26, January 15, 1792; and was succeeded in the title of baronet by his uncle, the Rev. Sir Charles Cave, M. A. of St. Mary's hall, Oxford, 1772; rector of Finslon in Northamptonshire; F. S. A. 1781; vicar of Thedingworth in Leicestershire, 1790; "to whose unremitted friendship," says Mr. Nichols, "it would be the height of ingratitude were I not to express my especial obligations." Sir Charles Cave possessed the finely illuminated Family Pedigree, and many valuable portraits of his ancestors; which were removed to Thedingworth on the death of his nephew. He had also a most valuable library, collected by the joint assiduity of his father and himself; a great part of which, we are sorry to add, perished by an accidental fire in 1804.

P. 183. b. Sir John Blois is succeeded by his eldest son, now Sir Charles Blois, bart. lieut.-col. of the Ouse and Derwent volunteer corps of infantry.

Pp. 185. b. 289. a. The late Sir Charles Turner, of Kinkletham, bart. was the second baronet of his family, born on the 28th day of Jan. 1773, M. P. for the Borough of Kingston-upon-Hull 1796; and on the 2d of September in the same year, was married to Miss Newcomen, daughter of the late Sir Wm. Gleadowe Newcomen, of Carrickglass in Ireland, bart.; Sir Charles has died without issue: his lady survives him.

P. 294. b. Rev. H. K. Bonney died of a paralytic stroke. He was, besides his other preferments, vicar of Nassington; and for many years one of His Majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Northampton.

#### BIRTHS.

Martha A T Donegal-house, the Marchioness of Donegal, a son.

21. At Ayot St. Lawrence, Herts, the wife of Peter Touchet, esq. a son and heir.

24. At Grayingham, near Lincoln, the wife of Rev. Edward Thorold, a dau.

27. In Portland-place, the wife of H. Vos, esq. a son.

28. At Chelsea, the wife of Capt. Murray, 1st guards, a dau.

29. At Lord Erskine's, Hampstead, Mon. Mrs. Esme Stewart Erskine, a son. *Lately*, in Patrick-street, Cork, Lady Bantry, a son.

The wife of Wm. Wyndham, esq., of Dinton, Wilts, a son.

April 1. At Kelston-house, Lady Hawkins, a son.

3. At Writtham-hall, Norfolk, Lady Kin-  
naird, a dau.

4. At Cheltenham, the wife of E. Busch,  
esq. a son.

At Grantham, the lady of Sir Montague  
Cholmeley, bart. a son.

5. At the parsonage-house, Hampstead,  
the wife of Rev. Samuel White, M. A.  
rector of that parish, a dau.

8. At Wrottesley, the lady of Sir John  
Wrottesley, bart. a son.

10. At Lutterworth, the lady of the Hon.  
and Rev. Henry Ryder, a son.

11. Lady Grantham, a son.

At the Lodge, Little Ealing, the Countess  
of Banbury, a son.

15. In St. James's-place, Countess Lou-  
don and Moira, a dau.

In Lincoln's inn fields, the wife of Geo.  
Wharton Marriott, esq. a dau.

In Upper Brook-street, the wife of Major  
Montalembert, a son.

18. In Grosvenor-square, Viscountess  
Grimston, a dau.

26. In Thavies-inn, Mrs. J. B. Nichols,  
a daughter.

#### MARRIAGES.

Jan. **A**T the Bermudas, Hon. Wm.  
Territt, LL. D. judge of the  
court of Vice-admiralty of those Islands,  
to Miss Anne-Catharine Parkyns, niece  
of Vice-adm. Sir John Borlase Warren,  
bart.

*Lately*, Rev. George Hall, D. D. master  
of Pembroke college, Oxford, to Miss  
Sarah-Harriet Cater.

Joseph Ridley, esq. of the Plantation  
near Whitby, to Letitia youngest dau. of  
the late Rev. Dr. Wells, of Wilingham.

Dr. Pryan, physician, of Plymouth  
Dock, to Miss Tatlock, dau. of the late  
W. T. esq. of Chatham Dock-yard.

At Salisbury, Capt. John Young, to  
Jane dau. of the late Rev. Dr. Frome, of  
East Woodhay, Hants.

Rev. Thomas Throsby Whitaker, of  
Whalley, Lancashire, to Miss Hordern,  
dau. of James H. esq. of Wolverhampton.

James Oldham Oldham, esq. of Monta-  
gue-place, to Elizabeth, 2d dau. of the  
late John Jones, esq. of Fradkley, Wilts.

Lieut.-col. White, 80th foot, to the  
only daughter of the late W. Greig, esq. of  
the island of St. Vincent.

George Atkins, esq. paymaster of 2d  
batt. Somerset Militia, to Eliza, dau. and  
coheiress of Wm. Downe, esq. of Downe-  
hall, Dorset.

John Salisbury, esq. of Galt-Vaynan,  
Denbighshire, to Miss Mostyn, dau. of  
the late John M. esq. of Llewenny.

Edward Vernon, esq. of Dee bank,  
Cheshire, to Theodosia-Franches, youngest  
dau. of Rev. James Morrice, of Flower,  
Northamptonshire, and Betshanger-house,  
Kent.

5. Renton Dickinson, esq. late of the Cold-  
stream guards, to Lady Boughton.

Rev. Edward Rogers, prebendary of Sal-  
isbury, to Sophia, fourth dau. of the late  
John Plomer, esq. of Helston.

Henry Duke-Lofthus, esq. to Marianne,  
dau. of Lieut.-gen. Loftus.

Rev. R. Field, vicar of Sutton, to Miss  
Chilton, dau. of Rev. Jacob C. rector of  
Eyke, Suffolk.

Rev. John Brown, M. A. vicar of Kirk-  
leatham, and rector of Wylton, York, to  
Miss H. Motley, dau. of the late John M.  
esq. of Newcastle upon Tyne.

J. Grace, esq. of the Bake, near Ches-  
ter, to Miss Richardson, dau. of Mr. R.  
merchant, of Liverpool.

March 12. At Bath, Wm. Norcott, esq.  
of Cork, to Eliza-Maria, dau. of Sir James  
Crofton, bart. of Longford-house, co. Sligo.

20. At Gretna Green, Walter Scott,  
esq. M. D. to Miss Mary Bell, both of  
Stamfordham.

27. John Carey, esq. to Harriet, eldest  
dau. of Isaac Carey, esq. of Hauteville,  
in Guernsey.

Rev. John Taylor, rector of Postwick,  
to Marianne, eldest dau. of Tho. Cubitt,  
esq. of Honing hall, Norfolk.

29. At Pancras, John Martin Leake,  
jun. esq. to Helen, widow of Capt. Lacy,  
of the Engineers.

30. Geo. Wm. Fred. Delavaud, esq. of  
Battorsea-rise, to Jane, 2d dau. of Tho.  
Grant, esq. North Down Cottage, Bideford.

April 2. Hon. Joshua Vaneck, eldest  
son of Lord Huntingfield, to Miss Arce-  
deckne, of Glovering hall, Suffolk.

Edward Barber, esq. of Barston, co.  
Warwick, to Jane, eldest dau. of Mr.  
Wm. Yorke, of New Ormond-street.

4. At Hampton Court, Hon. Geo. Ca-  
dogan, Capt. R. N. son of the late Earl  
of C. to Honoria Louisa, youngest dau.  
of the late Jos. Blake, of Ardrey, co.  
Galway, sister of the late Lord Wallis-  
court, and the Countess Dowager of Erroll.

5. Joseph Corsbie, esq. of Stanton,  
Suffolk, to Miss Adam, sister of John Wm.  
A. esq. of New Grove house, Bromley, Mid.  
Wm. Walker, jun. esq. of Leicester,  
to Miss N. Walker, 2d dau. of Sam. W.  
esq. of Eascelles hall, co. York.

At Dennikier-house, Col. Smith, of Meth-  
vin castle, Perthshire, to Mary, 2d dau.  
of James Townshend Oswald, esq.

7. Samuel Hamilton, esq. of Holstein-  
house, Weybridge, to Caroline Mary, el-  
dest dau. of James Heath, esq. of Russell-  
place, Fitzroy-square.

9. Edward Collins, esq. Capt. 21st  
Light Dragoons, to Margaret, dau. of the  
late Wm. Wood, esq. Charlotte-street,  
Fitzroy-square.

10. James Montague, esq. of Black-  
wall, to Letitia, youngest dau. of the late  
Rev. Anthony Crele, of Islington.

Rev.

Rev. E. S. Thurdow, nephew of the late Lord T. to Susanna, youngest dau. of Rev. John Love, rector of Somerby, Suffolk.

11. By special licence, H. G. Hilbers, esq. to Diana, eldest dau. of Sir Tho. Whitecote, bart. of Aswarby house, Lincolnshire.

12. Colonel Hugh Stafford, to Harriet, only dau. of W. M. Spencer, esq. of Hinton, Dorset.

Frederick Leiman Rogers, esq. 2d son of the late Sir F. R. bart. to Sophia, dau. of the late Lieut.-col. Chas. Russell Deane.

At Clapham, Wm. Aikin Garratt, of Lincoln's-inn, esq. to the eldest dau. of James Stephen, esq. M. P.

Sir Matthew Blackiston, bart. to Lucy, eldest dau. of James Mann, esq. of Linton-place, Kent.

Jedediah, 2d son of G. B. Strutt, esq. of Belper, co. Derby, to Susannah, only dau. of Joshua Walker, esq. of Clifton, Yorkshire.

14. Rev. James Henry Cotton, LL. B. rector of Denby, Denbighshire, and proctor of Bangor, to Mary Anne, 2d dau. of the Bishop of Bangor.

At Reading, Thomas Allen Shuter, esq. of St. John's, Southwark, to Sarah Frances, third dau. of Rev. Dr. Valpy.

Mr. Edward Jervis Ricketts, to Mary Anne, 2d dau. of the late F. Parker, esq. of Park-hall, Staffordshire.

Geo. Binks, esq. of Walworth, to Miss Caroline Fawcett, of Richmond.

26. Marquis of Douglas and Clydesdale (son and heir apparent to the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon) to Sarah Euphemia, youngest dau. of Wm. Beckford, esq. of Fonthill, by the Lady Margaret Gordon, dau. of Charles Earl of Aboyne.

#### DEATHS.

1809, **A**T Edgeworth's town, in the Sept. 14. centre of Ireland, aged 116 and upwards, the widow Burnett, of Lignageeragh; a woman of uncommon shrewdness and activity, benevolent, and as far as her limited means would permit, very charitable. She was born in 1693; and married in 1733 to an honest laborious mason. In her habits of diet &c. was very temperate; she lived chiefly on potatoes and milk, and stirabout; never drank spirits or beer, but sometimes a glass of sweet wine, of which she was fond. She was (like most other long-lived people) an early riser, and took regular but not violent exercise. For the last twenty years of her life she seldom failed to walk from the cottage where she lived to Edgeworth's town, a distance of about an English mile over a rough stony road. To the last day of her long life she preserved the use of her limbs, her senses, and her memory, which possessed the uncommon faculty of retaining recent circumstances as well as those which happened in her youth.

Nov. ... At Grenville, Grenada, West Indies, Mr. Jos. Thorn, formerly of St. Ouyth, Essex, who in 30 years amassed a large fortune, the bulk of which he has left to his brothers, Mr. John T. of Colchester, and Mr. Wm. T. of Bradfield.

Dec. ... At Hadham, Herts, aged 47, Mr. John Osborn, formerly of St. Alban's, late of Hemet Hemstead, a half-pay ensign in the 29th regiment of foot.

1810, Jan. ... At Barbadoes, Nathaniel William Massy, Lord Clarina, Baron Clarina of Elm, a major-general in the army. His Lordship was born May 23, 1773, and married May 29, 1796, Penelope, second daughter of Michael Roberts Westropp, esq. of the city of Cork, by whom he has left issue three sons and two daughters. He is succeeded in title and estate by his eldest son, the Hon. Eyre Massy, now Lord Clarina, a minor. The late Lord C. had been appointed to a command in the West Indies, but was seized, shortly after his arrival at Barbadoes, with a malignant fever, which proved fatal after an illness of three days. He was the only surviving son of Eyre Massy, the first Baron Clarina (youngest brother of Hugh Lord Massy) who for his long and eminent services in the West Indies, America, &c. was elevated to the Peerage, Dec. 29, 1800, by the title of Baron Clarina of Elm, co. Limerick, he being then a general in the army, colonel of the Enniskillen regiment of foot, marshal of the army in Ireland, governor of Limerick castle, and of Kilmahnam hospital.

At St. Vincent, Mr. Wm. Edwards, merchant, of Bristol.

15. At Port Royal, Jamaica, of yellow fever, aged 19, Lieut. A. F. Bayard, Royal Artillery, eldest son of the late Col. B. of Grosvenor-place.

22. At St. John's Newfoundland, Rev. John Harries, upwards of 20 years acting Garrison chaplain; a man of exemplary conduct. He has left a widow and children in great distress.

23. At Martha Brae, Jamaica, Henry Highatt, esq. eldest son of the late Richard H. esq. of Bristol.

26. At Berbice, Wm. Wood, esq. lieutenant-governor of that settlement.

Feb. 1. At her residence on Gay's-hill, Jamaica, at the very advanced age of 120, Mrs. Elizabeth Fletcher, a native of the Island, and relict of the late Jacob Fletcher, esq. of White-hall estate, St. Anne. She retained all her faculties, enjoyed a good appetite, and possessed her usual flow of spirits, to the period of her death, and did the duties of her domestic concerns till the last three years; she was of a lively and cheerful disposition. Her daughter, at the good old age of 80, attended to her wants and comforts at the close of this long life.

Feb.

**FEB. 19.** At Bath, aged 45, George Simon Crook, esq.; a very respectable member of that corporation, and sheriff of the city for the present year. Though for several months before he had been seriously indisposed, yet his dissolution at last was extremely sudden. He had only just partaken of a temperate meal, and was cheerful and pleasant, as usual, when the awful event happened. Few men possessed more evenness of temper, urbanity of manners, or goodness of disposition, than marked the character of this amiable man. In his capacity as member of the body corporate, he was highly independent, liberal, and disinterested. Every plan suggested for the improvement of the city of Bath, or for the benefit of the public at large, invariably received his hearty concurrence, and had his most zealous support. As a medical man his abilities were confessedly excellent, and well cultivated; and the extensive practice, which, in connection with his respected brother, he for many years enjoyed, is an ample proof of the very general and deserved estimation in which his abilities were held. Mr. Crook was an enthusiastic admirer of the drama; and, without any prejudice to the duties of his profession, a frequent attendant on theatrical representations. He was an ardent patron and friend of all the professors of the interesting art; and was extremely well read in most of the works of modern dramatic writers; his remarks on which evinced no inconsiderable portion of accurate discrimination and good taste. Various unacknowledged specimens of his critical acumen and skill in these subjects, have met the public eye, and would confirm the truth of the preceding statement. In his family connections, Mr. Crook was sincerely beloved; he was a dutiful son, an affectionate brother, and a warm and faithful friend. On all occasions, both of a public and private nature, his heart was ever open to the appeals of humanity; and a very honourable proof of his generosity was given at the period of the late Jubilee, when Mr. Crook, and his worthy colleague in office, Mr. Sheriff Lye, liberated, from their private purses, all the prisoners confined for debt in the goal of the city of Bath; an act of munificence and mercy, which, together with its authors, ought never to be forgotten.

In Wood-street, Westminster, Mr. Wm. Hudson, inspector of dead letters, a president of the Post-office, Gerrard-street, Soho, and collector for the verge of the palaces of Whitehall and St. James's, &c.

Henry Brougham, esq. of Brougham-hall, Westmoreland.

At Sudborough-house, Northamptonshire, aged 19, Catharine Mary Vane, *Genl. Mag. April, 1810.*

only dau. of the late Morgan V. esq. of Bi-by-hall, co. Nottingham.

At Winttringham, co. Lincoln, very suddenly, aged about 53, Mr. George Sewell, shopkeeper. Having been at his shop, he went into the house, and sitting down desired his wife to fetch the money from the till; and on her return was dead.

Mr. Andrews, late coach proprietor, of Oxford.

At her son's, in London, Mrs. Barrett, relict of W. B. esq. formerly of Oxford.

At Ilfracombe, co. Warwick, aged 69, Mr. Decimus Slatter, sen.

At Mells, Somerset, Mr. Fussell, an eminent engineer.

20. At her son's house at Clifton, aged 82, Mrs. Coates.

At Gosport, aged 65, Mr. W. King.

At the Parsonage-house, Hampstead, Emily-Sarah, third dau. of Rev. Samuel White, M. A. rector of that parish.

Frances, youngest dau. of Mr. Ware, Blackman-street.

In Bond-street, aged 18, Edward Torin Marten, second son of G. S. M. esq. of Landridge-lodge, Herts.

In Lamb's Conduit-street, the infant son of Charles H. Hall, esq.

In Blandford-street, Lieut.-col. Adam Horden, in the East India Company's service.

At Glasgow, aged 79, Geo. McCall, esq.

21. Suddenly, Mrs. Maning, of the Navy Coffee-house, Newcastle-street, Strand, having survived her husband only four months.

Of a consumption, Mrs. Timson, wife of Wm. T. esq. wine-merchant, Lower Thames-street, and only daughter of Rev. Watson Tookay, of Exang.

Aged 73, Wm. Wallis, esq. of Cornhill.

At St. Anne's-place, Limerick, aged 52, Adam Steinhilber, esq.

In Green-street, Grosvenor square, John Simon Harcourt, esq. of the Ankerwyk branch of that noble family.

At Huntingdon, in the prime of life, Mrs. Randall, wife of Mr. Charles R.

Mr. Christopher Moon, silversmith.

22. In Lad-lane, aged 71, Mr. Joseph Bourne.

At Cleve Hill, near Bristol, aged 16, Henry, second son of Stephen Cave, esq. This is the third promising child this gentleman has lost, within two years, by consumption.

23. Mrs. Salmon, wife of Mr. Charles S. East-street, Manchester-square, eldest dau. of Mr. Reuben Smith, wine-merchant, Crooked-lane, Cannon-street.

At the rectory of Wollaton, near Nottingham, after a short illness Miss Eaton, dau. of the late Mr. E. of Bonsall, Derbyshire.

Suddenly, at Bridgewater, Mrs. Hokes, wife of Mr. H. Somerset street, Kingsdown.

At the house of her brother, Wm. Sharp, esq. at Fulham, aged 77, Mrs. Prowse, relict of Geo. P. esq. Northamptonshire.

At Bath, Mrs. Parry Okeden, wife of D. O. Parry O. esq. of Morewicheil, Dorset.

At Alford, Lincolnshire, aged 70, Mr. Robert Bryon, victualler, formerly a respectable farmer at Willoughby.

24. In St. Paul's church-yard, aged 69, Robert Smith, esq. wine-merchant.

Aged 27, Mr. Joseph Herring, of the Audit-office, Somerset-house.

At York-house, Bath, of a rapid decline, aged 16, Miss Constable, only child of Francis C. esq. of Burton Constable, in Holderness, Yorkshire.

In Cornhill, Mr. John Coward, one of the preachers at the Philadelphian Chapel, Windmill-street, Finsbury-square; a man of a truly philanthropic mind, inflexible integrity, and unaffected sincerity.

At Chesterhill, near Belford, Adam Yelloly, esq. He died unmarried; and his fortune, which is considerable, goes to W. Watson, esq. of Warren-house, Northumberland.

At Chester, aged 79, Mrs. Elizabeth Egerton, sister to the late Philip E. esq. of Egerton and Oulton, Cheshire, and aunt to John E. esq. M. P.

Aged 99, at Aston Flamville, co. Leic. Mr. Rich. Moor, farmer.

At Farnsfield, Notts, aged 77, Mr. John Swift. And on the 26th, Anne the wife of R. Swift, of the same village, and niece of the above gentleman, in consequence of her clothes catching fire.

Mrs. Vauchop, wife of Rev. Mr. W. rector of Warkton, co. Northampton.

At Mr. Stirling's, in Pryme-street, Hull, aged 83, Mrs. Tennyson, relict of Mr. Wm T. formerly of Barton-upon-Humber, attorney, mother of Mrs. Stirling.

Aged 82, Rev. S. Hudson, of Bradford, formerly curate of Wibsey.

At Banbury, Mrs. King, wife of Mr. K. formerly of the India-house.

Mrs. Ford, relict of Wm. F. esq. of Gloucester-row, Bristol.

At Stockport, Cheshire, aged 27, Rev. Robert Newton, rector of St. Peter's chapel, Stockport, and fellow of Brazen Nose college, Oxford.

25. Aged 79, Mr. John Cooke, of Yerkel-place, Kingsland-road, formerly of Paternoster row, bookseller. By one publication alone, Southwell's "Notes and Annotations on the Bible," he is supposed to have cleared not less than 30,000*l*.

In Hatton-street, James Maze, esq. many years a respectable merchant in London; uncle to Mr. P. Maze of Bristol.

At Hagworthingham, Lincolnshire, aged 82, Mr. Wm. Wingate, an opulent grazier.

At her son's house at Uppingham, aged 78, Mrs. Daniell, many years mistress of the Mitre inn, Leicester.

Mr. Drako, formerly an eminent grocer, &c. at Northampton.

Mrs. Alliot, wife of Rev. J. A. minister of Castlegate Meeting-house, Nottingham.

At Stowe-house, Bucks, aged 83, Mr. Parrott, nearly 50 years steward to the late Earl Temple and the present Marquis of Buckingham.

At Douglas, Isle of Man, aged 75, Edward Moore, c-q.

At Nidsomer Norton, John Purnell Want, eldest son of Daniel W. esq.

26. After a short illness, aged 43, Mrs. Reeve, wife of Mr. T. Reeve, of Lu gate-hill.

In St. Mary-street, Cambridge, aged 79, Mrs. Watson, relict of Mr. Henry W. late of Huntingdon, deputy-registrar of that archdeaconry, and mother of Mr. W. druggist, in the Petty Cury.

In Jauncey-street, Westminster, Mrs. Colquhoun, wife of Patrick C. esq. LL. D.

In Bulstrode street, Sir Charles Hoar Harland, bart.

At Bristol, in the prime of life, Rev. John Cole Hamilton, nephew of the late Earl of Eunsicklen.

At his lodgings near Blackheath, aged 57, Mr. Wm. Fox, only son of the late Mr. F. surgeon, of Leicester.

At Farnsfield, Notts, aged 69, Mrs. Mary Holland, widow. Whilst taking some soup out of the oven, her clothes caught fire, and she was so miserably burnt before assistance was afforded her, that she survived only a few hours.

Aged 56, Mrs. Couldrey, wife of Mr. John C. cook of Trinity-college.

Mrs. Miller, of Beccles, Suffolk.

27. In Cumberland place, Mrs. Rowe. Aged 33, Edward Warren, esq. of Lincoln's-inn Old-square, barrister-at-law.

At Blackwall, Mr. Wm. Seely.

At Loughborough, aged 84, Mrs. Foster.

At Stamford, Mrs. Tomlinson, wife of Mr. T. schoolmaster.

A child of Capt. Anderson of Gainsborough, about three years of age, by its clothes catching fire; although the accident was perceived, and assistance immediately afforded.

28. Mr. Tart, proprietor of the Hungerford coffee-house, Strand.

At the house of James Chisholme, esq. in Portland-place, Mrs. Mary Fearon.

Suddenly, aged 77, Mr. J. Chester, schoolmaster, of Thorne.

At Hadham, Herts, of a paralytic stroke, aged 53, John Wingate Jennings, esq. of Harlington, co. Bedford. He is spoken of with respect in Messrs. Lysons's History of Bedfordshire, art. Harlington: he was son of a late very respectable linen-draper at the West end of Cheap-side, London, by a sister of the late Samuel Whitbread, esq. He was buried at Harlington, March 18.

In Wilson-street, St. Paul's, Bristol, aged 72, Mrs. Lucy Pages.

*Lately,*

*Lately*, At Exeter, aged 45, Joseph S. Dymond, an eminent member of the society of Quakers, and a most valuable one of society in general. His life was devoted to the cause of virtue, actively and universally; though a conscientious believer in the doctrine of Christianity, as set forth by the great predecessor of his community, Barclay; and, though his conduct was strictly in unison with its precepts and principles, there was nothing of that in him which we sometimes meet in his brethren, acting as "a rock of offence, and stumbling block," creating a suspicion, that the religion of this people were mere form. He was polite beyond all forms of breeding, and officious on all occasions to do good; shewing, in his general demeanour, that virtue, under any habit or appearance, demands respect. His last illness was accompanied with great bodily pain, which he supported with fortitude and manly resignation; and he died with the praises of God upon his lips.

At Gloucester, Mr. Henry Ruff, brother to Mr. R. of Cheltenham.

In Portman street, Mrs. Brown.

Mr. John William White, of Harleyford place, Kennington.

At Seville, in the 74th year of his age, *L. Geronimo De Ustariz Tovar*, Marquis of Ustariz, Member of the Supreme Council of War, assistant of Seville, and intendant in commission of Andalusia. He was employed in various public situations for fifty years with the approbation of his country. When intendant of Estremadura, he introduced a variety of reforms and improvements, the effects of which were soon manifest in the increasing prosperity of that province; and he had the satisfaction of seeing many of his agricultural, financial, and judicial regulations, adopted by the Royal Cabinet, and extended to the whole of Spain. From Estremadura he was promoted to the Assistantship of Seville. But, unfortunately for his country, the reign of favourites and parasites had now commenced; and the evil consequences began to be felt in every branch of the Spanish government. He was removed from Seville, to make way for a cousin of the infamous Godoy. In reward for his public labours, he was nominally honoured with a seat in the council of war, but was actually banished to Teruel; though the disgrace of this proceeding was attempted to be disguised, by appointing him a commissioner of mines in that quarter. Here he remained many years; neglected by the court, but honoured with the attachment, esteem, and confidence, of the Arragonese. To his popular conduct, and the general admiration of his civic virtues, is chiefly to be ascribed the patriotic stand made by the Arragonese in the present contest. This venerable, but

proscribed reformer, the instant the proceedings at Bayonne were known at Teruel, sallied from his retirement, and, with all the ardour of youth, traversed the province in every direction, to rouse the inhabitants to resistance. He recognized, and treated with the utmost respect, the new authority of Gen. Palafox, and accepted a seat in the Junta of Government. After ten months of indefatigable service in Arragon, he received a Royal order from the Supreme Junta to resume the assistantship of Seville, and his functions as Member of the Supreme Council of War. His death, though naturally to have been expected from his advanced years and increasing infirmities, was no doubt accelerated by the incessant labours to which he devoted himself since the commencement of the contest with France. Before and after his arrival at Seville, every interval which he could snatch from his official duties was employed in digesting a plan of a new Constitution for Spain. His papers are said to furnish, upon this subject, an inestimable treasure of historical and political knowledge, applied to the exigencies of his fellow-citizens with all the discrimination of a statesman and philosopher. Far from verifying the assertions of certain persons, that the Spanish people have nothing farther in contemplation in this struggle than the expulsion of the French, and the re-establishment of the old government, the Marquis De Ustariz used to take every opportunity of inculcating a contrary sentiment. "We shall have done nothing," he frequently and emphatically observed; "we shall have done nothing, if, before we finish this war, we have not a constitution which shall rid us for ever of tyrants."

At Augher, Mrs. Martha Breittan; and the following day, at Anagh, aged 30 her brother, Matthew Breittan, Colonel in the Hon. East India Company's service; who went out in the year 1781, and rose with reputation through the gradual ranks of his profession from a Cadet to that of Colonel, and sustained many of the toils and difficulties of that honourable service. About three years ago he returned to his native country in a declining state of health, and lived but a short time to enjoy the competent fortune he had laboriously made.

Aged 70, Mrs. Mills, wife of Mr. Richard M. formerly of Bedford-street.

At Chichester, aged 43, W. E. Cracraft, esq. post captain in the royal navy, and commander of the sea fencibles on the coast of Sussex; a near relation to the Earl of Berkeley.

At Little Steeping, co. Lincoln, aged 99, Mrs. Mary Chapman.

At Twickenham, the Dowager Viscountess Dudley and Ward,



At Quebec, aged 36, Mrs Glasgow, wife of C. G. Royal Artillery, and sister to Miss T. Esdaile Baker-street

Mr S Beaumont, of Harrow, co. Here. At Wallingwells, Notes Sarah Frances, and Lydia three of the daughters of Sir Tho Woolston White, bart

Aged 83 Mrs Stretton late of Fyngton Within a week, two sons of Mr J Ashlin, of Finsby, Linc. He has buried a wife and six children within five years

At Alford aged 77 Mrs Jackson At Spilsby, age 81 Thomas Ascough, a pensioner of Chelsea Hospital He was a soldier 68 years and is supposed to have enlisted for the army upwards of 800 men He was buried with military honours

Attending a christening, it is short distance from home Mrs Harniss, wife of Mr H of Wainfleet All Saints

At Warwick, while on a journey, Mr Zachens Rowton, of Kingslithorpe, near Northampton

At Manchester, Mr N Higginson, partner in the house of Higginson & Co Hull

Aged 81 Mr Taverner, of Carlby near Stamford pig-jobber He had been a noted wrestler, and had won 32 prize hats Mrs Helen Jones, mother to Mr J surgeon, of Spilsby

At Newark, aged 79, Mr Hawkins Clark, basket-maker, of that place

Far advanced in years, Mr Luke Campion farmer of Ayrnham, near Newark Mrs Hall, widow, of Uppingham

In the prime of life, Mr Francis Roling formerly a procer, of Mansfield, but who had retired from business

At 71, Mrs Hayes, wife of Mr Robert H victualler Wisbech, Rutland At Yarm, Norfolk aged 92, John Sing in command in the profession of the L. most pure character and a distinguished country one to whom he could be useful made him to advanced period of life a most valuable member of society He was for many years town clerk of G. Yarmouth

At Newham to Gloucester aged 103, Ann In connection of that parish upwards of 103 years She gave her evidence, in a cause tried at the assizes in Gloucester about eight years since with clearness and perspicuity, and retained all her faculties to the last

At Wallingwells near Hereford Miss Gregory, wife of W. C. Esq

At Perth, age 61 Mr Martin Racer, surgeon, and apothecary

Cobb In service many years a captain in the African trade from Bristol

Robert Sann, esq of Shaltesbury Mr Wm Foster, an eminent attorney in Norwich

At Dedham, Essex, D Cock, esq Mr G Stewart, surgeon, of Upston-upon-Severn

At Newcastle, aged 27, Mr. James Rankin, an infant preacher in the Methodist connexion

At Market Lavington, Mrs. Legge, relict of Mr Richard L

John Roberts, esq of Borgall house, Sussex

Joseph Bilton, esq late of Heald's-hall, in the West riding of the county of York Rev Roger Hayne, curate of Parleigh, Essex

At Clifton, of a decline, Mr J S Langley, a native of the neighbourhood of Fionn, Somerset

Mrs Price, of Canross At South Cadbury age 150, Mrs Marsh, widow of Rev John V rector of Wheathill

At the Royal Hospital, Gosport aged 24, L. ut Edward C Polwhele, son of Rev R P of Polwhele, near Looe

Suddenly at Dorchester, Mr John Bowring of Noiri Mill farm

Miss Oakford, wife of Mr. O solicitor, of Salisbury

The wife of S Edkins, esq of Warwick At West farm East Barnet, Herts, aged 87, Mrs Raynsford, sister of Sir W. Dolben bart

Mr Reynolds, surgeon, of Massingham. He was called upon to attend a Mr. Mitchell, and while at his house, Mr R expired by a similar fit to that which proved fatal to his patient

Mr Bunell, of Wakefield, drowned in crossing the river at Kirkthorpe, below the dam, while following the hounds in pursuit of a bag fox

March 1 At Upwood, Dorset, aged 83, Edward Buckley Batson, esq.

At Ch Wick Mrs Whalley, relict of the late Rev Wm Whalley, rector of Pieston and Lentwardine

Suddenly aged 36, Mr Theakstone, hower, of Nottingham

Aged 37, Mr Tho Bentley, attorney, of Beverly

At Newcastle, Mr Robert Pettener, formerly master of the Post office there

At Bawtry, Miss Robinson, wife of Mr R in the youngest son of the late Anthony Baker esq

2 J Westminister (at the house of his brother Henry Arthur Herbert, esq M P for the county of Kerry) the Rev Edward John Herbert, D A vicar of Ledbury, Herefordshire, and of Overbury, Worcester-shire, and formerly of Muckross, Killarney, Ireland, late of Brasenose college, Oxford

In Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, aged 71, Sir Robert Burton knight, one of the senior bachelors of the Hon Society of Gray's Inn, and late M P for Wiltshire

Aged 82, Charles Boaghouse, esq. formerly governor of Madras

Aged 67, Daniel Dyson, esq. of Willow Hall, near Halifax

Aged

Aged 75, Mr. Robert Galbie, of Spital-sq.  
At Southampton, aged 88, Richard Vernon Sadler, esq. lineally descended from Sir Ralph Sadler, knight, banneret, and one of the principal secretaries of State to King Henry VIII. Mr. S. had long been in the commission of the peace, and was the senior magistrate for Hants.

At Wakefield Lodge, aged 16, Miss Lonsdale, only dau. of the late Rev. John L. of New Miller Dam, near that place.

At Beaumont cottage, Chelsea, Mrs. Hoare, of Great Marlow, Bucks.

At Ravenstone, co. Derby, aged 57, Rev. David Thomas, perpetual curate of Smithay, near Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and during 28 years chaplain of the Hospital at Ravenstone.

3. At Bath, Mrs. Blundell, wife of Philip B. esq. of Tiverton, Devon, and sister to the late John Archer, esq. of Coopersall, Essex, and Melford, Bucks.

Mrs. Habberton, of Milk-str. Cheapside.

Aged 36, Mrs. Alder, wife of Mr. Joseph A. of Upper Fountain-place, City-road.

At Berwick-upon-Tweed, Mrs. Neale, relict of the late John N. esq. of Gracechurch-street.

Aged 55, Mr. Debenham, of Hendon.

Aged 32, Mr. James Henderson, of Arlington-street, Camden Town.

In Granby-street, Leicester, Mr. B. Burgess, late of Anstey, co. Leicester.

Aged 71, Mr. Samuel Robinson, grazier, of Edmondthorpe, co. Leicester.

At Newark, Mr. James Guthrie, postmaster, and alderman of that Corporation.

William Beeston Coyte, M. D. and F. L. S. of Ipswich.

At Liverpool, after a week's illness, aged 51, Nathanael Jefferys, esq. formerly M. P. for Coventry.

4. In Bishopsgate-street, aged 39, Mr. Charles Hoffman.

Mrs. Morley, wife of Mr. John M. of New Bond-street.

At Oldham, co. Lancaster, aged 79, Thomas Henshaw, esq. late in the firm of Henshaw, Barkers, and Hadfield, hat-manufacturers. He has willed 20,000*l.* to Mr. John Atkinson, a hat-manufacturer (no relation); 20,000*l.* to the Trustees of the Blind Hospital at Liverpool; 20,000*l.* for the founding a Charity-school on the plan of Christ's-hospital; many legacies to his relations and friends (from 200*l.* to 3000*l.* each); in all, about 135,000*l.* The Trustees of the two charities are residuary legatees, and will be entitled to many thousand pounds more, as his property is supposed to amount to 180 or 180,000*l.* (The above sum gave 500*l.* to the Blind Hospital at Norwich.)

At Gainsborough, aged 78, Mr. Joseph Buxton, maltster.

At Thurmarston co. Leicester, the only dau. of Mr. Allen,

5. Aged 16, George Row, son of Wm. R. of Tottenham.

In Conduit-street, John Matheson, esq. a page of his Majesty's bedchamber.

Suddenly, aged 64, Henry Cole, esq. of Peterborough, many years the highly respected steward to Earl Fitzwilliam.

At Preston, near Ipswich, Mr. John Worcester, oil-merchant, of West Smithfield.

At Stockwith, near Gainsborough, aged 84, Mrs. Hemsworth, widow.

At Consholm, near Louth, aged 75, Mr. Matthew Streeton, farmer and grazier.

Aged 69, Mrs. Anne Humble, wife of Mr. Thomas H. of Hull, schoolmaster.

Aged 10, the dau. of Mr. Scott, hatcher, of Widdford, near Chelmsford. In consequence of her clothes catching fire on Feb. 28, whilst reaching a book off the mantle-piece, owing to a gust of wind from the door blowing them upon the fire-place.

6. Mrs. Cancellor, wife of John C. esq. of Upper Gower-street.

Aged 5, Maria, second dau. of Joseph Blake, esq. of Devonshire-place.

Mrs. Dawes, of Mortimer, Berks.

Suddenly, aged 63, Mr. Pavia, of Mortou, near Gainsborough.

At Whitehouse near Edinburgh, aged 78, Richard Woolley, sen. esq.

7. Jane the wife of Mr. John Cougheve, solicitor, of Stoney Stratford.

At Waddington, near Lincoln, aged 93, Mr. Stephen Bee, carpenter.

At Bath, Mary, relict of the late Thomas Gilbert, esq. of Cotton-hall, Staffordshire, many years M. P. for Lichfield; and dau. of the late Lieut.-col. George Crauford.

At Watlington-park, Oxfordshire, the youngest son of John Fane, jun. esq.

Off Minorca, Rt. hon. Admiral Lord Collingwood; of whom an account in our next.

8. Aged 63, Wm. Dunkley, esq. of Little Eastcheap.

In Shrewsbury, aged 56, Rev. Geo. Hol- land, rector of Hanwood, and of Mindtown, co. Salop.

Cum violet illa dies, quæ nil nisi corporis hujus,

Jus habet, incerti spatium mihi finiat ævi.  
James Faringdon, esq. of Batnor's hall, Surrey?

At Hardington, near Northampton, Mr. Tunns, an opulent grazier.

Aged 46, Thomas Simmonds, esq. of Thurlow, Suffolk.

Mr. John A. Cater, of Pall Mall, hatter. Mr. Buckhurst, coachmaker, of Deal. While dressing himself, he complained of a pain in his head, and died immediately. In Sunderland, aged 80, John Hagton, esq. Prussian consul at that port.

9. Mrs. Baker, wife of John B. esq. of Northumberland-street, Strand.

At Mrs. Hodges', Twickenham, the infant son of James Alexander Hodson, esq. of Holland-grove, Wigan, Lancashire.

At

At her father's house in Leadenhall-str. aged 22, Elizabeth, the wife of Mr. Francis Jackson, of Manchester.

10. At Dalston, near Hackney, aged 80, Mrs. Hughes, wife of Mr. H. law stationer, of the Inner Temple; and on the 11th, Charles Neorte Walsh, her great grand nephew, and infant son of Mr. J. W.

At Wasperton, co. Warwick, aged 44, James Dormer, esq., eldest son of the Hon. James D. and nephew of the late Lord D.

In Devonshire-street, Portland-place, the lady of James Cumberland Bentley, esq. dau. and coheirss of T. Staunton, esq. late member for Ipswich, and Galway.

At the Hotwells, Bristol, aged 25, Mrs. Frances Pelly, wife of Rev. Francis P. of Tilson, co. Gloucester.

At Wyberton, near Boston, Mrs. Sheath, wife of Rev. Martin S. of that place, and sister to B. Kehrlick, esq. of Stamford.

At Kennet, Cambridgeshire, aged 70, Rev. Anthony Luther Richardson, rector of that parish, and also of Felsham and Newbourn, near Ipswich, and formerly of Queen's college, Cambridge; LL. B. 1766.

Aged 87, Mrs. Mary Raithby, relict of the late Mr. Richard R. of Rook house, Aldenham, Hertfordshire.

At Taunton, aged 82, Capt. Hyde Curtis, R. N. This officer was present at the execution of Admiral Byng.

At Bristol advanced in years, Mrs. Peach, wife of Robert P. esq. formerly of Leicester.

At Gandersheim, of a consumptive fever, aged 61, the Princess Augusta-Dorothy Duchess of Brunswick Lunenburg, and Abbess of Gandersheim.

11. At Sunbury, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. Anne Spow.

Mrs. Noble, wife of Capt. Ralph N. of Clark's-terrace, St. George's East.

Hon. Margaret Percy, dau. of Lord Lovaine, and niece to Lord Gwydir.

At Plymouth, Capt. J. Crawley, late commander of the Philomel brig of war.

At Louth, Mrs. Espin, wife of Mr. John E. She went into her chamber to bed in perfect health, and immediately fell down upon the floor and expired.

At an advanced age, much respected, Mr. Robert Outram, sen. of Grindleford-bridge, Derbyshire, an eminent horse-dealer.

12. At Islington, Mr. Henry Peters, late of Liverpool, merchant.

Mr. Samuel Thomas, formerly one of the clerks at the Old Bank, Bristol.

Mr. R. Roberts, of Cank-street, Leicester.

Aged 21, Mr. H. Savage, joiner, of Holkham. He was bitten in the forefinger by a mad dog, a'out 15 weeks ago, and had the part cut out by a surgeon two hours after: the finger had apparently healed, and he felt no other inconvenience till the Saturday previous to his death,

when he was suddenly seized with all the dreadful symptoms of hydrophobia.

Miss Graves, dau. of Admiral G. of Penrice-house, Cornwall.

13. Aged 75, Mrs. Goodenough, of All Saints, Oxford.

Aged 75, Rev. Dr. Henry Manning, late rector of Stokeintonhead and Drewsteignton, in the county of Devon; the former of which he had enjoyed 52 years, with great honour and reputation to himself, and much to the edification of his parishioners, by all of whom he was entirely respected and beloved. He bore his illness (which was very long) with much patience and fortitude, and afforded an eminent example to all, with what resignation a Christian can meet dissolution.

Suddenly, at York, Mr. Lister, jun. of Scarborough, solicitor. He attended the performance at the Theatre in the evening, where he was suddenly taken ill; and, on being removed to an adjoining house, expired before medical assistance could be procured. He had not complained of any previous illness.

At his seat at Gauthy, co. Lincoln, aged 48, Robert Vyner, esq. In 1786, he married Lady Theodosia, daughter of the Earl of Ashburnham, by whom he has left nine children. He was twice chosen M. P. for the county of Lincoln, and retired from the representation fr m declining health, when Sir Gilbert Heathcote was chosen.

At his Lordship's house in George's-street, Hanover-square, Mary Viscountess Carleton. Her Ladyship was the second daughter of Andrew Mathew, esq. and was united to Hugh Viscount Carleton, July 15, 1795, to whom she was the second wife, and by whom she had no issue.

14. Aged 59, John Tysoc Reade, esq. late of Charles-street, Berkeley-square.

Mrs. Cox, of Dowshy, Billingsborough. 15. In Lansdown-place, Geo. Phyn, esq. In Cateaton-street, R. Brooksby, esq. of His Majesty's Customs.

Aged 57, Mr. Wm. Andrew, of Braunston Fen, near Bardney.

At Lynn, Rev. John Temple, M. A. rector of Ashwicken with Leziate, and of Bagthorpe, all in Norfolk; and formerly of Caius college, Cambridge, B. A. 1787; M. A. 1790.

16. At Clapham, James Hebden, esq. Mrs. Adams, wife of Mr. John A. draper, of Kettering.

Mr. Thomas Bacchus, a considerable farmer at Alconbury, Hants, and lately of Cottenham.

17. Aged 44, Mr. Wm. Smalley, jun. of Wisbech.

At St. Bernard's-place, Edinburgh, aged 74, the widow of the late Dr. Erskine Douglas, of Kelhead.

18. At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, aged 26, Mrs. Beavington.

Aged

Aged 74, Mrs. Stevens, wife of Mr. S. postmaster, Wallingford.

At Chipping Sodbury, aged 76, the relict of Mr. S. Mason, of Wotton under Edge.

Thomas Hales, 2d son of John Calcraft, esq. M. P.

19. At Gainsborough, aged 48, Rev. Jacob Brettel, minister to the congregation of Protestant Dissenters at that place.

At Gainsborough, aged 78, the wife of Mr. Francis, corn-meter.

Mr. Samuel Long, of Leicester, surgeon. Aged 60, Mr. James Glover; and, aged 76, Mrs. Froggat, both of Nottingham.

Mr. Thomas Armitage, of Conisborough, near Doncaster; and on the 22d, his widow.

At Barnardcastle, Thomas Hodgson, sexton. Whilst filling a grave, he fell back against one of the persons who had attended the funeral, and expired.

20. In Walworth-terrace, aged 75, Mr. Wm. Pryce.

Christopher Tower, esq. of Weald-hall, Essex.

At Brotherton, near Ferrybridge, aged upwards of 70, Mrs. Wilkes.

Mr. Ling, of the New-road, Marylebone. In Portland-place, aged about 74, Theodore Henry Broadhead, esq. His name was originally Brinkwood, and his father was a native of Holland. He took the name of Broadwood at the desire of his maternal uncle of that name, who left him a very considerable fortune.

Aged 72, Mr. Joseph Lowe, upwards of 22 years alderman of the corporation of Nottingham.

At Nottingham, the relict of Mr. Wm. Moor.

21. At Woodford-bridge, Essex, Leonard Bernard, esq.

Walter Booth, esq. Capt. R. N. of Twemlow-hall, co. Chester. His heir is Mr. Batche of London.

In London, Mr. Robert Watson, one of the common councilmen of Oxford. He was the only surviving son of John Watson, grocer, who died when Mayor of Oxford, about 1784. He married, and for a few years carried on the business, but not succeeding in trade, he became a bankrupt, and through the interest of Mr. Peters, late M. P. for Oxford, obtained a situation as clerk in the Bank of England, which he held about 14 years. His wife died two years ago, after a long and expensive illness, leaving seven children and his aged mother of 74 to support, who for two years has been unable to walk without assistance, and for the last six months confined to her bed. His own health in a declining state, owing to anxiety on account of his embarrassed circumstances and the situation of his family, solely dependant on his salary, at length rendered

him incapable of attending his employment, which reduced him to the necessity of going into Guy's Hospital, where he died of a mortification, leaving his family of seven children, three of them under six years of age, in the utmost distress, expecting to have their little stock of furniture seized for rent, and other numerous debts contracted for the necessaries of life. An appeal on this subject has been made, by their friends at Oxford, to the humanity of those who knew them in better days; and, it is hoped, will produce a means of supplying their present distress, and alleviating their heavy afflictions. Some liberal contributions have been given.

. Aged 27, Rev. Wm. Capp, B. A. of Lincoln college, Oxford; curate of St. Mary's Lincoln.

The wife of Major Johnstone, late of the 42d regiment.

In the Royal Hospital, Greenwich, Miss Dorothea-Elizabeth Ellison, dau. of Capt. J. Ellison, R. N.

At Fort William, near Sligo, Ireland, Capt. Richard Hughes, R. N. He was the only surviving son of Admiral Sir Richard Hughes, bart. and had lately commanded a body of sea-fencibles in that part of the United Kingdom. His death was equally sudden and unexpected, having occurred in bed, and without a groan, as his man-servant, who happened to be in the room, was unconscious of the event.

22. At St. Neot's market, Mr. John Ekins, of the Eaton-ford, corn-factor. Whilst looking at a sample of corn, he dropped down, and expired immediately.

In Old Market-street, Bristol, Mr. John Meredith.

At Chigwell, Essex, aged 60, Peter Adams, esq.

23. At his house in Great Ormond-street, aged 53, of a pulmonary consumption, Thomas Finch, esq. F. R. S. only son of the Rev. Robert Pool Finch, D. D. whose death was noticed in our vol. LXXIII. 486. He was principally educated at Merchant Taylors'-school, and was afterwards Fellow of St. John's college, Oxford, where his academical career was marked by the most correct conduct, and considerable literary distinction. The loss of this truly excellent man and accomplished scholar will be long and deeply felt by the select circle of friends, who well knew how to estimate his numerous good qualities. The calmness, resignation, and Christian heroism, with which he met the slow and gradual advances of death, were the best evidences of that genuine piety which happily revolted equally from extreme Calvinism as from Socinianism, and which was founded upon the true and unperverted doctrines of our excellent Church, of the truth of which he was thoroughly convinced, as well by his own accurate judgment,

ment, as by an extensive acquaintance with the writings of her ablest supporters. In his manners, and in his whole deportment, he never lost sight of that elegant and gentlemanly reserve, which might keep rudeness or impertinence at a distance, but which marked the true gentleman, and evinced a proper self-esteem, and a laudable consciousness of that rank, which his birth and talents entitled him to hold in society. In the profession of the law he uniformly proved himself an upright and discreet adviser; a sound and able advocate. In the early part of his career at the Bar he attracted the peculiar notice and marked attention of Lord Thurlow, whose discernment would, there is little doubt, had he continued to fill the office of Chancellor, have elevated him to a station where his merit would have shone more conspicuously, and his talents have been more diffusively useful. The "Precedents in Chancery," which he edited with considerable care and ability, will not permit his name to be entirely forgotten in the profession. It is much to be regretted, that the weakness of his health, combined with his great aversion to all speculative enterprise, deprived his country at large of that learning, judgment, and eloquence, joined to great political knowledge, which would have done honour to her Parliamentary representation. As a scholar, he was highly capable of relishing the beauties and sublimities of those works, which are the great standards of classical composition, as his grammatical acquaintance with the Greek and Latin languages was correct, and his taste perhaps almost too fastidiously refined. The Holy Scriptures formed a favourite branch of his studies, which his experience and skill in the Hebrew language rendered more delightful to him. With the principal modern languages he was well acquainted, and was particularly attached to the German. He conversed in French with great fluency and propriety. The unexampled care and attention which he personally bestowed upon the education of his son, proved that he was fully aware of the binding and serious duties imposed upon a parent. The best and only return which that son can make to so tender and dear a parent is, ever to act according to the principles of such a father, and to imitate his correct example, both in his life and in his death.

The wife of Mr. Thomas Wharton, of Hull, merchant.

At Exeter barracks, aged 34, Major Charles Warde Orde, late of the 9th Light Dragoons.

At Mortlake, Mr. Geo. Poole, senior clerk to Mr. Justice Heath.

Aged 34, the wife of Richard Nicholson, esq. of Brigg, co. Lincoln.

24. Ensign William Ainslie, of the Coldstream guards, son of Dr. A. of Dover-str.

Aged 76, Mrs. Watson, Newfoundland-street, Bristol.

Aged 39, Mr. James Skelton, late of Cheapside.

At Woodstock, co. Kilkenny, Mrs. Henry Tighe.

Aged 74. Mr. Edward Abbott, of Hillmorton, co. Warwick, farmer; a man of good morals, strict probity and integrity; much disposed to alleviate the distresses of the poor during the whole of his life. He has bequeathed 150*l.* to trustees, that the interest may for ever hereafter be applied for the teaching and instructing 12 poor children of the parish of Hillmorton, in reading, writing, and arithmetic; he has also given the interest of 50*l.* for ever hereafter to be distributed in bread among the most necessitous poor in Hillmorton, every Christmas; and two guineas to be given to the poor in bread, at the time of his interment, at the discretion of his executors.

25. At Mrs. Fenning's, Clapham Common, Miss Allen, dau. of the late Rev. George A. rector of Newdigate, Surrey.

At Camberwell-grove, aged 36, John Briggs, esq. of Lincoln's Inn.

At Beaumont Lodge, Berks, Deborah Susanna, Lady Viscountess Ashbrook. She was the only child and heiress of the Rev. William Maximilian Friend, and grand-daughter of William Friend, dean of Canterbury, by Grace Robinson, sister of Richard Lord Rokeby, Lord Primate of Ireland. Her Ladyship married May 26, 1802, Henry Jeffry Flower, fourth Viscount Ashbrook, Baron of Castle Durlow, by whom she has left issue.

26. At Clapton, aged 75, Mr. Richard Harris.

In Upper Wimpole-street, aged 78, Lady Charlotte Wentworth, only surviving sister of the late Marquis of Rockingham, and aunt to the present Earl Fitzwilliam.

27. The wife of G. Lane, esq. Croydon.

Aged 61, Paul Prickett, esq. Southampton-row, Bloomsbury-square.

At Mr. Iselin's, Dockhead, Mrs. Maria Pohlman, widow of the late Mr. John P.

In Queen Anne-street West, of an apoplectic fit, aged 53, W. S. Towers, esq.

At Louth, aged 77, Mrs. Lydia Pearson.

The wife of Robert Feilden, esq. dau. of the late Sir John Parker Mosley, bart. of Rolleston, Staffordshire.

28. Aged 67, the wife of Rev. Thomas Cherry, head master of Merchant Taylors' school.

In Sloane-street, John Burton, esq.

At her mother's house in Piccadilly, Lady Elizabeth Villiers, sister to the Earl of Jersey.

At Camberwell, Mr. Wm. Fricker, wholesale poulterer in Leadenhall market, and upwards of 20 years one of the Common Council for the ward of Bishopsgate.

In Gloucester-place, Portman-square, aged 64, the widow of the late Richard Vaughan.

Vaughan, esq. formerly of Golden Grove, co. Carmarthen. By her death, it is said, Lord Cawdor will be benefited to the extent of 800*l.* per annum.

At Bridgnorth, co. Salop, at the great age of 90 years and about six months, John Sing, sen. gent. formerly a tanner of that place, where his ancestors have followed the same business for more than two centuries. He was born at Bridgnorth on 29th of September, 1719, O. S. and became extremely weakly. He had ever enjoyed an excellent state of health, and a good flow of spirits, having lost only one tooth from decay, and one from accident, the others were perfectly sound. He possessed his faculties to the last, except a slight deficiency in that of hearing. His only beverage was tea, which he had for years always taken with his hearty meals. He was descended from the Rev. John Millington, one of the cautions of the church of St. Mary Magdalene in Bridgnorth, at the period of the Reformation, who was more commonly called Sing or Singer, the former of which names the family afterwards adopted. The elder branch of this family emigrated to Ireland about 1618, from whence the Hierarchy of that part of the United Kingdom hath been excellently supplied with characters of much learning and erudition; four of them having filled the Episcopal state in that church, and one the Archi-episcopate. From that branch the present Sir Edward Sing, bart. of Ireland, is descended.

At Invercastley, Sutherland, aged 75, the wife of Mr. David Ross. This worthy and valuable woman, though moving in a very humble situation, possessed such superior qualifications, lived so exemplary a life, and afforded such comfort and consolation to her family and neighbours by her kind advice and unwearied attention, that her loss will be most severely felt, and her memory ever held in the highest estimation by all those who had the satisfaction of witnessing her truly Christian virtues.

29. At Sevenhall, in the parish of Stockton, co. Salop, William Thomason, farmer of that place, much lamented by his acquaintance, for his friendly habits of life; his company was ever interesting, his conversation humorous, and his vocal powers much admired.

Aged 23, Justina, wife of Rev. Edward Cockayne Frith, and eldest dau. of Mr. Grob, of Kentish-town.

At Mapledurham, Oxfordshire, aged 87, Rev. Henry Tichborne Blount.

At Chelmsford, Lieut. C. L. Cowslade, 63d regiment. His death was occasioned by the Walcheren disease, which he had been labouring under since the regiment left that island.

At Hertford, aged 75, Mrs. Cherry.  
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John Hudson, esq. of Muscote, Hants. At High Wycombe, Bucks, Adey Bellamy, many years an inhabitant in the Poultry, eminently distinguished as a public speaker in the religious community of Friends.

In Spencer's Bel Vue, Bath, Mrs. Anne Marchant, widow of Mr. James M. formerly of Bristol. She has bequeathed legacies to the Bristol Infirmary and Bath Dispensary; also to her distant relatives; the residue to her niece, of Wombourne, Warwickshire.

30. At his brother's house in Devonshire-place, Alexander Hughan, esq.

Aged 58, Mr. Francis Virgo, of Tyler's court, Carnaby-market, poulterer.

In Stoke Newington, Middlesex, aged about 74, Richard Chester, a respectable member of the society of Friends, and deputy governor of the Lead Company. He was originally a furrier in Abchurch-lane, but retired long ago from business.

At his seat near Teddington, aged 76, James Stopford Earl of Courtown, Viscount Stopford, Baron of Courtown in Ireland, Baron Saltersford in England, Knight of St. Patrick. The Earl was born May 28, 1731, succeeded his father Earl James, Jan. 18, 1770, appointed an original knight companion of the order of St. Patrick in 1783, a lord of the bedchamber to the Prince of Wales on the first establishment of his household; treasurer of the household to his Majesty in 1784; sworn of the Privy Council in England and Ireland, and created an English Peer by the title of Baron Saltersford, of Saltersford, in the county palatine of Chester, in June 1796. His Lordship married April 16, 1769, Mary, daughter and coheirress of Richard Powys, esq. of Hintlesham-hall, Suffolk, by the Lady Mary Brudenell, sister of George Duke of Montague, by whom he has left issue four sons; viz. 1. James George, Lord Stopford, M. P. for Marlborough and comptroller of the King's household, now Earl of Courtown, &c. born Aug. 15, 1765, married Jan. 29, 1791, the Lady Elizabeth Scott, eldest daughter of Henry Duke of Buccleugh, K. G.; 2. The Hon. Edward Stopford, a lieutenant-colonel in the army; 3. The Hon. Robert Stopford, colonel of the marines, and captain of the Spencer; 4. The Hon. Richard Bruce Stopford, in holy orders, chaplain in ordinary to his Majesty, married Nov. 19, 1800, the Hon. Helena Powys, eldest daughter of Thomas Lord Lilford.

In his 73d year, after a complication of maladies, which for more than four years had confined him to his bedchamber, Mr. Robert Baldwin, a bookseller of considerable eminence in Paternoster-row; where his industry and integrity were almost proverbial; whilst his mild and conciliating

consoling manners secured to him the sincere regard of all who knew him. He was buried on the 5th of April at St. Faith's.

The wife of Charles Wheeler, esq. superintendent of the London Docks, and eldest dau. of the late Robert Pitches, esq. of Swithin's Lane.

At the house of Mr. Octavius Gilchrist, her brother-in-law, aged 43, the wife of Mr. Thomas Simpson, alderman, of Stamford. She has left a disconsolate husband, with a family of ten children.

31. In St. James's square, the infant son of Lord Grantham.

At Catsfield house, Sussex, aged 84, John Fuller, esq. Few persons have excelled this venerable gentleman. He was a devout and unfeigned Christian, and a most active and vigilant magistrate for above 50 years. He had not the least austerity of manners, nor any care for the superfluous luxuries of life; his hand and heart were always open to the distress and necessities of others; he gave away during his lifetime a considerable estate for the maintenance of poor and indigent blind persons, and did several acts of the most enlarged charity; his loss will be severely felt by those who partook of his bounties, and by those who enjoyed the happiness of his society.

Mr. Theophilus Dyson, surgeon and apothecary, of New Basinghall-street.

At Milland house, Sussex, John Wilkes, esq. of Ave Maria-lane, proprietor of the "Encyclopædia Londinensis;" formerly a bookseller and printer at Winchester.

In the Barton, Bristol, aged 85, Mrs. Collins, a truly pious, humble, and benevolent Christian.

At Car-Colston, near Bingham, aged 66, Mr. Samuel Matthews, a respectable farmer and grazier.

At Kegworth, co. Leic. aged 82, Mrs. Caulton, formerly of Leicester.

*Lately*, Aged 56, Mr. Charles Barnard, of Carey street.

At Chinkford, Essex, Mary Jane, infant dau. of Jacob H. Busk, esq.

At Leake, co. Lincoln, aged 90, Elizabeth Hansord, widow; and William Wright, aged 81.

At Burgh in the Marsh, aged 86, Mrs. Kelk, mother to Mr. John K. an opulent grazier.

At Eaton, Notts, after a short illness, Joseph Turnhill, esq. steward to A. H. Eyre, esq. M. P. for Nottinghamshire.

At Doncaster, aged 23, Mrs. Harriot H. Worsop, wife of John Arthur W. esq. of Brandesburton, near Beverley.

Aged 69, Mr. W. Newlove, of Hull, wax and spermaceti chandler.

At Kippax, in the West riding of Yorkshire, aged 57, Rev. B. Willis.

Mr. Newton, of the firm of Fenton and Newton, of Leeds, linen merchants.

At Madras, Edward Campbell, esq. merchant and planter there.

At Wootwich, Mrs. Adye, widow of the late Major S. P. A. of the royal artillery.

At Deptford, Mrs. Yates, widow of the late Capt. Y.

Aged 30, Rev. Joseph Richardson, M.A. of Queen's college, Oxford, curate of Petworth, Sussex, and master of the grammar school at Sheffield.

At Hleden, near Barham Down, in Kent; Charlotte, wife of Thomas Watkinson Payler, esq. and one of the daughters of the late William Hammond, esq. of St. Alban's, in the same county and neighbourhood.

In the workhouse of Dartford, Kent, aged 106, James Gibson. This extraordinary man retained his faculties almost unimpaired till within a few months of his death, and could at that period read a newspaper without the aid of spectacles. He had been ten years in the workhouse, and till within these two months used daily to perambulate the town. He was so much attached to smoking, that he requested his pipe, together with his walking-stick, might be placed in his coffin; which request was complied with. His body was borne to church by a detachment of grenadier guards quartered at that place, attended by upwards of 2000 spectators.

Rev. H. H. Gower, many years master of the free school, Great Marlow.

At Hopton, co. Worc. John Spooner, esq.

At Newton house, near Cowbridge, W. Gibbon, esq.

At Sudbury, aged 53, Alexander Jameson, M.D. many years deputy inspector of military hospitals.

At an advanced age, Mr. T. Watkins, of Hereford, bookseller.

Aged 62, David Jones, esq. of Llwyn-derw, co. Brecon.

At Pershore, Mr. Edward Withers, formerly a snuff-maker of Worcester.

Aged 71, Mr. Thomas Barrett, nearly 30-years chorister and verger of Bristol cathedral.

At Husbands Bosworth, Mrs. Cave, for many years mistress of the blind inn, Thornby, co. Northampton.

Mrs. Allenby, the very worthy wife of Mr. A. linen-draper, Fleet-street.

In Charles-street, St. James's-square, after a short indisposition, John Twycross, esq. of Pierrepont-place, Bath, son of the late Alderman T. of Warwick.

Mrs. Dickanson, relict of Henry D. esq.

At Earsdon, Thomas Fenwick, esq. in the commission of the peace for Northumberland and Durham.

Miss Wilson, dau. of John W. esq. of Camp-hall, near Leeds.

John Hughes, esq. of Acton-house, Derbyshire.

At Wolverhampton, R. Morrison, M.D.; in

in his profession, a man less known perhaps for the extent than the success of his practice. The increasing infirmities of age had gradually narrowed the sphere of his exertions; but such families as he had continued to visit, will long and deeply regret his loss. In particular cases, his judgment had ranked him very high in his profession; and the sorrows of numbers to whom, it might be said, he continued life, are his best eulogy and most durable monument.

At Forfall, near Market Drayton, aged 74, John Orme, esq.

At Stoutton, co. Worcester, Mrs. Dark, wife of D. Dark, esq.

At Meersbrook, near Sheffield, John Milnes, esq. of Wakefield.

At Reading, aged 87, Mrs. Dawson; and, aged 85, Mrs. Deane, relict of Mr. R. D. formerly of Ruscomb, near Reading.

Miss Pelder, dau. of E. P. esq. late of Darwin bank, Preston.

Mr. Woodcock, attorney, of Greenfield, near Holywell.

Mrs. Wreford, wife of Mr. W. corn-merchant, of Bristol.

In Dove-street, Bristol, Capt. Thomas Williams, many years in the African trade from Bristol.

Mrs. Roles, of Maddington, Wilts.

At Madras, Commissioner Inman, R. N. He had arrived from England only a few days before.

John Hackett, esq. of Moor-hall, Warwickshire.

At Yeovil, Robert Donn, esq.

At Heavitree, Exeter, Hartly Wood, esq. of Caldwell-house, Massachusetts, North America.

At Stonehouse, Devon, aged 79, Rev. James Tozcan.

Aged 64, Rev. George Hall, 35 years pastor of the Baptist meeting at Ipswich.

At Horsley, Derbyshire, aged 101, Samuel Parker.

The wife of W. C. Glover, esq. of Can-nock chase, near Rugeley, Staffordshire.

In St. Werburgh's workhouse, Derby, aged 105, Hannah Wood.

At Cornwood, Devon, George Crawley, esq. captain R. N. son of Sir Thomas Crawley Boevey, bart. of Flaxley abbey, Gloucestershire.

In Little Bell-alley, Coleman-street, aged 64, Isaac Du Roveray, esq.

At the island of Lewes, West Highlands, at a very advanced age, Flora Macdonald, retaining all her faculties to the last. She was the heroine who assisted the escape of the Pretender after the battle of Cullodop,

by dressing him in female attire, and travelling with him as her servant.

At Barbadoes, Capt. Patrick Tonyn, of his Majesty's sloop Orpheus, son of the late General Tonyn.

At Guadaloupe, Capt. John Shortland, in consequence of the desperate wounds received in bravely, though unsuccessfully, defending his Majesty's frigate Junon, against four French frigates on the coast of America. He was a prisoner on parole at Guadaloupe, and died eight hours after the surrender of that island. It will afford some consolation to his friends to learn, that he received every comfort and attention his situation would admit of, not only from the officers of the Junon, who were allowed their parole for that purpose, but also from the French General Ernouf and his officers, who seemed to vie with each other in attention to him.

At Arran hill, co. Tipperary, the seat of Thomas Stoney, esq. the Rev. Robert Stoney.

Lost at sea, on their passage to Europe, Lieut. col. Alexander Orr, in the East India Company's service, eldest son of the late Alex. O. esq. of Waterside; Mrs. Orr, his wife, dau. of the late Maj.-gen. Sydenham; and their three children.

In the West Indies, aged 16, of the yellow fever, William, the younger son of Rev. Richard Glover, of Ilford, Essex.

At Hull, aged 85, Mrs. Jane Smith, formerly of Nottingham. She had lived in the family of Mr. Severus upwards of 70 years.

A second infant of George Langton, of Langton, esq. The former died a few days before.

Simon Thelwall, esq. of Blaen Vale, co. Denbigh.

At Painswick, Gloucestershire, Mr. C. B. Frye, student in medicine, son of Mr. F. of that place.

At Christchurch, Hants, at an advanced age, Mrs. Spicer, mother of Samuel S. esq. of Portsmouth.

Aged 103, Robert Obern, of Tisbury, Wilts; who was employed the whole of his life at Fonthill-house.

At Salisbury, Mrs. Brown.

Mrs. Catharine Douglas, dau. of Gen. D. late of Witham, Essex.

At Tenbury, aged 104 and 11 months, Mrs. Joan Perkins.

At Bury St. Edmunds, Mr. Whybrew, bookbinder. He was seized with a fit while beating some books; and has left a widow and nine children.

Rev. E. Marshall Michell, of Bruton, Somerset.

Rev. John Thomas, prebendary of Brecon, vicar of Llowis, co. Radnor, and of Lanwam, co. Hereford.

Rev. G. Jones, vicar of Abardaron, co. Carnarvon.

\* She is said to have been 120; but her age is probably over-rated. In Boswell's narrative of her adventure in 1745, (Tour to the Hebrides, page 181, 3d edition) she is spoken of as being then "a young lady."



At his lodgings in Great Scotland Yard, James Love, esq. of Wargrave, Berkshire.

At Shadwell, Mr. Wm. Teikampff, first clerk of the police office there, and vestry clerk of that parish.

In Tralee, the wife of George Gunn, of Lowercannon, esq. and sister of the late Sir Barry Denmy, bart.

At Remington, Theodosia, only dau. of the late John Freeman, esq. of Gaines, co. Hereford.

John Matthews, many years a superintendant of quarantine in Stangate creek, and a member of the corporation of Rochester.

Suddenly, at Deal, the wife of Rear-admiral Dixon. She was taken ill while serving some friends at a dinner party.

Aged 75, Mr. John Rouse, an opulent farmer of St. Columb, Cornwall, under whose bed were found 1300 guineas, with a large sum in bills, &c.

Mrs. Grace Jolliffe, of Crewkerne, relict of Mr. W. J. and sister of S. Stuckey, esq. of Langport.

Alexander Birtwhistle, esq. of Gatehouse, N. B.

At Aylesbury, aged 72, Gen. De La Chapelle, general in the army under Louis XVI.

Mrs. Lickorish, wife of Rev. Dr. L. of Wolston, near Coventry.

Mr. Geo. Hyde, of Wells.

Mr. B. Hayward, of Marden, Wilts.

Aged 80, Mrs. Elizabeth Beck, Clarence-place, Bristol, relict of Mr. John B. hesier, Redcliff-street.

In Bath, Mary, dau. of the late Lieut. col. G. Craufurd.

Rev. Daniel Jones, of Trowbridge, Baptist minister.

Mr. Kaye, farmer, of Clifton.

At a very advanced age, Mr. Green, of Welbourn, Lincolnshire.

At Derby, Mrs. Eley, relict of the late Mr. Thomas E. of that place, and mother of Mrs. Sikes, of Nottingham.

Of a rapid decline, aged 24, Mr. William Bell, of Wakefield.

At Sunderland, aged 28, Mr. Lawrence Eborall, son of Wm. E. esq. of Atherstone, Warwickshire.

At Ripon, aged 30, Mr. John Lumley, mercer and draper.

The wife of Rev. E. Bradford, rector of Stalbridge, Dorset.

The wife of Lieut. Cullis, R. N.

At Ivy Mill, near Maidstone, Mr. John Pine, papermaker.

Suddenly, Mr. Lee, of Little Wick Green, Berks.

In Clarendon-square, Somers-town, aged 80, Thomas Mortimer, esq. a gentleman well known in the literary world, as author of many useful and interesting works, and formerly his Majesty's Vice Consul at Ostend. (See his case addressed *without permission* to Lord Weymouth, 8vo,

1770.) The most popular and useful of his works is "Every Man his own Broker," which has passed through several editions.

At Northich, aged 72, Mr. Kennebrook. He had been upwards of 40 years master of one charity school in that city, and during that period never was a day absent.

Aged 85, Anne, relict of the late Dr. Francis Donnelly, and mother of Capt. D. R. N.

At Carrisbrooke, Isle of Wight, of a rapid decline, Lieut. Wm. Woolrich, 64th reg. of foot.

At Hackney, aged 79, the widow of the late Rev. W. Stuck.

In French-street, Dublin, the relict of Alderman Foot, of Dublin.

At his brother's house at Schoenbecke, near Liege, the Hon. and Rev. Jonas Preston, one of the fifty-nine *Trefonniers*, (as the canons or prebendaries were called) of the late chapter of Liege, by whom the prince bishop used to be elected before to the French Revolution.

At Plymouth, the wife of Dr. Lookyer.

At his seat in the county of Durham, Sir Hedworth Williamson, bart. sheriff of the county palatine of Durham. It is remarkable, that the sheriffalty has been held 87 years successively by the grandfather, son, and grandson of this family; Sir W. Williamson, bart. having been appointed Sept. 7, 1723. It is a patent office in the appointment of the Bishop.

Miss Julian, sister of J. Julian, esq. landing surveyor, of Plymouth. While she was standing near the fire of her brother's parlour, her clothes, being light, from a draft of air from the door suddenly opening, caught fire, and she was burnt so dreadfully as to cause her death.

At Fulham, aged 81, Wm. Sharp, esq. formerly a very eminent surgeon in the Old Jewry, and assistant surgeon of St. Bartholomew's hospital, a younger son of Thomas Sharp, D. D. archdeacon of Northumberland, prebendary of York, Durham, and Southwell, rector of Rothbury in Northumberland, and younger son of John Sharp, D. D. archbishop of York from 1691 to 1713-14. He married a daughter of Mr. Thomas Barwick, a respectable wholesale linen-draper in Friday-street, London; and was the author of some respectable professional tracts.

April 1. At the Grove, near Watford, Herts, aged 49, the Right-hon. Charlotte Barbara Villiers, sister to the Earl of Clarendon. The poor have lost in her a friend whose benevolence was of the purest and most active sort; her amiableness made her generally beloved, and her attractive qualities endeared her in the highest degree to those with whom she lived in habits of connexion and intimacy.

In Brompton Crescent, aged 66, Mr. John Wetly, formerly of Mount-street, Grosvenor-square.

William,

-William, eldest son of Wm. Rands, esq. Blackheath.

At Clifton, aged 62, the relict of the late Richard Hussey, esq. of Foley-place.

At Syston, aged 36, Mr. Smith.

At Hall, aged 25, Major Caesar Christopher Colclough, 82d foot. His younger brother, a Lieutenant in the 30th foot, died at Bleasby-hall, Notts, on the 22d ult. They both died of the fatal Walcheren disease.

At Louth, aged upwards of 70, Mr. Wm. Kitchen, confectioner. He rose in perfect health, and was engaged in some domestic concerns, when he fell down and instantly expired.

At Cosham, Hants, aged 92, David Ketch. He had provided a coffin for himself 20 years since, which was constantly kept in the room where he lived.

Aged 77, the Rev. Wm. Cooke, B. D. Vicar of Preston, co. Suffolk, and of Melton-parva, co. Norfolk, and formerly fellow of Emanuel-college, Cambridge, where he preceded A. B. 1756, A. M. 1759, S. T. B. 1766.

2. In Sackville-street, aged 57, Capt. Charles Drummond, of Drummawhance, late commander of the Glatton East Indianman.

At Gainsborough, aged 78, Mr. W. Maltby.

3. The wife of Thomas Cobb, esq. banker, in Lombard-street, London, and one of the partners in the bank of Cobb, Wheatley, and Cobbs, Banbury. Her remains were interred, on the 8th, at Battersea.

At Salisbury, aged 88, the relict of Mr. Thomas Pike, of Cannon-street.

In George-street, Portman-square, the wife of Peter Spike, esq. president of the board of trade, Calcutta.

In Gray's Inn, Wm. Barton Borwich, esq.

4. At Hackney, aged 90, Rev. John Kiddell, formerly the pastor of a numerous congregation at Tiverton, and since a tutor at the late Homerton academy. Few have passed through so long a course of ministerial labours with greater reputation, or who at their close entertained a more firm and settled hope of immortality.

Aged 49, Mr. Wm. Waring, postmaster of Hull.

At Sidmouth, Devon, Wm. Bacon, esq. of Newton Cap, co. Durham.

In Broadmead, Bristol, aged 63, Mr. John Alexander, auctioneer.

5. The wife of the late Thomas Jones, esq. of Enfield, Middlesex.

In Union-street, Lambeth, the wife of Mr. A. Fitch.

Aged 36, Mr. Geo. Maherley, late brewer of Galway, and son of Mr. John M. of Great St. Martin's-lane.

Mary, the third dau. of Maj.-gen. Macleod, Royal Artillery.

In Berkeley-square, the wife of Thomas Raikes, esq.

At Hollym, in Holderness, aged 73, Mrs. Bryan Hutchinson, of that place, farmer.

6. Mr. John King, sen. musician, of St. Peter's Gate, Nottingham.

Aged 121, Sarah Malcomson, otherwise Slemon, of Clookitt, parish of Drungoolin, near Rathfriland. She was the last life in different leases taken out, about 1694, at about 1s. 6d. per acre.

Suddenly, by the rupture of a blood-vessel, Mr. Walsh, many years a most respectable chemist and druggist in the Strand.

At Mr. Vaughan's, the Bowl, in the Pithay, Lieut. Torrens.

At Newark, aged 44, Mr. Richard Hough, one of the aldermen of that corporation.

At Clifton, after a short illness of five days, aged four years and four months, Lukin Horatio, youngest son of G. W. Ridsdale, esq. late of East Dereham, Norfolk. It may be truly said of this amiable child, (whose mind and manners were so much beyond one of his years) that he never failed to engage the love and admiration of all who saw him.

7. At Boston, Mr. Thomas Cheyney, one of the aldermen of that corporation.

At Highgate, aged 77, Robert Mendham, esq. formerly a merchant in Walbrook.

At her daughter's, at Syston, co. Leic. aged 87, Mrs. Hunt, late of Newtown.

At Baldon, Oxfordshire, aged 79, Mr. John Cleaver.

Aged 75, Mr. Edward Day, who had lived 40 years in different situations at Christ Church, Oxford. For some time previous to his retiring, he held the office of letter-carrier of Ch. Ch. in which situation, for his punctuality and strict integrity, he was esteemed and beloved by the whole society. Indeed, from his mild disposition, and excellent moral and religious character, he was respected by all who knew him. He was a native of Dorchester, co. Oxford, and in the early part of his life lived with the late Dr. Kennicott.

8. At Camberwell, the eldest dau. of Mrs. Isaac Cooke, widow, of Bristol.

At Haverfordwest, aged 109, Dorothy Richards. She enjoyed a good state of health till within a few days of her death.

At Hampstead, Charles Steers, esq. of London, stock-broker.

At his house in Jay-street, Bath, aged 62, Signor Venanzio Rauzzini, a person well known, and highly esteemed in the musical world, and to whose talents and exertions, perhaps, the city of Bath is more indebted for its advancement to eminence in the world of fashion, than to those of any other individual. Rauzzini was a native of Rome; and was dedicated from his infancy to the profession of music. At an early age he had acquired considerable celebrity,

celebrity, and, while a very young man, was engaged as principal singer at the Opera in Vienna. In the great cities of Germany, this was a very distinguished station; and in some of the petty courts, where the business of a prime minister consisted chiefly in arranging the amusements of his master, the appointment of a leading singer was one of the most important functions attached to his high office. From Vienna Mr. R. was induced to proceed to Munich; and remained several years in the service of the Elector of Bavaria. At this time he was seen by Dr. Burney; in whose musical tour he is mentioned in terms of warm approbation. In 1774, he was engaged as one of the principal singers at the English Opera: and brought with him to England the reputation of being the best performer on the piano-forte we had yet seen, and of understanding composition better than any public singer who had preceded him. After a short residence in the metropolis he was induced to settle at Bath, where he formed a connexion with La Motte as conductor of the concerts. The imprudence of the latter obliged him shortly after to withdraw; and Rauzzini was left singly in the concern; which he continued, from that period, to conduct, with the greatest credit to himself, and the most perfect satisfaction on the part of the publick. In private life few men were more esteemed; none more generally beloved. A polished suavity of manners, a mild and cheerful disposition, and a copious fund of general and polite information, rendered him an attractive and agreeable companion. Constitutionally generous and hospitable, he delighted in society. His natural gaiety of temper, the mode of his education, and an improvidence, common amongst his countrymen and those of his profession, occasionally involved him in difficulties; but his principal embarrassments were occasioned early in life, by the advantages which were taken of his inexperience and facility. As a scientific musician Rauzzini has long ranked among the first in this country. He was the composer of several operas, and of a great variety of detached pieces of acknowledged merit. His taste and abilities as a teacher were unrivalled. Some of our first performers have ingenuously avowed the benefit which they derived from his instruction and advice; and the publick will acknowledge its

share of the obligation, since Mara, Billington, Mountain, Braham, and Nicolson, may be named amongst his pupils.

10. At Kensington Gravel-pits, John Torrane, esq. of Brompton.

At Louth, aged 80, John Gentle.

Aged 69, Christopher Yeats, esq. an alderman of Oxford. He had twice filled the office of mayor, in 1792 and 1807.

In Barracks, at Ipswich, co. Suffolk, aged 28, John Garbutt, esq. a Lieutenant in the 2nd battalion of the 8th regiment of foot, son of Mr. John G. of Kirby-moor-side, co. York, from whence he was just returned, having been there on sick leave of absence, in consequence of illness contracted on the expedition to Walcheren, and was attacked with a relapse of the disease only a few days previous to his death. He was much respected by the officers of the regiment; and his remains were interred in St. Matthew's Church-yard with military honours.

16. In Gower-street, of an inflammation on the lungs, after a few days' illness, in the 16th year of her age, Jane third daughter of the late Rev. Jonathan Boucher, of Epsom in Surrey; an awful instance of the little security that can be placed on youth and health for a continuance of life. An elegant form, and a countenance of engaging sweetness, were among the least attractions of this amiable girl; whose mild and placid temper, whose affectionate disposition, whose solid understanding beyond her years, whose compassionate feeling for the distresses of others, had justly endeared her to her family, and rendered her a child of uncommon promise. But this beautiful flower was unable to withstand the inclement vicissitudes of our sphere; and in possession of all the graces with which beauty and innocence can adorn a mortal frame, has been transplanted to regions more congenial to its delicate texture. The disappointment of hopes so fondly formed, so suddenly dissolved, will long be severely felt by her sorrowing friends, to whom however it is a solid, as it is their only consolation to think, that as nothing was omitted on their part to bring the rising plant to perfection, so their labour of love was not bestowed in vain, but that, though immature of age, she was ripe in Christian virtues to meet her Father and her God.

Mr. Holworthy, schoolmaster, of Market Bosworth, co. Leicester.

#### BILL OF MORTALITY, from March 27 to April 24, 1810.

Christened.		Buried.			
Males	646	Males	698	2 and 5	129
Females	639	Females	617	5 and 10	43
1285		1315		10 and 20	37
				20 and 30	84
				30 and 40	133
				40 and 50	151
				50 and 60	129
				60 and 70	99
				70 and 80	99
				80 and 90	35
				90 and 100	8
				105 . . . . .	1

Whereof have died under 2 years old 367

Peck Loaf 5s. 2d. during the above period.

Salt 14. 0s. 0d. per bushel; 4d. per pound.

**AVERAGE PRICES OF NAVIGABLE CANAL PROPERTY, DOCK STOCK, FIRE-OFFICE SHARES, &c. in April 1810 (to the 26th), at the Office of Mr. Scott, 28, New Bridge-street, London:—**The Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal, Dividing 40*l.* per Share clear per Annum. 730*l.* to 735*l.*—Grand Junction, 250*l.* to 253*l.*—Monmouthshire, 3*l.* per Share Half-yearly. 142*l.*—Swansea, 110*l.*—Leeds and Liverpool, 198*l.*—Kennett and Avon, 48*l.* to 45*l.* 10*s.*—Wilts and Berks, 53*l.* to 60*l.*—Huddersfield, 41*l.* 10*s.*—Dudley, 48*l.* 10*s.*—Rochdale, 47*l.*—Peak Forest, 66*l.*—Ellesmere, 80*l.*—Lancaster, 26*l.*—Croydon, 48*l.*; 48*l.* 10*s.*—Worcester and Birmingham New Shares, 5*l.* 10*s.* Premium.—East India Dock Stock 135*l.*—London Dock, 130*l.*—Commercial Ditto, 90*l.* Premium, ex Dividend.—Globe Assurance, 128*l.* to 130*l.*—Thames and Medway, 42*l.* to 44*l.* Premium.—Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 24*l.* 10*s.*—Strand Bridge, 2 per Cent Discount, to 4*l.*

**AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN, from the Returns ending April 14, 1810. .**

INLAND COUNTIES.										MARITIME COUNTIES.													
	Wheat	Rye	Barly	Oats	Beans		Wheat	Rye	Barly	Oats	Beans		Wheat	Rye	Barly	Oats	Beans						
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.						
Middlesex	107	6	12	0	11	0	103	4	47	0	44	0	Essex	103	4	47	0	44	0	32	8	13	10
Surrey	110	5	50	0	44	8	99	5	58	0	41	9	Kent	99	5	58	0	41	9	31	5	45	0
Hertford	98	2	8	6	14	4	106	4	00	0	43	3	Sussex	106	4	00	0	43	3	30	0	00	0
Bedford	105	4	03	5	14	8	99	9	52	0	40	1	Suffolk	99	9	52	0	40	1	30	0	39	9
Huntingd.	103	2	00	0	12	10	102	6	10	0	37	4	Cambridg.	102	6	10	0	37	4	20	4	37	8
Northam.	103	0	00	0	46	4	95	7	50	8	5	6	Norfolk	95	7	50	8	5	6	25	3	38	5
Rutland	95	6	00	0	16	1	91	2	00	0	38	8	Lincoln	91	2	00	0	38	8	22	0	13	5
Leicester	99	8	02	1	16	2	86	3	62	7	39	9	York	86	3	62	7	39	9	24	9	48	5
Nottingham	98	10	00	6	15	8	99	5	60	0	51	3	Durham	99	5	60	0	51	3	28	5	00	0
Derby	91	0	00	0	16	6	82	8	64	0	41	5	Northum.	82	8	64	0	41	5	27	5	00	0
Stafford	104	5	00	0	18	11	96	8	00	0	50	1	Cumberl.	96	8	00	0	50	1	29	8	00	0
Salop	111	4	79	1	19	1	102	0	00	0	51	2	Westmor.	102	0	00	0	51	2	29	11	00	0
Hereford	116	8	07	6	19	6	99	1	00	0	53	10	Lancaster	99	1	00	0	53	10	29	6	67	9
Worcester	117	4	12	8	54	1	96	0	00	0	56	0	Chester	96	0	00	0	56	0	30	8	00	0
Warwick	117	4	10	0	14	8	107	0	00	0	59	2	Flint	107	0	00	0	59	2	00	0	00	0
Wilts	109	2	10	0	17	6	107	1	00	0	58	7	Denbigh	107	1	00	0	58	7	26	0	14	3
Berks	112	7	10	0	10	8	100	0	00	0	00	0	Anglesea	100	0	00	0	00	0	21	0	00	0
Oxford	114	7	10	0	11	8	94	4	00	0	47	4	Carnarv.	94	4	00	0	47	4	24	4	00	0
Bucks	107	4	10	0	11	6	94	6	00	0	50	0	Merionet.	94	6	00	0	50	0	26	8	00	0
Brecon	116	5	16	4	19	7	94	0	00	0	49	0	Cardigan	94	0	00	0	49	0	19	11	00	0
Montgom.	107	1	10	0	13	7	88	5	00	0	43	9	Pembroke	88	5	00	0	43	9	18	0	00	0
Radnor	122	1	10	0	15	3	104	1	00	0	50	1	Carmarth.	104	1	00	0	50	1	17	10	00	0
Average of England and Wales, per quarter.										Glamorg.													
104 11 58										127 0 00													
Average of Scotland, per quart r:										50 51													
1										120 4 00													
1										51 4 00													
1										124 1 00													
1										51 4 00													
Aggregate Average Prices of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which the Exportation and Bounty are regulated in Great Britain.....										111 11 00													
										107 11 00													
										116 0 00													
										113 0 00													
										101 11 55													
										7 15 10 25 10 19 6													

**PRICES OF FLOUR, April 14:**

Fine 90*s.* to 00*s.*—Seconds 80*s.* to 85*s.*—Bran 13*s.* to 15*s.*—Pollard 22*s.* to 26*s.*

**RETURN OF WHEAT, in Mark-Lane, including only from April 9 to April 14:**

Total 8772 Quarters. Average 94*s.* 5d.  $\frac{1}{2}$ —2*s.* 2d.  $\frac{1}{2}$  lower than last Return.

**OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, April 14, 48*s.* 9d.**

**AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR, April 18, 50*s.* 4d.  $\frac{1}{2}$  per Cwt.**

**PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, April 14:**

Kent Bags.....4 <i>l.</i> 00 <i>s.</i> to 5 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i>	Kent Pockets.....4 <i>l.</i> 00 <i>s.</i> to 6 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i>
Sussex Ditto.....4 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> to 4 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i>	Sussex Ditto.....3 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> to 4 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i>
Essex Ditto.....4 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> to 5 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i>	Farnham Ditto.....6 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> to 10 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i>

**AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, April 14:**

St. James's, Hay 5*l.* 18*s.* Straw 3*l.* 3*s.*—Whitechapel, Hay 6*l.* 4*s.* Clover 7*l.* 10*s.* Straw 3*l.* 3*s.*—Smithfield, Clover 7*l.* 5*s.* 2d Crop 4*l.* Hay 6*l.* 13*s.* Inferior 3*l.* 10*s.* Straw 2*l.* 16*s.* 6d.

**SMITHFIELD, April 23. To sink the Offal—per Stone of 8lbs.**

Beef.....5 <i>s.</i> 0d. to 6 <i>s.</i> 0d.	Lamb.....7 <i>s.</i> 0d. to 8 <i>s.</i> 4d.
Mutton.....5 <i>s.</i> 4d. to 6 <i>s.</i> 4d.	Head of Cattle at Market this Day:
Veal.....5 <i>s.</i> 0d. to 6 <i>s.</i> 8d.	Beasts about 1932. Calves 100.
Pork.....6 <i>s.</i> 0d. to 6 <i>s.</i> 8d.	Sheep and Lambs 11,650. Pigs 850.

**COALS, April 18: Newcastle 49*s.* 6d. to 58*s.* 6d.**

**SOAP, Yellow 94*s.* Mottled 104*s.* Curd 108*s.* CANDLE, 12*s.* 6d. per Doz. Moulds 13*s.* 6d.**

**TALLOW, per Stone, 31b. St. James's 4*s.* 5d. Glare Market 4*s.* 5d.  $\frac{1}{2}$  Whitechapel 4*s.* 3d.  $\frac{1}{2}$**

# EACH DAYS PRICE OF STOCKS IN APRIL, 1810.

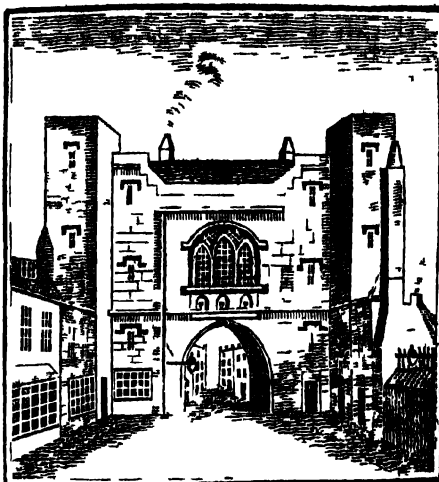
Bank	5 per Ct.	4 per Ct.	3 per Ct.	2 per Ct.	1 per Ct.	Long	India	India	Exchange	South Sea	Old	New	Om-	Irish	Imp.	Eng. Lot	English
Stock.	B. Red.	Consols.	Navy.	1797.	Ann.	Stock.	Stock.	Stock.	Bills.	Stock.	Ann.	Ann.	num.	5 per Ct.	3 per Ct.	Tickets	Prices.
27	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	17 a 18 pr.	68 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	24 6 0	Ditto.
26	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	17 a 18 pr.	68 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	24 6 0	Ditto.
25	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	17 a 18 pr.	68 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	24 6 0	Ditto.
24	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	17 a 18 pr.	68 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	24 6 0	Ditto.
23	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	17 a 18 pr.	68 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	24 6 0	Ditto.
22	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	17 a 18 pr.	68 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	24 6 0	Ditto.
21	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	17 a 18 pr.	68 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	24 6 0	Ditto.
20	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	17 a 18 pr.	68 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	24 6 0	Ditto.
19	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	17 a 18 pr.	68 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	24 6 0	Ditto.
18	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	17 a 18 pr.	68 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	24 6 0	Ditto.
17	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	17 a 18 pr.	68 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	24 6 0	Ditto.
16	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	17 a 18 pr.	68 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	24 6 0	Ditto.
15	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	17 a 18 pr.	68 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	24 6 0	Ditto.
14	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	17 a 18 pr.	68 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	24 6 0	Ditto.
13	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	17 a 18 pr.	68 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	24 6 0	Ditto.
12	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	17 a 18 pr.	68 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	24 6 0	Ditto.
11	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	17 a 18 pr.	68 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	24 6 0	Ditto.
10	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	17 a 18 pr.	68 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	24 6 0	Ditto.
9	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	17 a 18 pr.	68 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	24 6 0	Ditto.
8	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	17 a 18 pr.	68 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	24 6 0	Ditto.
7	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	17 a 18 pr.	68 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	24 6 0	Ditto.
6	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	17 a 18 pr.	68 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	24 6 0	Ditto.
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31	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	17 a 18 pr.	68 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	24 6 0	Ditto.
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# THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

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and Mr LUKIN'S Plan for a DOUBLE PUNT

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by J NICHOLS and SON, at CICERO'S HEAD Red Lion Passage, Fleet-street London:  
where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, POST PAID 1810.

# METEOROLOGICAL DIARY for April, 1810. By Dr. PELZ, Bristol.

Days Mo.	M. & h.	G. heat	Inches. 90ths.	WEATHER.
1	42 52		29- 8	cloudy
2	42 56		29-13	morning clear, afternoon cloudy, some light rain
3	47 54		29-11	cloudy, some light rain, evening very rainy
4	44 50		29-14	mostly cloudy, some light rain, windy
5	41 49		29-15	mostly cloudy, evening rainy
6	45 48		29- 3	cloudy, showery
7	43 49		29- 4	mostly cloudy, frequent showers
8	41 51		29- 8	mostly cloudy, evening very rainy, windy
9	45 50		29- 7	steady rain most of the day
10	42 43		29- 9	cloudy, afternoon rainy
11	35 41		29-13	mostly cloudy, afternoon showery
12	33 40		29-17	mostly cloudy, evening some light rain
13	32 41		29-18	cloudy
14	30 49		29-17	mostly cloudy, evening very light rain
15	45 52		29-15	cloudy at times, some very light rain
16	40 49		29-11	mostly cloudy
17	43 54		29- 8	cloudy at times, with rain
18	50 57		29-10	cloudy at times, showery, windy
19	50 56		29-13	cloudy at times, some rain
20	52 57		29-17	cloudy at times
21	49 56		30- 3	clear
22	50 60		30- 3	mostly clear
23	51 63		30- 3	mostly clear
24	52 67		30- 3	clear
25	55 63		30- 2	clear
26	49 63		30- 1	clear
27	51 64		30- 0	clear
28	51 68		30- 0	clear
29	55 69		30- 1	clear
30	56 70		29-19	clear.

The average degrees of Temperature as noted at 8 o'clock in the morning, are 45 50-100ths; those of the corresponding month in the year 1809, were 39 77-100ths; in 1808, 43-100ths; in 1807, 42 33-100ths; in 1806, 43 80-100ths; in 1805, 42 87-100ths; and in 1804, 37 99-100ths.

The quantity of Rain fallen this month, is equal to 1 inch 42-100ths; that of the corresponding month in the year 1809, was 3 inch 75-100ths; in 1808, 5 inches 37-100ths; in 1807, 49-100ths; in 1806, 1 inch 29-100ths; in 1805, 2 inches 78-100ths; and in 1804, 2 inches 27-100ths.

## METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for May 1810. By W. CARY, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.							Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.						
Day of Month.	8 o'clock	Mercur.	Noon.	11 o'clock	Barom.	Weather	Day of Month.	8 o'clock	Noon.	11 o'clock	Barom.	Weather	
				Night.	in. pts.	in May, 1810.		Morning.		Night.	in. pts.	in May, 1810.	
Apr.	°	°	°				May	°	°	°			
27	44	58	47		30, 16	fair	12	42	56	45	29, 97	cloudy	
28	47	64	48		, 14	fair	13	50	47	47	, 72	cloudy	
29	48	69	52		, 05	fair	14	49	59	49	, 60	fair	
30	51	68	54		29, 98	fair	15	49	55	50	, 35	cloudy	
May 1	49	67	44		, 85	fair	16	48	61	49	, 45	fair	
2	44	52	46		, 80	cloudy	17	49	54	52	, 46	rain	
3	44	49	45		, 70	cloudy	18	40	43	44	, 56	rain	
4	45	47	40		, 76	cloudy	19	42	59	44	, 98	fair	
5	40	51	36		, 80	fair	20	45	60	48	, 95	fair	
6	40	50	40		, 80	fair	21	57	61	52	, 61	fair	
7	41	48	46		, 55	rain	22	54	60	49	, 87	showery	
8	49	62	50		, 67	fair	23	50	60	43	30, 10	fair	
9	52	61	50		, 80	cloudy	24	49	61	47	, 13	fair	
10	52	65	51		, 98	cloudy	25	47	60	49	, 05	fair	
11	47	55	42		30, 08	fair	26	46	58	46	29, 93	fair	

## THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For MAY, 1810.

## TREATMENT OF HORSES.

Mr. URBAN,

May 3.

NO animal is more useful to man than a Horse; and, if treated well, he is capable of serving his master for many years; But, as these useful animals are now used by mail and stage coaches, and by posting, they are mostly worn out, and die in the prime of life.

A gentleman lately told me, that he overtook a mail coach, which was delayed by one of the horses falling down dead, or had broken his leg; when he got to the Inn, enquiry was made after the Mail, and he informed the Landlady of what he had seen. She replied, "We have lost £400. by horses within six months; we are allowed an hour and ten minutes to run this stage" (about 12 miles). The publick is much benefited by the expedition of mail coaches; but surely the ability of the horses should be considered, and a degree of speed should not be exacted which horses cannot perform without premature decay. How often do we see stage coaches with only four horses, with 15 or 20 inside and outside passengers, and a great quantity of luggage besides! What an undue exertion must the poor horses use, to drag such a weight at the rate of six miles per hour!

The high price of Horses is justly complained of; but how can it be otherwise, when so many thousands are prematurely worn out by undue exertions on the road?

"Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy;" and "A merciful man is merciful to his beast." Surely then this subject is deserving of attention from all those who delight in mercy, and who wish to regulate their lives by the pure doctrines of Christianity.

Independent of the duty which we owe to our Creator, by observing

the Sabbath as a day of religious worship, the Commandment, that, "on the Sabbath-day thou shalt not do any work; thou, nor thy son, nor thy daughter, thy man-servant, nor thy maid-servant, nor thy cattle, nor the stranger that is within thy gates," has particular reference to *cattle*; doubtless, with a view that they might recruit their exhausted strength on the Sabbath-day; which, now, alas! is become as much a travelling day as any day in the week.

Yours, &amp;c.

I.

## ON INDEPENDENCE.

A FRAGMENT.

THERE is something so flattering to our self-love in the idea of Independence, that few indeed, whatever their rank or circumstances in life may be, would be willing to give up their title to at least some share of it. The Statesman, the Soldier, and the Divine, though each may burn with loyalty to their Sovereign, and a patriotic love for their Country, would yet be unwilling to acknowledge themselves under obligations to either; since their services are supposed amply to merit the rank which each of them holds in society. The industrious Tradesman justly considers himself equally independent on the publick, as the publick is on him; and even they whose employment seems to rank them lowest in the scale of society, do not consider themselves at all obliged to their employers for allowing them to obtain, by the severest of hardships, the humblest means of subsistence.

In the great scale of society then, where mankind are mutually dependent upon each other, they are each, in effect, independent; and it is only in cases of private beneficence, where one man consents to receive favours from another, not having it in his power to make an adequate return, that



that any one is willing to give up any part of

“ — the glorious privilege  
Of being independent.”

But however dear this glorious privilege may be, and dear to every noble and exalted mind it certainly is, we must carefully guard, lest, in our zeal for independence, we should be misled into a very dangerous extreme—lest what we are pleasing ourselves with under this alluring name should, in reality, prove to be a stubborn haughtiness of disposition, which may give the most ungracious turn to our manners, and even lead us to the basest ingratitude for favours received. There are beings, whom we may now and then meet with in our intercourse with society, who are so enamoured of this high-soaring goddess, that they would even reject the common courtesies of life, though offered with all the delicacy of disinterested friendship, rather than be thought to lie under the smallest obligation to any human being; while there are others, who, though necessity may have compelled, or convenience tempted them, to accept of particular favours, are ready, upon every frivolous occasion, to insult their benefactor; just to shew him, that, whatever he may think of the matter, they do not conceive that they have lost one jot or tittle of their independence.

It is difficult to conceive a more truly abject state, than that any one should be dependent on the will of an arrogant capricious tyrant, or even of a weak-headed ill-judging man; the former would expect that his will should be strictly complied with, even against the dictates of honour and virtue; while the latter would look for that servility and obsequiousness, which an exalted mind can never submit to pay. He who would not choose, at all events, to be entirely independent on such characters, can have not the smallest pretensions either to a love of virtue, or to that true dignity of mind, which is universally connected with it.

But how different is the case with respect to the wise and virtuous! it is as great a privilege to be under obligations to the one, as it is to be totally independent on the other. Whoever urges the point so far as to think of being entirely independent

on all mankind, might as well retire from the world, in the character of an anchorite; for, in whatever society he mingles, he must still be a recluse; and can never be loved as a pleasing companion in this world, or honoured as an humble sojourner to the next. What would become of all the gentle courtesies, which give a charm to society, and make up a great part of the sweets of existence, if all should choose to be thus rigidly independent? Two of the most noble feelings of the heart would, in this case, be entirely lost; generosity on the one hand, and gratitude on the other. It, has been found, that they whose minds are most subject to gloominess and despondency, often possess stronger and more durable affection for those with whom they are intimately connected, and on whom they are necessarily dependent for many of the cheerful moments which they do enjoy, than they who can always trust to finding enjoyment from their own private resources. When the spirits of the amiable Cowper were at their lowest ebb, and his pensive soul absorbed in the gloomiest melancholy, nothing was so cheering and enlivening to him as the pleasing attentions of his friends, and of his female friends in particular; and with what a warm affection he returned their kindness, let his letters to his friends, and particularly his “Address to Mary,” witness.

It is a truth, of which the experience of every one will convince him, that the more real value and esteem we have for our friends, the less we shall think about maintaining our independence in our intercourse with them. What friend—what lover, does not glory in acknowledging the obligations he is under to those he loves?—the debt of admiration and true esteem, which, paying, he must ever owe them! Or, to put the case still stronger, which of us would think of asserting our independence on the Supreme Being?

#### ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION. No. CXLV.

**H**O, ho! Is then the “ingenious” J. Britton, p. 317, dragged from his labours of compilation, out of the writings of dead Authors, as well as those now living, to give a consequence to “Amateurs” “Vindication?” Can such an indefatigable mind

mind in literary compositions (at second-hand), at which he has bestowed the greater part of his studies, be competent to decide on Architectural "Styles"? But I correct myself; he has lately passed *two whole years* in obtaining the complete mastery of the science of Architecture, and that of our Antiquities; he declaring, in the hearing of many, such a devoted length of time "quite sufficient to answer every purpose." His Publication evinces all this; and his most acceptable and accommodating "Dedications" thereunto, so well adapted to ensure the patronage of all purchasers, has, we find, dubbed him an "Artist" (p. 317); where, in fact (allowing for "Amateur's" constant run at mistakes), he is no more than a literary caterer for the learned world (which, I am sure, the intelligent Scribe will not be ashamed to own), catching at every "Beauty" as it flies. England's topographical works have already *fill* his gleanings; and who know? but, ere long, the *Beauties of France* (under the guidance of his kind friend "Amateur") may charm the eye, and instruct the heart?—Of whom, I pray? "Amateur" and his party, to be sure!

Durham, by its date, 995 (much of the first work left), was erected before the Conquest\*. This I repeat; as well as Gloucester, St. Alban's, Southwell Minster (neglected to be cited against me), were also erections, by their dates, previous to that era. Their windows are all on a large scale, and proportionate to the rest of the edifices to which they form a part. Tickencote, Barfreston, and Ilfley: From each I have made a copious collection of drawings, particularly of Tickencote before it was modernized; and declare, they have their windows of a proportionate size. So of all other buildings that are accredited as being of Saxon origin. Mr. Whittington, p. 106 of his "Survey," says, that "Eudes Clement" found the Church of St. Denis in a state of decay in 1231, and rebuilt the greater part from the ground, and that it was completed by his successors, 1281. Here I af-

firm, as before, that Westminster Abbey was a work (from the date, 1245) prior to the former by "thirty-six years."—"Round Point." My comprehension can never reconcile this. I shall allow "Amateur" to triumph in his conclusions, if, after my constant study of, and drawing from, our Cathedrals, for more than 40 years, Readers, with him will decree, that I at last "know nothing of the matter;" and that those blessed with a brighter understanding than myself can, after two or three years running over the same ground, without the smallest pretensions to the art derived from the imitative pencil, possess every requisite to pronounce judgment about "Style." I will also confess, and subscribe myself, as conquered; and, in addition, own my folly, in endeavouring to give all honour to the genius of my professional countrymen, either of past times, or those flourishing at the present day. I presume, that *enough* is uttered, in answer to "Amateur's" Letter IV.

SAXON ARCHITECTURE (*continued*).

Exeter Cathedral; date 1050. The two towers, giving within their walls the North and South Transepts an arrangement peculiar to this Cathedral, are the only remains of the original Church. In their uprights, there is much curious Saxon decoration, in compartments both circular and oblong; each enriched with the customary ornaments. A few of the oblong compartments take the Pointed head; and, on one tier of the North Tower, is a line of intersecting arches, giving the consequent Pointed form.

Waltham Abbey Church; date, 1062. No one will surely be hardy enough to deny, not even "Amateur" or J. Britton themselves, but that the remains of the first erection, yet to be found among those walls attached to them of later design, are pure Saxon work. The Norman invasion did not take place until 1066. Thus, at least, there were four years for the Saxon Architects, not only to make their designs, but to bring their construction to a state of great forwardness, if not to an entire finish. However, in the present pile is found the Saxon Nave complete; except the West Front, a piece of Architecture of the 14th Century. The Transepts and Choir destroyed at the Dissolu-

\* With regard to Tewkesbury, I plead guilty, and confess my mistake; its date being 1109. Still it beams with some of the purest Saxon characteristics.

tion. The uprights, both external and internal, are on the usual plan of large Churches; Middle and Side Ailes; the heights are in three stories; the Ailes, Galleries, and upper window story. The columns have diagonal and twisted flutings; and the architrave to the arches shew the diagonals, diamonds, and detached rounds, &c. In the gallery and the upper window story, a few of the arches take Pointed heads.

I shall here close my list of Saxon edifices; so confirmed (a number quite adequate to the Controversy) not alone by their characteristic bearings, but by their known and acknowledged dates. Of those smaller Churches, infinite in their number, carrying with them all the strong peculiarities of the foregoing piles, they must be considered of equal authority, as to Style and date, and not inferior in proportionate splendour. In dimension they certainly fall far short; but still the knowledge to be derived from both is equally the same; wherein an evident conviction arises, that the Saxon Architecture was a gradual deviation from the Roman; and out of the Saxon fanciful ideas sprung the Pointed Style; not a sudden creation, but a long and progressive *Growing-up* of the Art, six centuries at least, which at the Conquest was not in that matured state sufficient to emancipate itself from the parent stock; two centuries were yet to pass away, before this event was to take complete effect, as is found in Salisbury Cathedral, and other coeval buildings. After these premises, sure no unbiassed mind will pretend to insinuate, that we were the servile copyists or importers of the Pointed Style from France, smuggled into the land, and set abroad at one given point of time. No! I trust it will be allowed, we were our own masters in raising and bringing to completion this great perfection in Architecture, the Pointed Style.

INTERMEDIATE ARCHITECTURE,  
*between the Reigns of William I. and Henry III.*

Canterbury Cathedral; date, 1080. Although this date looks beyond the Saxon æra; yet, in the Crypt under the Choir, is found Architecture extremely similar to the Roman; particularly in a small Chapel in its

South Aile, where arches, mouldings, and paintings, of a very curious interest, appear. The Eastern part of the Crypt shew the arches Pointed; and the columns and their dressings rather vary, in some degree, from those more Westward, in certain new-conceived lines in the mouldings, &c. This sort of change is likewise maintained in the uprights or Lady Chapel above; where are perceived detached columns with bands, at given heights, separating, as it were, their lines of elevation into two or more divisions. The arches they support are Pointed; the mouldings express much novelty, as do the ornaments to the capitals; yet the architraves still shew the true Saxon diagonals. The Choir likewise exhibits great and satisfactory proofs of the *Growing-up* of the Pointed Style; in which we meet the grand arches of the first story turned alternately Semicircular and Pointed; each ranging in one regular line, conveying no appearance that one arch was antecedent to the other, but constructed together, so as to constitute one pleasing whole. The capitals, though they, at first gaze, from their rich ornamental turn, may strike as somewhat resembling the Roman one dug up lately at Bath, are strongly tinged with the Saxon varieties; as no two of them are sculptured exactly similar. That a new Style of Architecture was struggling to get clear of the Saxon one, is most apparent in many parts of the Choir division of the Church; for in the dados of the Side Ailes are ranges of pure Saxon columns, supporting Semicircular and Pointed arches alternately; and, in other corresponding ranges, the new-conceived columns, supporting above their own genuine capitals, Saxon capitals, and ornamented arches. So profuse were the Architects in their attention to the new appearance of things, that, in one particular instance, they have given to a base, in the second North Transept, no less than 17 layers of mouldings; when usually, in such cases, not more than six or seven layers were ever made use of. My sketches do not warrant me to say that there are any intersecting arches on the building, except to some arched recesses on the South exterior of the Choir; which, with the conse-

consequent Pointed arch, and the several columns, are enriched in the highest Saxon manner.

Rochester Cathedral; date 1089. Nine years between the dates of this and the foregoing Cathedral cannot, it is to be supposed, have made much in advance, towards perfecting the new Architectural system; as the Saxon and Pointed characters are still, in appearance, either in separate or conjunctive decorations.

Lanthony Abbey Church; date, 1108. A mixture of Saxon and Pointed characters prevail; the latter Style, however, gains ground considerably; and it is curious to trace the *budding out* of the new mouldings from those of the Saxon; the ornaments seem more prominent in this respect: hence Lanthony, like Canterbury, forms an excellent school for the study of the Rise and Progress of "English Architecture."

Great St. Bartholomew's Priory Church, London; date, 1133. The original parts are found in the Choir, centre arches between the transepts, once supporting a tower, and the South Transept (in ruins); the North Transept destroyed. The greater portion of the lincs are of Saxon character; while, in the centre arches, the Pointed one takes place in two instances. There are left some vestiges of the Nave, attached to the Transept; and, in a doorway fronting Smithfield (once leading into the South Aile of the Nave). These turn on the Pointed character.

Bristol Cathedral; date, 1146. If the interior of the Chapter-house (the traits of the Church I cannot satisfactorily enter into, having no sketches of its lines) may be deemed as a construction of this time, we must be sensible the Saxon Style was persevered in with the utmost skill, and carried to an excess of embellishment not to be paralleled. The Porch leading to the Chapter-house has three distinct Ailes, South and North; and two Ailes, West and East. The divisions are made by clusters of columns, and arches, groins, &c. The Chapter-house itself is an oblong of two square divisions, and groined. The West end and North and South sides remain, in the most perfect state. The Eastern end destroyed. The uprights are in three tiers; the first (or basement) has a

stone seat of continuation, with a range of niches above it. Second tier, a range of recesses with columns, and intersecting semicircular arches (the Pointed ones occurring of course). Third tier: wholly filled with interlacing and diamond mouldings. The West end shews some variation from the sides here described; as, on the first tier, is the doorway, and on each hand, double arched windows, looking into the Porch; and the third tier has a range of recesses, with pilasters; their semicircular arches, interlacing with each other, (Pointed forms, of course). The ornaments give the diagonals, twisted beaded toruscs, beaded diamond compartments, bearded wreaths on the shafts of the columns, &c.

AN ARCHITECT.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN,

May 25.

ON reading in your Magazine, p. 19, some observations on Lyonett's *Anatomy of a Caterpillar*, the company pronounced it to be impossible; but I have since reflected, how difficult it is to set bounds to the wonders of Nature! for, if this is deemed incredible, let us revert to a wonder, which, to a common observer, may every day be manifest; that a Spider, not equal in size to that of half a common ant, by a single effort, darting into the air, leaves behind it a floating line of many yards, apparently more in quantity than the contents of its whole form! How is this amazing expenditure of substance continually supplied? and what is its purpose (for Nature never acts without one), in thus darting into the air? Wonders are continually before our eyes; but how few are there who reason upon them! The beautiful object of a fine large cobweb who has not seen?—the work of a single insect, which a change of weather, and a thousand accidents, may instantly destroy; and then it must be formed again. Yet who compares the work with the artificer? Let it humble our pride; let us seriously reflect on the assertion of a ludicrous Writer:

"For the Creator of all creatures  
Is neither fond of shape nor size;  
Nor loves Queen Bess's eyes and features  
More than a spider's face and eyes."

Another observation on the history

tory of Spiders! When I was about fifteen, I found in a garden a bag, which, I was told, was a Spider's nest. On examining it, over the smooth surface of a mahogany table, it burst, and the eggs fell out. I well remember, with what astonishment and admiration I beheld these little balls, like fish-spawn, whirling about with such rapid motion, and for such a length of time, that I exclaimed, "Surely these are animated beings!" I was told it was owing to their perfect roundness; but they must be also perfectly *any and smooth*.

Where do these sigracious creatures conceal their treasures? for, though I have lived 55 years since, I have never seen another spider's nest; and I do not recollect in what situation that was found. E. P.

Mr. URBAN, *Philadelphia, April 3.*  
**F**OR the last 10 years I have been an occasional reader of your excellent Magazine; and, though distant 3000 miles, and living in a foreign land, I can still venerate the country which gave birth to a Milton, a Shakespeare, a Newton, and a Johnson. Feeling these impressions, I am tempted now and then to contribute whatever lies in my power, to the support of a Miscellany, which has contributed essentially to the perfection of Literature; which has now braved the storms of almost a century; and which first ushered into the world the astonishing abilities of a Johnson. Knowing your predilection for Antiquities, I am induced to give the following account of a surprising discovery lately made in South America. About the middle of June last, some men, digging for gold in the province of Quito, met with some substance extremely hard, about two feet below the surface of the earth. They dug it up; and it proved to be the shaft of a column, exquisitely ornamented with grape-vine, &c. This induced them to dig farther; and they met with a prodigious quantity of remains of elegant columns, beautiful arches, and every thing belonging to the most beautiful buildings. These are to be found for about two miles in circumference, and are, in appearance, the remains of a large city; but when erected, or by whom, is uncertain. Thus far is certain, that the figures on them are

Mexican, from the shape, contour, dress, &c. They must have been erected by some great nation, of which the present natives are the descendants. "*Sed quam mutati ab illis!*"

The mind, in contemplating these things, is lost in an abyss of uncertainty. These remains are undoubtedly of most remote antiquity, and are the workmanship of a wonderful people. I have been told, that some remains of statues have been found, which would bear a comparison with the celebrated ones of Greece and Rome.

Perhaps, Mr. Urban, some of your ingenious Correspondents may favour the publick with conjectures as to the time of their probable origin, and as to the probable builders of them. I shall be extremely happy to meet with any ingenious solution.

Yours, &c.

T. WATTS.

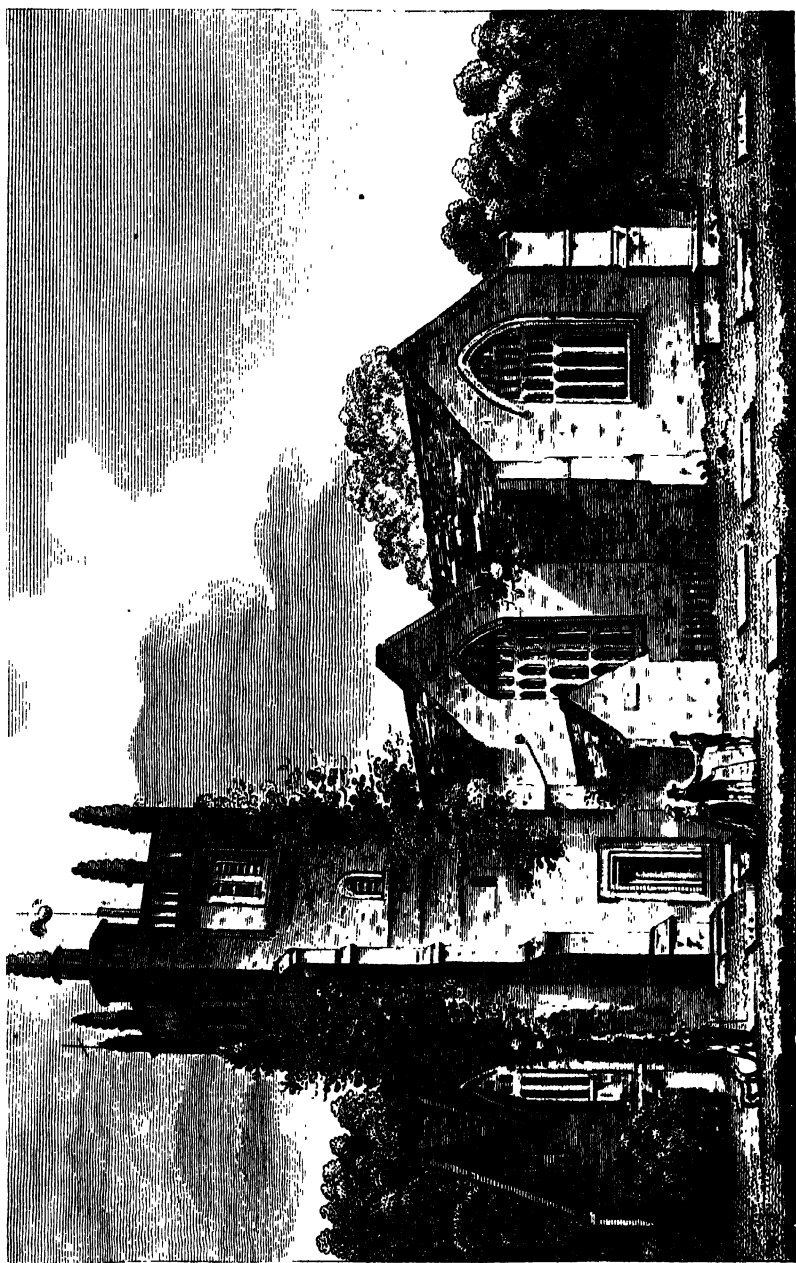
Mr. URBAN, *Feb. 6.*  
**P**ERHAPS a few of my Antiquarian Brethren may find relaxation for their minds, after severe study, by looking into an ingenious little work of imagination, lately published, in two small volumes, intitled, "*The Grey Friar and Spirit of the Wye.*" The artifice practised on Sir Humphry Bohun, in the fiction, is not without precedent in the days of our illustrious ancestors. I ought to be ashamed of confessing, I was highly amused with the imaginary exploits of Sir Humphry, merely because I am a descendant of the antient Oxfordshire family of D'Oyley, the founders of those once magnificent monuments of piety, Osney Priory near Oxford, and Missenden Abbey in Buckinghamshire; the elder branch of which family, Henry by name, married Maud the daughter of Humphry Bohun, fourth, according to Dugdale, Banks, and the Baronetage by the Rev. Mr. Betham, vol. II. p. 400.

Margery the daughter of Henry D'Oyley married Henry de Newburgh Earl of Warwick, and her grandson Thomas Earl of Warwick married Ella Countess of Salisbury, great-grand-daughter of King Henry II.; but, leaving no issue, the earldom was granted to the descendant of Walleran de Newburgh, from it came to the Beauchamp family by marriage.

Yours, &c.

W. D. P.  
 Mr.





*L'Assommoir*

*D. Burges delin. 1871*

Mr. URBAN, *Shrewsbury, Feb. 21.*

ANY apology for supplying you with subjects of Antiquity, or legendary lore, will be deemed futile; therefore the object intended shall be introduced.

Some account of OSWESTRY, a considerable market-town of Shropshire, but more particularly the Church, which has been little noticed, has often occurred to me as a subject worthy your attention. Oswestry was a place of much celebrity in Saxon times; it was formerly called *Mæserfelth*, or *Mæserfield*, in the kingdom of Mercia. It obtained the name of Oswaldstre, or Oswaldstown, from the following event: In the year 642, Penda, the daring and ferocious Pagan King of Mercia, defeated Oswald King of Northumberland. Oswald approached with his Army to what is called the Church-field, then open. At a small rise of ground, about 400 yards from the Church, the battle began. Penda's forces appear to have been driven to a field near the town called *Cae Aef*, or *Heaven-field*, where, it is said, Oswald fell, and his Army was completely defeated. Penda caused the breathless body of Oswald to be cut in pieces, and hung on poles or crosses, as trophies of his victory.

"Three crosses, rais'd at Penda's dire commands,  
Bore Oswald's royal head and mangled hands,  
To stand a sad example to the rest,  
And prove him wretched who is ever blest."

Every posthumous honour was heaped on Oswald by the Monks; who represented him as a martyr to Christianity. His sainted reliques were efficacious in all disorders; and many wonderful tales are related. A Monastery was founded, and dedicated to St. Oswald. Leland says, "The Church was sometime a Monasterie, called the White Minster. After turned to a Paroche Church, and the Parsonage inappropriate to the Abbey of Shrewsbury. The Cloister stood *"in hominum memoria, ubi monumenta monachorum."* Oswald's Well, a remarkable fine spring of water, was formerly covered by a small Chapel or Oratory, little of which remains, except the walls which protect the well, on one of which is carved the head of King Oswald, banded with a royal fillet. Tradition gives the fol-

lowing origin of this famous well: "When Oswald was slain, an eagle tore off one of his arms, and was endeavouring to make off with it, but fell and perished on this spot; when a spring of water instantly gushed out, and remains to this day a memento of the event."

Oswestry, by its walls and castle, must have been a place of considerable strength; and, in the Civil Wars, held out for King Charles I. till June 1644, when it surrendered to the Parliamentary Army under General Mytton and the Earl of Denbigh. The Castle was built upon an artificial mount; a few fragments of the walls only remain, which indicate little of its former strength; of the ancient gates and walls little is left.

The Church suffered much at the time the Town was besieged; it is a spacious structure; and, before this event, must have been very handsome; in many parts it has been patched up, without any regard to style or regularity; yet, as will be seen by the View annexed (*Plate I.*), it has still a bold and venerable appearance; the Tower has a very picturesque effect, from the bold talls of ivy which clasp its lofty sides. The interior of the Church is plain, and does not contain any thing particularly worthy of notice: probably it was bereft of its ornaments, as well as its ancient monuments and inscribed brass plates, at the time the Church was so much mutilated, as mentioned before. The Church is a Vicarage, under the patronage of the Earl of Powys, who is Lord of this extensive Manor. Part of the Parish still uses the Welsh language; and part of the Service is read, at stated times, by the Minister in that language. On the North side the churchyard is a pleasant walk, shaded by a double row of trees; at the top is a handsome alcove,

"From storms a shelter, and from heat  
a shade."

The following Church Notes were taken in July 1807.

Against the North wall is a clumsy monument; a man and woman kneeling, above which is the annexed inscription:

"In memory of Mr. Hugh Yale, Alderman of this Town, and Dorothy his wife, daughter of Roger Roden, esq. of Buteau



in ye county of Denbigh, whose bodies are interred within the Chancel of this Church, commonly called St. Mary's, before the demolition in ye late Wars, anno 1616. They gave to the Poor of this Town ye yearly interest and benefice of one hundred pounds, to continue for ever; beside other good acts of Charity."

**Arms:** Ermine, on a saltire Gules, a crescent Or, impaling Rodon. **Crest:** On a chapeau, a boar in a net.

On a brass plate against a South pillar, in Roman capitals:

"The body of Susanna the wife of Richard Edwards, vicar of the parish, daughter of John Pury of Llanbeder in the county of Denbigh, esq. was here interred the 13th day of June 1668.

"Here also the body of her husband, Richard Edwards, vicar of Oswestry, son of Robert Edwards of Rhwydy-Groese in the parish of Llanidm, in the county of Denbigh, gent. was interred the 20th of June 1680. "The memorie of the just is blessed." Prov. x. 7."

On a handsome monument at the East end:

"Robert Powell Lloyd,  
son of Robert Lloyd,  
of Swan Hill, esquire,

by Sarah his second wife, died 14th March, anno Domini 1769,  
and was interred in the vault beneath,  
aged 5 years.

Sarah, mother of the above R. P. Lloyd, died 19th of August 1790, aged 69 years.

Also Robert Lloyd, esq. the father, died 5th of April 1793, aged 72 years."

**Arms:** Quarterly, 1 and 4, Or and Gules, four lions passant, counter-changed; 2 and 3, Azure, a fess ermine between three lions rampant, Or. **Crest:** a lion rampant Gules.

On a monument against the North wall:

"Sacred to the memory of  
Captain Robert Watkin Lloyd,  
of Major-general Gwynne's regiment of cavalry, only son of Robert Lloyd, esq. of Swan Hill, aged 17. He fell a victim to the yellow fever on the 20th of June 1794, at Port-au-Prince in Saint Domingo; having survived the capture of that place. In him were united, a mind firm and vigorous, a disposition kind and benevolent, manners engaging and mild, giving promise of a character which might one day have added lustre to his profession, have adorned the circle of polished society, and have sweetened the enjoyments of domestic life.

Sacred also to the memory of  
Robert Lloyd, esq. of Swan Hill,  
father of the above-named Robert Watkin Lloyd, who departed this life on the 3d day

of October 1803, aged 58. By that event, his family lost an affectionate husband and father, the county an upright magistrate, and the public an amiable man."

On a neat monument against the East end:

"Sacred to the memory of

Thomas Trevor, Clerk, M. A.

son of Roger Trevor of Bolyndol in the county of Montgomery, esq. vicar of this parish 50, and of Rhudon 15 years; chaplain to Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, bart.; and one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the counties of Salop and Denbigh, who died the 29th of February 1784, aged 76. Of manners unaffected, he performed the Service of the Church with a peculiar grace; and, by a propriety of diction attracted the attention, and raised the devotion, of his hearers. He was an active and upright magistrate; a tender husband, kind relation, and steady friend. He married twice: first, Elizabeth daughter of Edward Maurice of Tredegar, in the county of Montgomery, esq. who died the 4th of June 1762, afterwards, Ann daughter of Gabriel Wynne of Dolanddyn, esq. and relict of George Robinson of Brithdir, esq. both in the county of Montgomery, who survive."

**Arms:** Per bend ermine and ermine, a lion rampant Or, impaling, Argent, a lion rampant sable.

On a tablet in the Chancel:

"Sacred to the memory  
of the Rev. Turner Edwards, LL. B.  
vicar of this Parish, and of Llausyllm in the county of Denbigh;  
Rural Dean of Marchia, in the Diocese of St. Asaph; and  
one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Salop,  
who departed this life  
on the 16th January 1803, aged 44;  
leaving an afflicted widow,  
with five children,  
to deplore  
his unumely loss."

On a neat tablet against the South wall:



EDUARDO . BROWNE

DE . OSWESTRY . IN . COMITATV . SALOPENSIS .  
ARMIGERO .

QVI . VIXIT . ANN . LXXX .

DECESSIT . VIII . CALEND . MART .

ANNO . SACRO . CIO . IOCC . LXXXIII .

SARA . CONIUX . THOMAE . NETHERTON . PARKER .

HAERES . FIVS . EX . ASSE .

PIO . GRATO . QVE . ANIMO .

IN . AVYNCVLVM . OPTIME . DE . SE . MERITVM .

HOC . MONVMENTVM .

FACIENDVM . CVRAVIT .

**Arms:**

*Arms:* Quarterly 1 and 4, Frimé, on a fess counter-embattled Sable, three escallops Argent; 2 and 3, Azure, on a chevron Or, between three stalks heads of the second, is many cinque-folts Gules. Crest: A stalk's head Argent, issuing out of a mural coronet.

These are the principal inscriptions within the Church, in the Churchyard, the "frail monuments of the dead are very numerous, but I did not see any of particular note.

On the 9th of July 1807, in company with a gentleman well acquainted with the scenery, I visited a place called Old Oswestry, *in a Tarnas*, about a mile West of the Town of Oswestry. This strong and lofty post is situated upon a considerable eminence, inclining to an oblique form, and seems to have had, in its original state, but one entrance. The area of the top is about 16 acres; surrounded by two ramparts, and fosses of great height and depth. The foss at the foot of the hill, which surrounds the whole, must make the area together, I suppose, more than 50 acres. Some have attributed this stupendous work to the Britons, some to the Romans, and others to Oswald or Penda; but this must be left for the discussion of veteran Antiquaries. The whole of this ancient fortification was covered with timber, mostly oak, when I visited it, which had a fine effect in the bold and picturesque scenery of which it formed a part; but I am informed, the whole of the timber is since cut down.

Yours, &c. D. PARKES.

Mr. PERRIN, Bath, April 5.

IN p. 10, an opportunity was taken to show, that one of the strongest and most particular reasons advanced by the late Mr. Stevens, in favour of the opinion of the forgery of Rowley's Poems, was not only fallacious, but that it really stood in unanswerable argument on the contrary side of the question. With your permission, and agreeable to promise, a page or two shall now be anticipated, of the second part of the intended examination of the internal evidence on this curious subject, so highly interesting not only to the history of English Poetry, but of the English language, and which, if credit may be given to several of the readers of the introductory part already published for the benefit of

the Literary Fund in Gerrard Street, who, has completely effected one of the intentions for which it was written; i.e. a demonstration, from the numerous errors and false deductions of the most celebrated opponents to the claims of Rowley, that the question is still open for farther discussion.

The part chosen on the present occasion will comprehend a reply to an ingenious objection lately advanced by one who acknowledges that, previous to the publication of the "Introduction to the Examination of the Internal Evidence," he had considered the question to have been for ever decided. This Writer, whose name it is unnecessary to mention, now candidly declares, that he is astonished to find the fallacy of so many of the arguments which he, with others, had adopted, upon the authority of Messrs. Walton, Tyrwhitt, Tervens, and Malone; and he further justly remarks, that every objection from such learned and experienced Critics must, when completely refuted, change sides, and for ever stand as a tower of strength to the advocates for the authenticity of the Poems, since it is evident, that phrases which have been *erroneously* considered and pronounced by those gentlemen to be inconsistent with ancient modes and manner of composition, could not have fallen from the pen of a boy of 12 or 13 years of age, however great a prodigy, even admitting him to have had the advantage of an introduction to the old Library of Bristol; a circumstance lately urged as one reason for his superior knowledge of the old English language. Those who first advanced this curious argument must have known, that Chatterton was not introduced to that Library till after he had produced, and in consequence of his having produced, the Poems. The old Library then being out of the question, full credit is given to his extensive reading—What? of the books in a *Circulating Library at Bristol*? What a Circulating Library might be in Bristol 45 years ago may be judged of by those of the present day; surely not such as were familiar to the Author, or necessary for the forger of Rowley's Poems.

It is asserted in the objection above alluded to, that the following lines

from

from the English Metamorphosis, betray the puerility and hyperbolical extravagancy of such a Writer as the one generally supposed to have been its author :

"He tore a ragged mountayne from the grounde,

*Harried uppe noddynge Forrests to the skie,*  
Thanne wythe a furie, mote the erthe as-  
tounde, [sic.]

To meddle ayre he lette the mountayne  
The flying wolffynnes sente a yelleynge crie;  
Onne Vyncente and Sabryna fylle the  
mount;

To lyve eternalle dyd theie eftsoones die;  
Thorowe the saundie grave boyled up the  
poupple founte, [hylls]

On a broad grasse playne was layde the  
Staeynge the rounnyge course of meint  
a limmed rylls."

It is also added, that Chatterton has here made use of the old word *harried*, in a sense which it never conveyed, at any one period of the English language, viz. *tossed*: that the giant *tossed up* nodding forests to the skie, which the objector considers as confirmation of the assertion confidently made by Mr. Warton and others, that he was in the habit of using his obsolete words without sense or meaning, in an arbitrary manner, as it suited his purpose for the moment.

The following extract, from the second part of the Examination, now ready for the press, will show, that the mistake of Chatterton did not consist in the use, but in the erroneous interpretation of this obsolete expression, which was never intended by the Author of the Poems to convey the idea of *tossing up* nodding forests.

The youthful Editor has not only given an erroneous interpretation of *harried*, but has entirely overlooked the transposition in the remainder of the line. The antient Author, whom I do most sincerely believe to have been Thomas Rowley, meant to say, that the gyaunte Knyghte "*tore up by the roots* forests which nodded to the sky." Similar transpositions are frequent in the Works of all our antient Writers. Thus we find, in Evans's Old Balades, vol. iii. p. 215, "the clothed Holtes with green," for the Holtes clothed with green. In common conversation we frequently hear, that "many hands make light work," for many hands make work light. In the New Testament, St.

Paul says, "I keep under my body," when he meant, I keep my body under. Transposition is a figure of speech worthy of being attended to, because it has been a fertile source of obscurity to all the Commentators on Shakspeare. A few, out of the multitude of instances which might be easily collected, may with propriety be noticed on this occasion. In Love's Labour Lost, Act iv. Scene 3, we have "night of dew," for dew of night: again, "Or for Love's sake, a word that loves all men," for a word that all men loves; the plural noun with the singular verb. "If this first part, gentles, do like you well," for "Gentles, if you do like this first part well." In As You Like It, Act i. Scene 4, we have, "And, as thou say'st, charged my brother, on his blessing, to breed me well," for "my brother charged, on his blessing;" "wanted less impudence," for "less-wanted impudence;" "a heavy pouch with gold," for "a pouch heavy with gold." In Macbeth, we have, "over read thy fear," for "read thy fear over;" "the advantage of his absence took the King," for "the King took the advantage of his absence;" "It stands your Grace upon," for "it stands upon your Grace;" "it stands me much upon;" "it only stands our lives upon." In the Second Part of King Henry IV. we have, "the united vessel of their blood," for "the vessel of their united blood." In another Play we have, "Until my mishap'd trunk, that bears this head, be round impaled," for "Until my head, that this mishap'd trunk bears, be round impaled;" "And do such business, as the bitter day would quake to look on," for "And do such bitter business," &c.; "Have you forgot all place of sense and duty," for "all sense of place and duty;" "I shall desire you of more acquaintance," for "I shall desire more acquaintance of you."

But perhaps the most intricate and perplexed of all the transpositions of Shakspeare is in the Tempest:

— Like one  
Who having unto Truth, by telling of it,  
Made such a traitor of his memory,  
To credit his own lie. —

Here we find transposition without transposition; so that it is scarcely possible to place the words in regular order: "Like one, who having made  
of

of his memory such a traitor unto Truth, as, by telling of it, to credit his own lie." There may be reason to believe, that many of Shakspeare's transpositions were written in ridicule of this practice; as, for instance, in the Taming of the Shrew: "The oats have eaten the horses;" or "A blind bitch puppies," for "The blind puppies of a bitch;" or "You may tell every finger I have with my ribs."

This list of transpositions will not be deemed too numerous, since it leads to the elucidation of one of the greatest obscurities in the Plays of Shakspeare; the difficulty of which hath been felt and admitted by every Commentator:

"O, beware, my Lord, of Jealousy!  
It is the green-eyed monster, which doth mock  
The meat it feeds on." OTHELLO.

The late Lord Chedworth has left us two large octavo pages of commentary, in addition to those already wasted, on this green-eyed monster. If he and the late Mr. Steevens had taken a tenth part of the pains in studying the *pseudo*-Rowley, which they and their fellow-labourers have done in elucidating the obscurities of Shakspeare, the "noddynge forrestes" of Bristol would have removed every difficulty respecting the green-eyed monster of Warwickshire; the ambiguity arising entirely from the same Latinised transposition of words. Or if the late Dr. Farmer, Lord Chedworth, or any of the learned Commentators, who, in defiance to the testimony of Ben Jonson, deny that Shakspeare was in the least conversant with Latin, had taken the trouble to translate the words into that language, exactly in the order in which they stand in this passage, they would have found, on re-translating them literally into English, that "The green-eyed monster, which doth mock The meat it feeds on,"

is "The green-eyed monster, which the meat it feeds on doth mock;"

"A monster  
Begot upon itself, born on itself."

To mock is to deride, laugh at, make game of; witness the meat on which the jealousy of Ford, in the Merry Wives of Windsor, fed; how pleasantly did it mock him!

Is it necessary to add, that the Giant, who "*harried* up nodding for-

ests to the skie," is the Giant who "*harried*, or tore up, forests nodding to the sky?" A transposition, of which the late Thomas Chatterton had as little knowledge as the late Mr. Steevens, the late Lord Chedworth, or any of the late or present host of Commentators on the Works of our immortal Bard.

If a doubt remain in the mind of the Reader, respecting the meaning of the word *harried*, let him refer to the Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border, or to the common language of the North of England, where, to harry a bird's nest, is to rob and tear it from a bush. I strongly suspect (though I do not positively assert) that *harrow*, to tear from the womb, was the word used in the following passage of Pericles Prince of Tyre, Act iii. Scene i. The Princess is delivered on ship-board, during a dreadful storm; and Pericles, speaking of the infant, thus expresses himself:

"Now mild may be thy life!  
For a more blust'rous birth had never babe:  
Quiet and gentle thy conditions! [world,  
For thou'rt the rudest welcom'd to this  
That e'er was prince's child. Happy that  
follows!]

Thou hast as chiding a nativity, [make,  
As fire, air, water, earth, and heaven can  
To herald thee from the womb."

In support of this *emendation* from *harold*, the reading of the old copy, we find a long note, with many irrelevant quotations. It is presumed, that the first Editors, not attending to the meaning of *harrow*, might easily have printed it *harold*, and the subsequent Editors herald.

"Thou hast as chiding a nativity,  
As fire, air, water, earth, and heaven can  
make,  
To harrow thee from the womb."

*i. e.* to tear thee from the womb, as a nest of young birds is harried or harrowed from a bush; but a judicious Editor will be cautious in admitting every thing offered in the form of *emendation*.

We will, therefore, return to the charge of puerility and hyperbolical extravagance, which has been cast upon this passage of the English Metamorphosis.

I have hitherto avoided the repetition of such of my Notes as have already appeared in other publications; but the following will, I hope, be excused, having, I think, been rather

rather injudiciously corrected by the late Dr. Milles; see his edition of the Poems of Thomas Rowley, p. 361.

Mr. Addison, in his criticism on *Paradise Lost*, takes notice of the following lines:

"From their foundations loosening to  
and fro, [Lord,  
They pluck the seated hills, with all their  
Rocks, waters, woods; and, by the shaggy  
tops

Uplifting, bore them in their hands."

"We have here," says Mr. Addison, "the full majesty of Homer, improved by the imagination of Claudian, without its puerilities." As to the puerilities of Claudian, Mr. Addison adds, "that the giants tore up whole islands by the roots, and threw them at the Gods. He describes one of them taking up Lemnos in his arms, and whirling it to the skies, with all Vulcan's shop in the midst of it. Another tears up Mount Ida, with the River Enipeus, which ran down the sides of it; but the Poet, not content to describe him with this mountain on his shoulders, tells us, that the river flowed down his back, as he held it up in that posture. It is visible to every judicious Reader, that such ideas favour more of burlesque than of the sublime. They proceed from a wantonness of imagination; and rather divert than astonish."

It is scarcely possible not to suppose, that Rowley had Claudian in his eye. It may, indeed, be suggested, that Chatterton's wanton imagination caught the ideas from the Spectator. The use made of it, from whatever source obtained, is fine; for the species of composition throughout the whole of the English Metamorphosis is extravagant and wild, preparing the mind of the Reader for such a description. The yelling cry of the flying wolfsynnes is on a par with Claudian's

"— Lemnumque calentem  
Cum Lare Vulcani."

It may be worth while to quote the whole of the passage from Claudian, that the specimens of each of the three Bards may be brought into one point of view:

"Hic rotat Emonium præduris rupibus  
Æten: [ruscat:  
Nec jnga connexis manibus Pangæa co-  
Hunc armat glacialis Athos: hoc ossa  
movente

Tollitur: Nix Rhodopea Hebræ cum fonte  
revellit. [latus  
Et socias truncavit aquas, summæque vo-  
Kupe ægæqueos humeros irrorat Enipeus,  
Subsidit patulis tellus sine culmine cam-  
pis."

We find in Demetr. Phaler. de Elocutione, cap. 115, some good remarks on the frigidity of hyperboles; in which it is noticed, that a certain Greek Author, speaking of the rock which Polyphenus threw at the ship of Ulysses, says, "The goats were seen feeding at their ease on the rock, as it flew through the air." There certainly is a curious coincidence of thought, as well as expression, in all the different Authors; and, when the palpable blunder of Chatterton in regard to the meaning of the word harried, and his total ignorance of the transposition in the nodding forests, are taken into consideration, they must afford internal evidence extremely hostile to his claims; nay, they render it absolutely impossible for any unprejudiced person to entertain such an opinion. JOHN FREDERICK.

P. S. If it will not be trespassing too much, Mr. Urban, on your indulgence, I wish to take this opportunity of adding a few words which were accidentally omitted at the conclusion of my late Paper in p. 11, on the subject of Literary Imitation, to show how little dependence ought to be placed on coincidence of expression. The latter gentleman (meaning Mr. Steevens) ever fertile in the production of parallel passages, justly observes, that his classical Readers will not be displeased with an opportunity of comparing Shakspeare's picture of the French and English camps with that of the Barbarian and Roman troops, as exhibited in a night scene by the masterly pencil of Tacitus, Annal. B. i. lxxv. "Nox per diversa iniquas; cum Barbari festis epulis, læto cantu, aut truci sonore subjecta vallium ac resultantes saltus complerent: apud Romanos invidi ignes, interruptæ voces, atque ipsi passim adjacerent vallo, oberrarent tentoriis, insomnes magis quam pervigiles. Ducemque terruit dira quies, &c."

It is not very probable that the Writer of a French Bulletin, dated from the field of battle, would be at leisure to copy or to imitate either Shakspeare or Tacitus; yet, in that which

which described the Battle of Jena, there is the following coincidence: "The Emperor (meaning Buonaparte) kept the watch in the midst of his brave men. The night presented a remarkable spectacle: two armies, the one of which extended its front on a line of six hours' march, fired the air with its lights; the other, the lights of which seemed to be brought into one small point; and in the one, as well as in the other, all watchfulness and motion. The lights of the two armies were at half cannon-shot distance respectively; the sentinels were almost touching; and there was not a single motion on either side, which could not be heard from the other."

The nature of the subject will justify one quotation more: The night preceding the Battle of Hastings is represented in Rowley's Poems as beautifully moonlight; and the appearance of the two armies thus described:

"The fickle moone, bedeckt wythe sylver rays, [lyghte]

Leadynge a traine of staries of teele  
With look adigne the wold before sur-  
veies, [nyghte]

The world, that wotted not it could be  
Wyth armour dy'd, with human gore  
ydey'd,

She sees Kyng Harolde stande, fayre  
England's curse and pryde.

"With ale and vernage drunke his souldiers  
lay; [spedde]

Here was an Hynde, anie an Erle  
Sad keepynge of their Leaders vital due!

This even in drunke, too-morrowe with  
the dead! [nedde]

Thro' everie troope Disorder rec'd her  
Dancynge and heidegues was the onlie  
theme; [b'dde]

Sad doome was theirs, who lefte this easie  
And wak't in tormentes from so sweet a  
dream. [fatreide]

Duke Williams menne, of comyngethe  
All nyghte to the grete Godde for succour  
a-k'd and prayed."

The corresponding lines of Shakspeare will be in the memory of all Mr. Urban's Readers; and, in every one of these descriptive passages, they may perceive the hand of a master; and, from the nature of things, a resemblance in all; but, from the particular circumstances attached to each, sufficient difference to stamp it with the character of genius and originality. J. S.

Mr. Urban,

April 28.

HAVING seen in p. 302 an account of the late Sir Thomas Wiseman, bart. representing him to have been reduced to indigence, as having industriously brought up a numerous family by chipping flints, &c. and also intimating that it is not altogether certain, whether he had not been occasionally assisted by parochial relief; I beg you will be pleased to insert in your next Number the following statement, the truth of which may be depended on.

Sir Thomas Wiseman married on Dec. 1, 1757, Mary daughter and coheirress of Michael Goden, esq. one of the principal Officers of his Majesty's dock-yard at Chatham, by whom he had only three sons: the eldest of which, Edmund, married Jemima daughter of Michael Arne, esq. and grand-daughter to the celebrated Dr. Arne, whose reputation as a Composer stands so high in the Musical world. This Edmund died suddenly on the 7th of May, 1787, leaving one son, William Saltonstall, born 5th March, 1784, and who succeeded to the baronetcy on the demise of his grandfather in January last.

The late Sir Thomas was a good-natured easy man, and without extremely thoughtless with respect to pecuniary concerns; consequently, whatever disposable property he possessed in early life was dissipated; yet although this inattention and easiness of disposition continued till his death, as there was property in which he possessed a life-interest, and he also held a situation in the Excise, he had always sufficient to live respectably, and certainly never was reduced to the state mentioned by your correspondent.

The wealthy branches of the family, convinced that Sir Thomas's foible was incurable, disposed of their property for the benefit of his grandson, now Sir William, whom they sent to sea as a Midshipman in the Warrior in the year 1797; he was afterwards in the Expedition to Egypt; and at the age of 17, volunteered to navigate the Donegal of 80 guns, commanded by Captain (now Admiral) Sir Richard Strachan, through the straits of Bonifaccio, a passage never before attempted by a line-of-battle ship; which service he effected in a manner highly

highly creditable to his professional abilities, completely satisfactory to Sir Richard, and very advantageous to the public service, as Sir Richard was thereby enabled to join the Fleet very considerably sooner than he otherwise could have done. Sir William returned from the Mediterranean in 1804, and was, immediately on passing for a lieutenant, appointed by Captain M'Leod, acting lieutenant of the Cygnet sloop, then under his command ; from thence he was in 1805 promoted by the Admiralty to the rank of sub-lieutenant of the Protector gun-brig, in which having distinguished himself at the landing of the troops at the Cape of Good Hope, he in Jan. 1806, although perfectly unknown and unrecommended to Sir Home Popham, was by that Officer promoted to the rank of Lieutenant of the Diomedé, and soon afterwards taken on-board his own ship the Diadem, in which situation he remained till Sir Home was superseded in his command in the Rio de la Plata. In the action which preceded the capture of Buenos Ayres, he commanded one company of those seamen called the Royal Blues, who co-operated with that army with a steadiness and heroism which has ever invariably distinguished British Sailors. On his return to England in 1807, he was confirmed a Lieutenant, and appointed to L'Espoir, Capt. Henry Hope, in which he remained till a severe liver complaint, which had nearly proved fatal, compelled him to quit the Mediterranean. Sir William is now perfectly recovered ; and no doubt is entertained by the Writer of this Article, that, should his life be spared, he will rise to the highest honours of his profession.

VERITAS.

Mr. URBAN, *Chelsea, Nov. 1, 1808.*  
**T**HE parish-church of Chelsea is dedicated to St. Luke, and stands near the side of the Thames. It is principally built of brick, and consists of a nave, chancel, and two aisles ; it exhibits no exterior appearance of uniformity, having been built at various periods, partly by Sir Thomas More, but greatly altered and enlarged by Lady Jane Cheyne, in the years 1667 and 1674, who was at that time lady of the manor. The Tower, which is built of brick, is now in a ruinous condition, and is supposed to be one of the highest brick buildings in England. Some attempts have

lately been made to put this Sacred Edifice into a state of réparation suitable to this increasing and opulent parish ; but these efforts have hitherto failed of success.

On the North wall of the Church-yard is a monument to the memory of John Pennant, second son of David Pennant, of the county of Flint, esq. (who was of the same family as Thomas Pennant, esq. of Downing, the celebrated Naturalist, too well known in the Literary world to need any eulogium here.) The Arms on the tomb are, three bars wavy ; on the centre, three martlets, not blazoned. This coat was an ancient quartering of Pennant. With the following inscription :

" Had virtue in perfection power to save  
 The best of men from the devouring grave,  
 Pennant had lived, but 't is in vain to crie  
 The fatal stroke, when all are doom'd to die.  
 Farewell, lov'd Spouse ! since want of  
 To express my grief, I'll mourn thy loss  
 in tears, [down,  
 Which like Nile's Cataracts shall tumble  
 And in their briny streams my passions  
 drown.

Here may thy ashes undisturb'd remain,  
 Till thy wife's dust revisits thee again ;  
 Then sacred quiet, to the day of doom,  
 Seal the enclosure of our Catacom."

Against the South wall of the Church are two monuments to the memory of the eldest and youngest sons of the celebrated Dr. Chamberlayne, whose punning epitaph has been so often printed. They appear to have been, like their father, great travellers, and men of uncommon attainments and learning.

" Posteritati Sacrum :

Hic juxta situs est

Peregrinus Clifford Chamberlayne,  
 Dux Marinus, filius natu  
 maximus Edwardi Chamberlayne,  
 legum doctoris.

Natus fuit Hagæ-comitis, 22º Jan. 1660.

Qui, tum linguis, scientiis liberalibus,  
 studio Legum Municipalium, Artibus  
 Pingendi, Psallendi, Digladiandi,  
 Modulandi,

Terras et Regiones dimetiendi,  
 sed præ omnibus Navigandi  
 operam dedisset,

quatuor Mundi plagas lustrasset,  
 Regi et Patriæ fideliter ac strenuè  
 contra Gallos et Indes meruisset,  
 heu !

prematurè in terras Oblivionis emigravit,  
 6º Novembris 1691.

Hoc monumentum non  
 impunè temerandum  
 poni curavit mærens Pater."

" Hic

"Hic juxta in Conclitorio deponitur  
 Edwardus Chamberlayne,  
 filius natus minimus  
 Edwardi Chamberlayne, LL. D.  
 qui in Scholâ Westmonasteriensi,  
 postea in Academiâ Oxoniensi,  
 deinde in Collegio Templi Interioris Lond.  
 eductus; tandem pro Rege et Patriâ  
 contra Gallos per Mare mereri maluit,  
 ubi per septennium vitam agens  
 marinam, tum demum fatali  
 pleuritide intra quatrimum  
 abreptus fuit,

optimæ spei juvenis.

Natus nono kal. Octob. M. DC. LXIX.  
 Denatus pridie idus Maii, M. DC. XCVII."

Inside the Church, between Sir Thomas More's Chapel and the South aisle, stands a table monument of black marble, with the following inscription :

"Here lies interred the body of that generous and worthy gentleman, Sir Arthur Gorges, Knt. the last surviving branch of that honourable family, who departed this life the 8th of April, 1668. He married dame Mary, one of the daughters and coheirs of Paul Viscount Baining; she first married Charles Earl of Anglesea, and secondly the said deceased Arthur Gorges, whom she survived, and departed this life, and lies here buried with her loving husband, to whose and to her own memory she erected this tomb.

"Here sleeps, and feels no pressure of stone,

He that had all the Gorges' souls in one.  
 Here the ingenuous, valiant Arthur lies,  
 To be bewail'd by marble, and our eyes.  
 By most belov'd; but love cannot retrieve  
 Dead friends, his power to kill, not to re-  
 leve. [pain;

Let him rest free from cares and toilsome  
 When all the Gorges rise, he'll rise again.  
 This last retiring room his own doth call,  
 Who after death has that and Heaven, has  
 all.

Live Arthur by the spirit of thy fame,  
 Chelsea itself must die before thy name."

Sir Arthur Gorges was the intimate friend of the Earl of Rochester, the Duke of Buckingham, and the celebrated Wit, of that time. He translated the greater part of Lucan, Lord Bacon's Fables, and other works much esteemed by the learned world.

Yours, &c. T. FAULKNER.

Mr. URBAN, *Macclesfield, March 3.*  
**S**INCE the very entertaining and interesting series of periodical Papers, intitled *THE PROJECTOR*, is now brought to a conclusion, it is natural for those who, to use the very

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appropriate language of a Writer in the *General Evening Post*, "have looked forward to the perusal of his moral, literary, and philosophical Bulletins, with a lively interest and pleasing anticipation," to enquire, whether any steps have been taken, or are now in contemplation, to secure their re-publication, in a collected state\*. It is not every one of your present Readers, Mr. Urban, who has seen the more early numbers of the series; and to such, more particularly, as well as to the numerous admirers of that elegant species of writing in general, the Papers, published collectively in a separate volume or volumes, would unquestionably prove a very acceptable present.

Yours, &c. T. MOLINEUX.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb. 10.*

**I**T is with much satisfaction that I take this opportunity of transmitting a few farther particulars relative to Cheam School, and the Rev. William Gilpin, who so long conducted it with the highest reputation. The departure of this gentleman from Cheam took place in March or April 1805; at which time he retired to the Living of Norton near Crowkerne, Somersetshire, presented to him by William Lock, esq. of Norbury Park, Surrey, the father of one of his pupils. His absence has been sincerely regretted by the numerous poor of the Village, who were constantly supplied at his hands. At the period of his relinquishment, he transferred his charge, of about 70 gentlemen, to the Rev. James Wilding, who had, a short time previous to that event, succeeded the Rev. William Waller, in the capacity of first Classical Instructor; and the place of second Classical Master, so ably filled for 23 years by Mr. John Young (a man who will be long remembered for his jocularity, wit, and extensive knowledge of men and manners) was, on his resignation, occupied by Mr. Wilson, who, as well as undergoing the toils attendant on his laborious office, participates in the emoluments of the establishment. Mr. Young was in the year 1806 at a school near Shrewsbury.

\* This has been already answered, to a preceding enquiry, p. 1148. EDIT.

The



The present Rev. William Gilpin, who at once inherits his father's virtues and talents, though in general he had the good fortune to enjoy the confidence and respect of his pupils, was more than once engaged in hostilities with them, in consequence of their proving refractory to his orders; their disobedience in one instance led to the memorable rebellion, and, in two other instances, to the practices termed barring out, with all the concomitant pranks of caning the masters, &c.; but, to the credit of about 18 of the gentlemen be it said, that they nobly withstood the solicitations of their comrades to oppose their master, and confined themselves in the New School; while the hostile and turbulent mal-contents exerted their utmost powers in the Old School. I cannot here help reprobating the shameful custom of barring-out, so often resorted to by school-boys, which can be compared perhaps to nothing more aptly than to the Jacobinism and revolutionary principles which so frequently (to use your own words, Mr. Urban) "distinguish and disgrace" nations which have imbibed false notions of liberty; since the allegiance which has in a manner been sworn, in both parties, to a superior head, is violated.

Mr. Gilpin, about the year 1780, married a lady of Carlisle; by whom he has about seven daughters and two sons. A sister of his held the respectable situation of Governess in the Northumberland family. At the period of his resignation, or a little antecedent to it, he had the following gentlemen under his care, whose names were omitted by your Correspondent, vol. LXXIX. p. 1199, viz. the two sons of the Rev. Mr. Rose, rector of Carshalton, Surrey, and of Beckenham, Kent; the son of William Smith, esq. M.P. for Norwich; the two sons of Mr. Stevens, M.P.; the three sons of John Whitmore, esq. M.P. for Bridgenorth; the two sons of ——— Mitchell, esq. of Carshalton, afterwards removed to Westminster; Mr. Fairfield of Gloucester Place; the two sons of ——— Wigton, esq. of Hatfield Park, Herts; the son of Sir Edmund Lacon; the son of the Rev. Mr. Bean of Carshalton (Author of Family Prayers, and many pious and scientific productions); the Messrs. Millets, Berens,

Gapper, Longleys, Bishops, Pritchard, Oakes, Grant, &c.

It is painful to remark, that those who were once connected by the closest intimacy and good-fellowship, and some even by the sacred ties of friendship, should now be so widely disjoined by the variety of their pursuits in life; it is to be hoped, that those whose names appear in this Letter, and in that in vol. LXXIX. p. 1199, may again meet, and repeat the various scenes of joy and of pain which they once experienced in each other's company,

"—hæc olim meminisse juvabit;" and it is farther to be hoped, that they may never encounter greater sufferings than those which they were so well acquainted with on that day of weekly castigation, Friday!

It is here necessary to state, that many of the gentlemen were removed at, and shortly previous to, the removal of Mr. Gilpin; not from any mistrust of the abilities of Mr. Wilding, for he was warmly recommended by his predecessor, but from the unfortunate circumstance of the intended resignation being spoken of many months previous to the nomination of his successor; nor indeed was it understood, that there would be any successor; it having on the contrary been stated, that it was in contemplation to *discontinue wholly the establishment*. From this untoward event, and from the recommendation in the interim of other truly respectable and long-established schools, many of the pupils, as I have above stated, were removed.

I cannot close this Article, without giving you some idea of the character of William Gilpin. I shall not enlarge upon his integrity, his universal benevolence, his patience, moderation, or domestic virtues; but I shall describe him in one comprehensive word—I shall tell you that he was a CHRISTIAN! AMICUS.

OUTCRY OF THE INHABITANTS OF GERMANY, ON THE DESTRUCTION OF THEIR COMMERCE; continued from p. 300.

ANOTHER source of the sufferings of the Continent is the seizing of the merchandize with which England furnishes her; and the want of which gives a death-blow to a great portion of its industry: for instance,

instance, raw cotton and cotton-yarn, colouring materials, and drugs used in medicine, which cannot be replaced by articles of the same sort imported from America. These lets and hindrances are not only injurious to a variety of trades, and industrious branches of every denomination of people; but superinduce a fatal influence on every part of the active exertions of the Continent, to the confusion, disturbance, and dissolution of the whole country. The constraint, the examination, the impost, which must be paid, even on licensed goods, with the tremendous rate of postage, make continental communications, whether literary, or of the nature of private correspondence, not only dangerous and uncertain, but totally and entirely impracticable.

Further, beyond and above all this, from the total inactivity of our sea-faring people, and the utter impossibility of going to exercise their calling, they become disused to their element, and unfit for their trade; by which we are deprived of our natural seminary for seamen, and prevented from manning our merchant-vessels or war-ships, that should enter into competition and cope with foreign nations; so that England will be always certain of maintaining her superiority.

Is there any one that is not already persuaded of the influence of an unfettered commerce on the happiness of civil society? let him consider the effect of these operations, and he will soon see, that, in struggling for liberty, the sources of our wealth and prosperity have been dried up. No one believes that the Merchant is the only sufferer; certainly not; but every individual also that depends on trade for his subsistence; every one whose capital is engaged in it; every one who has devoted his industry and his labour to the exercise of it; renters also, and manufacturers, brokers, tradesmen, and their servants; commissioners of every sort; seamen, pilots, packers, knot-men, and labourers of all kinds, who, in all countries, are a numerous class of people, are deprived of their daily bread; even all those whose labour the rich are in want of, and they too who make clothes, shoes, and furniture for these last, soon perceive that they

are at a stand for want of work, and feel an unusual oppression.

This misery will soon become general, and encroach on all ranks, and is already extended to the husbandman and the vine-dresser; to whom no one comes with money in his hand to purchase the product of his vineyard. Can it then be any matter of surprise, that no one has the courage to sow or to plant, that the fields should be uncultivated, and the vine-hills, in the year to come, useless and unproductive?

These considerations, which may be easily extended, and still further developed, will serve sufficiently to show, that the Continent can no longer bear with these lets and hindrances in the common course of civil life. But much less can the people support imposts, taxes, and fresh contributions, where all the channels of receipt are shut up.

It was a wise remark of Prince Eugene of Savoy, that no one complained of an extravagant tax, provided it was well distributed, and spread thin and wide over the whole country; "and when," said he, "I lay on a general impost, I always leave a free passage for trade, which ought never to be impeded." The destruction of commerce is the fruitful source of a train of miseries and failures without number, which Europe pitteously laments from one end of the Continent to the other; and to so great an extent, that even the countries where the war-whoop has never resounded, feel their shock, and lie in ruins under their oppression.

The consequence is, that every one that has it in his power, emigrates to England or to America; and, as many as have not the means of expatriating, and running away from a falling house, die of grief and disappointment.

There is still another ground, on which Government cannot consider this matter with indifference; I mean the corruption of morals it occasions, and the dearth of truth and faith which grows out of poverty and wretchedness, and makes a rapid and tremendous progress.

The people that hitherto looked on their superiors as a kind of second Providence watching over their welfare, subjected themselves to their controul, whilst it was manifest that their

their happiness was the object and design of the governors. But the new order of things, which defends the means of the subject, in order to obtain the disposal of it, cannot be seen but with terror and astonishment.

It is impossible to suppose but that impositions too heavy to be borne must produce the crime of evasion. How many are there who, forced by necessity and desperation, will not become cheats and thieves, and have recourse to unlawful means of procuring the support of life, by which the legitimate possessor will be defrauded of his property! To say nothing of the false oaths, and the villainy of collectors. From hence the consequence will be, that the commodity which can be had at any rate, will be in the hands of those only who retail it out to the necessitous at enormous prices, and starve the honest dealer by monopoly.

Princes! Fathers! who hear the cries, and witness the oppressions of the people, let their petition come to you; for with you is the only hope remaining; since it is in your power to intercede with the great Napoleon, and lay the griefs of your subjects at his feet, and the true picture of their calamities, which no one, doubtless, has yet set before him.

The power of his hand, and the genius of his resources, can alone save us; he can remove the obstacles which throw us down, and still make his new regulations accomplish their end, and unite with his great design. May you, Princes and Fathers, ever enjoy the inestimable blessing of reigning over a happy, contented, grateful, true, and virtuous people; for this is the greatest felicity that Heaven has to give!

Mr. URBAN,

Moy, Ireland,  
April 15.

**Y**OU have been so good more than once to permit your useful Magazine to be the vehicle of my communications on the very great value of a grass discovered, I may say, by myself; and thus to aid me in disseminating the knowledge of a vegetable already recognized to be a most important addition to the Agriculturist's stock.

You have also permitted others to ask questions on the subject in your pages; and you have, with great pro-

priety, inserted answers to these questions, though of a different tendency from your original publications, and conveying opinions contradictory to those entertained by your first Correspondent; thus laying open a field for fair discussion.

I have no reason to doubt your indulgence; but I consider myself now as having a right to claim the insertion of a reply to a letter of Mr. William Salisbury, on the subject of Fiorin Grass, inserted in your p. 134, conceiving it incumbent on me to prevent the world from being misled on a topick brought forward by myself, and through the same channel.

Mr. Salisbury, avowing his intention of answering your Correspondent's question, "What is the Irish Fiorin Grass?" and mentioning my name as having highly recommended it for agricultural purposes, proceeds,

"I take this opportunity of stating, for the information of those who feel interested in this plant, that I have grown the Fiorin Grass last Summer, and find the two are very different from each other."

It is very good of Mr. Salisbury to come forward with information to those who feel interested; but I am curious to know what is the information he gives?

I can find nothing but his simple *ipse dixit*, that he differs in opinion as to the species of this Grass, from the discoverer, who, in various publications, has maintained the identity of the Fiorin and the *Agrostis stolonifera*.

Mr. Salisbury even seems to think he has been too liberal of his information; for he speedily retracts it, saying,

"I shall not, at present, pronounce if it is a different species or not."

So Mr. Salisbury, having stepped forward voluntarily to answer your Correspondent's question, which refers only to the species, changes his mind, and adjourns his answer, *sine die*.

He then joins the crowd that is so much in the habit of abusing the *Agrostis stolonifera*, and secures the reprobation of it by all farmers, loading it with every opprobrious name they are in the habit of bestowing on their inveterate enemy Couch Grass.

As I have so lately, in a letter addressed to my friend Mr. Greenough, discussed the question of the identity of the *Agrostis stolonifera* and *Couch Grass*, with other grave and wise gentlemen who maintained it, I should probably have suffered Mr. Salisbury to throw in the weight of his opinion to the same side without notice.

It is another, and rather an incidental circumstance, that makes it incumbent on me to take up my pen, to prevent the publick from being misled by Mr. Salisbury upon a subject which I myself have brought before them.

The display of his discriminating powers among the species of Grasses, seems to have led Mr. Salisbury into something like an advertisement for a public lecture on Fiorin Grass, which he proposes to hold at his Gardens, in the Spring and Summer.

Now, by a most unfortunate *contretempo*, Spring and Summer, the seasons in which Mr. Salisbury's Gardens can be exhibited to his greatest advantage, are the very seasons in which Fiorin is not presentable; and, of course, his audience must depart from his Lecture with a most contemptuous opinion of my favourite Grass, the subject of it.

I too am obliged to hold Lectures on the same subject, and to decant upon the merits of Fiorin, to all that call upon me, through the whole year; but my success varies with the season.

Though I have 21 acres of Fiorin in good heart, yet, as in Spring and Summer having nothing to shew but Grass like other Grass, my Lecture generally consists of assertions, and boasts as to *past* crops, with expectations and promises of *future*; and I must confess that with these I do not always find my audience thoroughly satisfied.

The case is very different in Autumn and Winter; for *then* I deal in *facts*; I astonish my audience with Fiorin luxuriance; I amuse them by making them extract enormous strings (stolones) from the thick mat; and I surprise them by shewing that their own horses will not touch the very hay they had been eating after they had once tasted Fiorin Hay from my loft or rick: at these seasons I never saw a person depart unsatisfied.

I shall, therefore, request those

who have taken an interest in Fiorin Grass through me, to defer their attendance on Mr. Salisbury's Lectures until he himself shall have acquired some knowledge of the natural history, habits, and periods of the Grasses upon which he is proceeding to lecture.

A little delay will, probably, be convenient to Mr. Salisbury; for, when he says "I find the two Grasses very different from each other," and declines telling us wherein that difference consists; and when he expressly refuses "to pronounce, *at present*, if it is a different species;" I cannot help suspecting that he feels he has yet to inform himself upon these points.

As I am precluding those interested in Fiorin Grass from ascertaining, through Mr. Salisbury, whether his position, that it is *very different* from the *Agrostis stolonifera*,—or mine, that these Grasses are identically the same, is to be relied on,—is a question perfectly unimportant; they are both stoloniferous; and in their stolones lies the radical and essential difference between them, and all other Grasses which we have hitherto cultivated, or made into hay.

Admitting there are varieties of Grasses which produce valuable stolones, the minute botanical distinctions between these varieties are not the fittest objects for the Agriculturist's attention; let him study the *habits, properties, and periods* of these newly-noticed stolones, that he may not be led by old usages to adopt with them processes that will greatly reduce their value, which will be found inestimable in more knowing hands.

The difference between Fiorin and other meadow Grasses, that its cultivator should be well acquainted with, lie principally in the periods of their growth, and in the *seasons* at which they *ought* to be, or may be severed.

The paroxysm of growth with our common Meadow Grasses commences in *May*, and lasts six or seven weeks.

The same paroxysm commences with Fiorin Stolones in *June*, and lasts six or seven months.

The period at which other Grasses should be mowed leaves the farmer but little latitude; they must be cut very near to the time at which they attain their perfection.

But,

But, with a Fiorin crop, the farmer has his option of many months; he may commence in November, when his stolones have nearly completed their growth; though, under circumstances of season and locality, my standing Fiorin gained much in last December.

A Fiorin meadow may be cut either for hay or green food through all the winter months: ten days ago (April 5) I mowed what remained of my Fiorin crop in the highest order; I had been cutting it daily as green food, but found it imbrowning into hay.

I am devising experiments for next season, by which I expect to learn how to carry the verdure and succulence of Fiorin into the month of May.

I find that others have taken up Fiorin questions as well as Mr. Salisbury; different newspapers inform me that a Dr. Pring, of Wales, has discovered a new species of Fiorin Grass, of such extraordinary luxuriance, that he counted 274 shoots from one root he had transplanted; and augurs the most important consequences from his discovery.

His prognostics from such unusual produce will, no doubt, appear well founded; but I must beg leave to refer Dr. Pring, and those who exult in his discovery, to the Transactions of the Board of Agriculture for 1808; they will there find, in the 24th page of a Memoir of mine on Fiorin Grass, that I had counted 830 shoots from one spontaneous root.

Dr. Pring may have much merit as an encourager of so valuable a style of culture; but, when he claims to be a discoverer, I fear he must be content with expressing his wishes in the peevish words of a detected predecessor,

*Pereant qui ante nos nostra invenerunt.*

Yours, &c. W. RICHARDSON.

Mr. URBAN, May 1.  
I SUBMIT to such of your Readers as are Ornithologists, the following observations on the curious and interesting habits of the Swallow. The first of these harbingers of summer which visited me this season, appeared on the 16th of April; and on the 17th I saw two others. On the following day, my servant told

me that a pair of Swallows had been repeatedly trying to gain admittance through my granary-window, which is, however, closely glazed, and is never opened except in summer. My servant had the more particularly noticed this circumstance, because, for several summers, a pair of Swallows have taken advantage of the casement being open, to enter into the room, and to build and hatch within it. Now, as this window had not yet been opened since last summer, and as there are several other windows ranging together in the same building, there could be no apparent motive why these birds should make so many incessant attempts to enter this identical window, but that they had before found an entrance thereat, and were seeking their former place of incubation. From this circumstance, and from other similar instances of such returns to their pristine abode, which these birds have been known to make, by re-occupying the very positions for their nests which had been so selected the preceding year; I think there can be very little doubt but that this identical pair of Swallows (or at least one individual of the pair) had either brooded or been bred in that very room the last summer.

I have not been at the pains to minute down all my observations respecting the arrival and departure of these birds; but, in the year 1805, I found a swallow in my chamber, and also saw another near my house, so late as the first of November. They both appeared very weak, of a late hatch; and the weather was particularly cold and frosty. They therefore probably had not strength to accompany the principal flight, and one of them thus dropped down the chimney. It may also be worthy of remark that my house is situated in one of the most central counties of the kingdom.

Yours, &c. VARVICENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, May 6.  
DURING the great Rebellion in this kingdom, the parish of Brampton Abbots, near Ross, in Herefordshire, is said to have been distinguished for its attachment to the Royal cause; and the inhabitants, in consequence, severely felt the resentment of the Parliament Forces in the neighbourhood. Two respectable

able old families, of the names of Pritchard and Addis, seem to have been particularly injured. Of the former was then living on her own estate at Netherton, in Brampton aforesaid, a Mrs. Anne Prichard, a widow gentlewoman, who repeatedly

suffered from the plunderers, and with difficulty saved her family-plate, which she had hid in her draw-well, where the soldiers discovered it. And among the papers of a gentleman in Ross is an original old document, written as follows:

“What Thomas Addis, of Brampton Abbatts, hath sustained by the Parliam<sup>t</sup> Army.

Payd 7 moneths contribuc'on unto Ruardines Garisson .....	£. s. d.
Four moneths contribuc'on unto Deane's Garrison .....	05 03 03
Four moneths contribuc'on unto Cannan frome .....	02 19 00
January, and February, and March, double contribuc'on .....	02 19 00
Major Hopton, six moneths double contribuc'on .....	03 17 00
Plundred by my Lo. Sandford's souldiers .....	20 00 00
Collonell Massie's souldiers, 8 men and 8 horses, for 7 dayes .....	05 12 00
Six men and six horses of Collonell Freeman's for four dayes .....	02 08 00
Four men and four horses, for four dayes, of Collonell Masse's .....	01 12 00
12 men and 12 horses of Collonell Kirle, day and night .....	01 04 00
6 men and 6 horses of Captaine Pearce, 15 dayes .....	08 02 00
Quartered and plundred by the Scotts, at their march to Hereford .....	60 00 00
3 men and 3 horses of Sir Thomas Fferfaxe souldiers, for 17 dayes .....	05 14 00
Quartered 26 men and 26 horse of Collonell Morgan's, at his march from Hereford .....	02 12 00
2 men and 2 horses, at twoe several tymes, a weeke at a tyme .....	02 16 00
Payd to the Britishe Army .....	00 12 00

Some totall is.....133 09 03

Plundred by Collonell Massie's souldiers, one horse.....02 00 00

135 09 03

Endorsed, “An Accompt of Losse by ye Civill Warr.”

Mr. URBAN, May 2.

COMPARISONS invariably savour more of envy and prejudice than of fairness, or a desire of promulgating useful knowledge; and comparisons between things so nearly equal to one another in merit as the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, can answer no good purpose whatever; for who shall decide whether the peach or the nectarine be the better fruit? *Sua quisque amat*. And the discussion of such matters in such a publication as yours, I am confident, would be productive only of intemperate and improper expressions. I therefore trust you will let the subject at issue speedily rest; but, as in the usage of Parliament every Member who has stated a question is allowed, after the arguments have been heard against it, to make a reply, so, in like manner, I am certain you will admit of my making some observations on the Letter of Waldensis, and after this, *Cæstus artemque reponam*.

To what does his long Letter, p. 320 tend? Does it confute the arguments advanced by Stephanus? In

my opinion it does not; and I think every candid and moderate Reader will agree with me. It is merely written to make it appear, that that Correspondent was not educated at Cambridge; and the Author states as a defect of the greatest importance, over which he exults, that Stephanus was ignorant, whether the gowns of Cambridge were made of silk or fustian! This may be thought, by persons of Waldensis's way of thinking, a most egregious deficiency; but let me ask, whether it lessens the real force of the just arguments against the unnecessary expenses with which the Fellow Commoner is burthened?

If your Correspondent Waldensis was really brought up at Cambridge University (as he insinuates), it is easy to guess to what class he belonged, by the manner in which he upholds the respectability of it; for says he, “Numbers of gentlemen are admitted pensioners; which is quite a sufficiently genteel distinction;” and what does this assertion amount to, but to saying, that the being a Fellow Com-

Commoner is *too genteel* a distinction, and consequently useless? This is contradicting himself.

The intention of the Letter, vol. LXXIX. p. 1125, has been entirely misunderstood. The Writer of it appears to me to have declined any comparison between the two Universities; and he distinctly states, that his only object is to offer hints on certain unnecessary expences. With what reason then does your ingenious friend accuse him of beginning a comparison, without making a decision? or how can that person be said to conclude a letter in an unexpected manner, by speaking of those very points which were the sole purport of such letter?

It is not my intention to intrude on your valuable pages, Mr. Urban, by entering into a philosophical discussion of the various benefits of this or that atmosphere, about which Waldensis seems so eager; suffice it to say, that the county of Cambridge is proverbial for a cloudy and heavy air; while Oxfordshire is remarkable for the reverse. To this I shall add, that Oxford abounds in diversity of country, and that Cambridge is almost one continued flat; witness the road between the town of Cambridge and Huntingdon, and between Cambridge and Bedford, &c. So much for Waldensis's geographical knowledge of the place.

This gentleman has taken an unaccountable idea into his head, in supposing that sickness and deaths were thought more prevalent at one University than the other. I shall pass over his expressions of "scarce and rare," which he made use of when he took the trouble of confuting what had never been stated.

I will not detain your Readers longer than to express a sentiment, which I think will be pleasing to the Members of both Universities, and which I think can hardly be carped at; *viz.* that both Oxford and Cambridge have each of them their peculiar advantages, which the other does not boast. "*Chaque état a ses agrémens,*" according to the French proverb. SURRIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Shrewsbury, April 23.*

WHSOEVER has investigated with attention, if he possessed genius for such investigation, will allow,

that the late Mr. Shenstone of the Leasowes was truly happy in his choice of words for the inscriptions with which he graced his Arcadian scenes. Mr. Ridley, in his *Tales of the Genii*, "Tale VIII. The Der-vise of the Groves," probably glanced at the Bard of the Leasowes, in the following appropriate observations on dedicating seats to particular friends.

"These seats," said the good Der-vise of the Groves, "which first I raised to rest my wearied limbs, reflection dedicated to the memory of my virtuous friends, whose loved images alternately strike my fancy as I walk. Perhaps, to hear their different trials, and their constant victories over life's uncertain passions, may be no unpleasing entertainment; at least indulge my friendly zeal, which loves to shew deserved honours on religious actions."

In a late visit to the Leasowes, I was sorry to observe several seats destroyed, and the inscriptions no more to be seen, which formerly adorned scenes for which they were so well adapted; probably through the negligence or caprice of the different possessors. As I, many years back, took an accurate copy of every thing at that celebrated *Ferme ornée*, as left by the Poet, I have inclosed, for Mr. Urban's Museum, such inscriptions as, in all probability, will never be restored, except a person of true Shenstonian genius should once more possess the place.

In the centre of a fine clump of beech trees, was a seat thus inscribed:

"IOSEPHO SPENCE,  
EXIMIO NOSTRO CRITONI;  
CVI DICARI VELLET  
MVSEVM OMNIVM ET GRATIARVM CVORVS,  
DICAT AMICITIA.  
MDCCLVIII."

On the back of a seat, in the shrubbery near the house, was the following inscription:

"AMICITIAE ET MERITIS  
RICHARDI GRAVES\*:  
IPSAE TE, TITYRE, PINVS, [BANT."  
IPSI TT FONTES, IPSA HAEC ARBVSTA VOCAN-

A little farther on, upon another seat, was:

"AMICITIAE ET MERITIS  
RICHARDI JAGO."

\* For some account of Mr. Graves, see your vol. LXXIV. pp. 1083, 1165, 1166.







Fig. 1. BUNGAY CORN-CROSS.

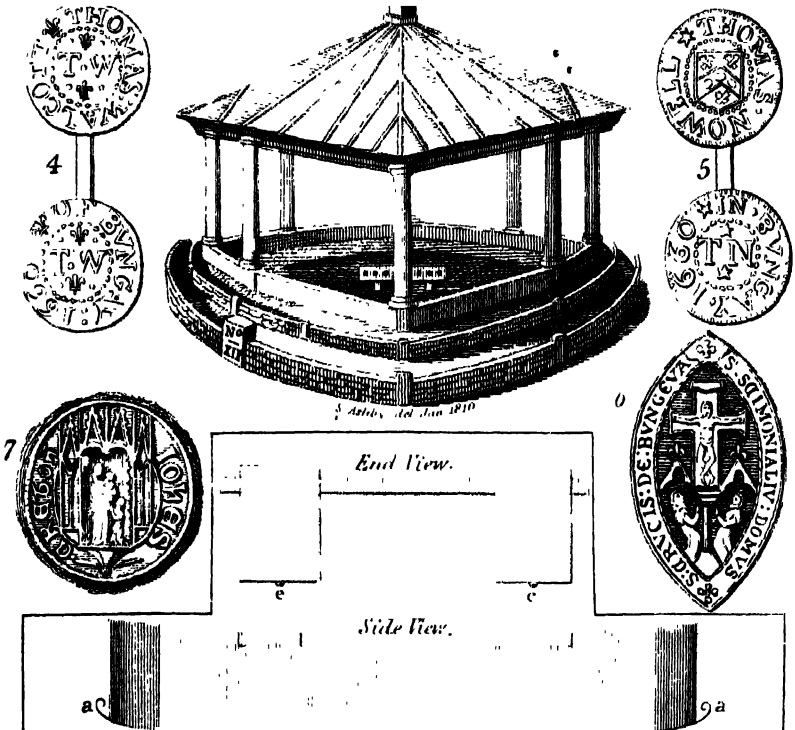
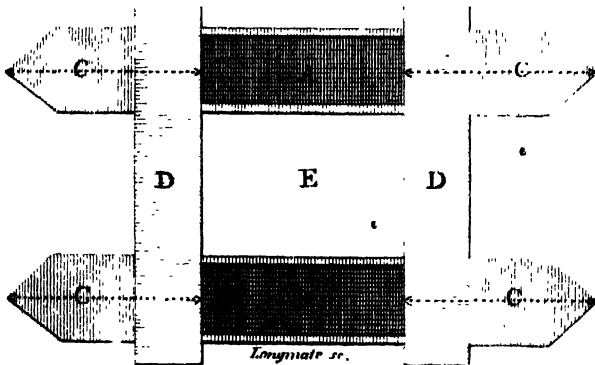


Fig. 2. PLAN OF A DOUBLE PUNT.



On a low area of lawn, formed by an opposite dell, was formerly a handsome urn, thus inscribed:

"FRA TRI RIVS UNICO,  
FRATRYM AMANTISSIMO,  
IVVENVM SVAVISSIMO,  
NOMINVM INTEGERRIMO.  
MDCCLII.

Postquam te Fata tulerunt  
Ipsa Pales agros, atque ipse reliquit Apollo.  
CYLIELMVS SHENSTONE

P.  
Alicorum moestitiae consulens  
et suae."

Yours, &c. Δ. II.

Mr. URBAN, Bungay, Jan. 16.

THIS Town has been long ornamented with two handsome Market Crosses; and, it being in contemplation to take one of them down shortly, I was desirous of preserving a representation of this old servant of the publick. I could not think of a better method, than by requesting a drawing of it, and soliciting an asylum for it in your truly respectable Miscellany (*see Plate II. fig. 1*). It is called *The Corn Cross*, from its being formerly used to place grain in for public sale. Its form is a regular octagon. The distance between the eight supporting pillars is, from the middle of the base of one to the middle of the base of the next, eight feet. The height of each pillar is eight feet five inches; and its circumference, two feet ten inches. The roof, which is of strong timber, is excellently covered with lead, and ornamented with a column, on the top of which is a ball and weathercock; these latter appear to have been gilt formerly. The mile-stone, placed on one side, is 14 miles from Norwich.

Notwithstanding the contempt with which Tradesmen's Tokens are mentioned in Pinkerton's valuable Essay on Coins, I have ever looked upon them as interesting. A local worth attaches itself to them, and renders the collecting of them a source of information and amusement. Thus we become acquainted with the names of former inhabitants in a town, and the locality of an ancient shop or tavern, with their symbols; many of which would be lost in oblivion, were they not preserved in these little records "of other times." By these we are informed, among a variety of others, that there was, a century and a half ago, a "Prince Rupert's Head

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in the Strand," a "Flying Horse in Thames Street," "The Old Parr's Head in Chancery Lane," "The Sun Taverne in Hye Holborne," "The Crooked Billet in St. John's Street," a "Willow Tree in Cloak Lane," "The Pye in Aldgate," and "The Seven Starrs in Little Ould Bealey."

Frequently has the taste of the Antiquary been gratified by the curious specimens of these subjects, which have, from time to time, been exhibited in your Magazine; and thus have they attained an additional permanency, that may survive the original brass of which they are composed. Wishing that the ingenious Editor may still continue his attention to them, I have transmitted herewith several from Bungay in Suffolk, which were never yet engraved. *Fig. 2*, appears to be the Town Token, and has escaped the observation of Snelling, as it is not in his list. On one side is the Castle, originally founded by Hugh Bigot. The inscription, "Biggots in Bougay;" on the reverse, "For change, not fraude;" in the centre, T. T. supposed to be *Town Trust*; date 1664.

*Fig. 3*. "Henry Webster in" "Bungay, draper, 67."

*Fig. 4*. "Thomas Walcott" "of Fungey, 1660."

*Fig. 5*. "Thomas Nowell" "in Bungay, 1660."

Here are still remaining some ruins of the Benedictine Nunnery, founded by Roger de Glanville and the Countess Gundreda his wife. The inclosed will add to a miscellaneous Plate, and represents the Seal of the above Convent (*see Fig. 6*). It was taken from a deed "from the Prioress and Convent in Bungay, to Sir John de Norwich," dated 39 Edw. III. anno 1360. This Deed was, a few years since, in the possession of a late worthy Magistrate of this Town, Thomas Manning, esq. The engraving I send you was made at his request; and, I believe, was never made public, except amongst his friends. The inscription is, "Sigillum sanctimonialium Domus sancte Crucis de Bungeya." AMICUS.

Mr. URBAN, March 4.

THE Seal (*Fig. 7*) is of pure brass, or of that metal which is usually named bell-metal. Like most seals

\* Our engraving reduced about one third. EDIT.

of

of this description, it is massy for its size. Of its history I know nothing farther, than that it was found near Boston in Lincolnshire; where it was purchased by the gentleman through whose kindness it is now in my possession. It appears to have been the seal of some religious house. Under a canopy of coarse tabernacle-work, stands a female figure, with a child on her left arm (probably designed to represent the Virgin and Child); and a crosier, proceeding from the other hand above the right shoulder. Before this figure is another female, in a kneeling posture. Around the seal are a few letters, which appear to be of the Saxon character. If any of your Correspondents can decypher this inscription, or favour me with a conjecture respecting the kneeling figure, or add such general observations upon the age and use of the Seal as may strike them; such communication will oblige. AN INQUIRER.

Mr. URBAN, *Bexley, March 12.*

IF you think the inclosed subject has any chance of being useful to the publick, I am sure your regard for that publick will induce you to give it, at some convenient opportunity, a place in your widely-circulating Magazine; but if, on examination, you should entertain no better opinion of it than the Committee of the Royal Humane Society apparently did, I beg you will do me the favour to return my sketch, and put my letter into the fire.

In the early part of the year 1808, I was applied to by a member of the Royal Humane Society, to give my opinion as to the most effectual means of preserving persons who have the misfortune to be in a drowning state, from breaking through the ice. It has sometimes happened, that several have lost their lives in endeavouring to save the first that breaks in; not considering, when the ice is not strong enough to bear one heavy person, and a light one ventures on to his assistance, that, as soon as he lifts at the one already in, their united weight inevitably breaks the ice afresh, from the whole of this weight pressing upon not more perhaps than two feet of surface; whereas, if the pressure could be extended to a considerable length, it would greatly diminish the danger. After maturely

considering the subject, I thought that a double punt, about nine feet long, and like the inclosed sketch, would be, in all respects, the best thing for the purpose; as it would act as a sledge upon the ice, or as a boat in the water, and might be made unimmervible, and therefore perfectly safe in either case; I therefore made a sketch of such a vessel, and gave it to the gentleman who applied to me for it; he was then a total stranger to me, and is an Architect by profession; he thought it would answer the purpose perfectly well, and therefore presented it to the Committee for their approbation. The Committee, I presume, had their doubts as to the utility of the thing; as they would only consent to have it, on condition that the expence did not exceed £5. This stipulation as to expence, I had no doubt, was intended to operate as a rejection of my plan *in toto*: for surely, Mr. Urban, ten times that sum could not be thought too much to obtain such an object. This discouragement, however, did not extinguish my natural affection for my bantling; but induced me to make a free-will offering of it to the Society, which they did me the honour to accept; though, I thought, rather awkwardly. Whether this lack of grace arose from my plan clashing with some more favoured one of their own, I know not, nor do I wish to enquire. As soon as the vessel was finished, I gave notice to Dr. Hawes; and the 20th of June was the day appointed to try it as a boat in the serpentine water in Hyde Park, previous to its being placed in the Society's depository there. It was found, that four persons might go in it with safety, when the open parts were filled with water; and to upset it was not possible. It is to be worked either on the ice or the water by two men, each having a common boat-hook to force it along. Dr. Hawes, and most of the gentlemen who attended, were decidedly of opinion, that it would answer the intended purpose perfectly well in either case; but I must presume, that these gentlemen's judgment was considered of little weight with the Committee; for I have not since heard of either them or the punt.

*References to the Plan of a Double Punt, designed for, and presented*

to the ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY, for their Establishment in Hyde Park.

By: L. LUKIN. To be used either as a Sledge upon the ice, or instead of a Boat in the water. See Fig. 8. A and B. Open parts of the Punt; in which the men are to stand to work it to and from the shore.

CCCC, are inclosures made water-tight; the buoyancy of which will support the vessel, with four people in it, should the open parts be filled with water.

DD. Top combining plank.

E. Open space, through which the drowning person is to be taken up.

aa, are hooks to hang a rope to; the end of which may be left on shore.

cc, are half-round ribs of iron, the whole length of the vessel, and terminating in the hooks, aa.

Yours, &c.

L. LUKIN.

#### CONFESSIONS OF A NAVAL OFFICER.

(Continued from p. 209.)

**R**ETURNING from a short cruise to the Eastward, we fell in with a look-out squadron from Toulon; the weather fair, with wind light and variable. A sixty-gun ship and a frigate gave chase; Capt. T. used every contrivance to draw them off from their consorts. The wind, after some time, freshened; and the Brune's superior speed in sailing was ascertained. At first, for several hours, we had only kept our luff by hard work, in tugging at the sweeps\*.

When we could no longer see the French squadron hull-out, that larger vessel in pursuit of us hauled her wind; leaving the frigate, with all sail set to do the work alone. She was flattered into perseverance, by nearing us at times, most perceptibly: the beginning of night shewed us almost within reach; the end of it made farther deception needless. At day-break, no third sail was visible; our small canvass was taken in; every preparation for battle presently made, and, backing the topsails, we waited for her fire.

There was no doubt of Monsieur's determination to fight. From the moment of ourselves being all ready, that sort of pause and stiffness took place, which breathed over me none of those heroic ardours else probably general from stem to stern. I

\* Immense oars, not used in ships larger than frigates.

watched the Enemy's approach; and a painful suspense about the future made me think her long in coming; yet, in truth, I wished myself at the moment in any other place or spot in the whole world.

My station was the quarter-deck, attending behind the Captain, as an aide-de-camp. Crowding thoughts had occupied almost every sense, when the Gunner brushing past, spoke to the Captain, who, turning round quick, beckoned to me. "Take him (said he), and send the other here in his stead;" adding, with a nod, "Go, Sir, and follow the Gunner's direction exactly, in the light-room."

This order was a warm rush of joy. As we passed along, the Gunner complained that the Petty Officer below was deaf, dumb, and stupid. I made no answer, lest my tumult of pleasure should betray itself. Two or three minutes carried us into the dark passages leading to the magazine; and the loss of Heaven's cheering sunshine was a sudden damper upon my transports. About this change I had soon time to think at leisure; for the Gunner stopped, opened a door, and bawled out, "Captain T. has sent another gentleman, and wants you on the quarter-deck immediately." "Bravo, thou prince of powder!" (cried this *dumb* Midshipman, and hopped into the passage) "What, my little American! Yankee doodle dandy! There you have 'em, my boy—candles all burning—ready snuffed! Good luck to you." He squeezed my hand, and off he flew.

This light-room is in fact only a gigantic lantern; into which I was presently shut. Being insulated from the magazine by vacant space, between the bulkhead of that and the frame of the light-room, I could discern only my own illuminated sphere. The Gunner called now and then, "Trim the lights!" and the sum total of employment was snuffing them.

The moment of my being fastened up dissipated every gleam of joy. I saw clear enough, that a plan to get relieved had been successful. A whispering thought of security would have interfered, but the roar of cannon overhead, with increasing rattle of gun carriages, soon ended all comparative happiness.

Boys hurried along the passage for cartridges; and my ears were creat

to know what had happened upon deck; but the battle above seemed very little a concern below. I found the Gunner or one of his crew every now and then called upon for help by some little fellow, whose cartridge had been forcibly taken by a bigger boy; and squabbles of that sort were still repeated.

In an engagement time flies so quick, that three hours, when over, seem hardly to have been one. The light-room affords but one occupation, of neither hurry nor bustle. Every hour here seems longer than two.

As natural exaltacies fade under enjoyment, so does misery prolonged, alter agonies of the mind into indifference. When Mr. Pounce opened my cage-door after the battle, I had grown sulky; and was more in a humour to remain than to go out. It was not until the state of things aloft spoke the real sufferings of many a brave man, that I quitted a notion of complaint about the trick played by my predecessor. One circumstance gave me cause to be thankful.

The Captain, presently after sending me away, called another, to carry some order into the gun-room. He got severely wounded. That would, in all human probability, have befallen me. This escape was in every body's mouth; and my deaf, and dumb, and stupid friend was of course foremost in demanding proper acknowledgments.

Capt. Tonin welcomed me upon deck, and observed, "A little fresh air will do you good; take the jolly-boat, and assist in shifting the prisoners. Receive no wounded man into her, and don't overload."

Lively as a bird, I flew into the boat; we were presently alongside L'Oiseau, a fine frigate. I jumped to the gangway—What a sight! Death seemed to have spared none. I stepped reluctantly upon human carnage. Where else could I possibly set my foot? (*To be continued.*)

Mr. URBAN,

May 17.

**I**N Egerton's *Theatrical Remembrancer*, and also in the *Biographia Dramatica*, it is mentioned, that about the year 1773, proposals were circulated for printing Lillo's Works, to include an unpublished Comedy, intitled *The Regulators*, said then to exist in manuscript; of which circumstance no notice is taken by your

old friend, Tom Davies, in the Life prefixed to his *Collection of Lillo's Plays*, published in 1775. Now, Sir, another old friend of yours hopes, that some of your Correspondents can, and he hereby requests they will, inform him, through the medium of your Magazine, what is supposed to have been the fate of the said Comedy? whether it is imagined to be yet in existence, and in whose possession? Likewise, whether any authentic portrait of Mr. Lillo can be pointed out or procured? J. S.

Mr. URBAN,

May 18.

**Y**OUR Correspondent (LXXIX. 1204) is mistaken, in supposing Dean Browne to be a descendant of Viscount Montagu. I am aware that the Rev. Mervyn Archdall asserts (*vide Peerage*, vol. III.), that Richard Browne of the Neale, co. Mayo (first High Sheriff of that county, temp. Q. Eliz. and ancestor of the noble families of Sligo and Kilmaine), was a younger son of Anthony first Viscount Montagu. But this assertion is completely overthrown by evidence now to be seen at Uster's office, Dublin; from which it appears, that the above Richard Browne was the son of William Browne, who resided before him at the Neale, co. Mayo. I am not disposed to deny, that this William Browne might not be sprung from the same stock as Lord Montagu; but I think myself justified in refusing my assent to the assertion, that the Brownes of Ireland are descended from a Viscount Montagu. The non-claim of Lord Kilmaine (head of the Browne family in Ireland) to the honours of Montagu, corroborates further my statement.

Your Correspondent also ingeniously derives the families of Cooke from John Cooke Dean of York in 1452. As the Clergy were then prohibited from marriage, I would wish S. to reconsider this assertion.

Another Correspondent refers to Debrett's *Peerage*, art. Landaff, for an account of Tobias Matthew Archbishop of York; but no mention of that Prelate can be there found.

Yours, &c.

BIOGRAPHICUS.

Mr. URBAN,

May 5.

**I**N vol. LXXIX. p. 816 (which, being from home, I did not see till the other day), is a paper, signed W. Humphries, asserting, that

"Hodge-

"Hedge-hogs do suck Cows;" an opinion which has long and justly been ranked among "Vulgar Errors." He brings forward as proof the testimony of two shepherds, who, he says, are "*respectable men*"; but he should remember, that persons in that rank of life are generally prejudiced, and, from ignorance, easily deceived.

I shall be much obliged to you to insert in your widely-circulated Magazine, a few lines in defence of these persecuted animals, which are, I am well convinced, perfectly harmless. I have lived 12 years in a place where there are many Hedge-hogs; and I have four milch Cows, in pastures surrounded by old fences, in which they are constantly found, but I never knew an instance of a Cow being sucked; indeed it must appear impossible, to any one who observes the form of a Hedge-hog's mouth, and the posture in which Cows rest. The scratches and punctures which appear on the udders of Cows are often caused by thorns, among which they run in sultry weather; but more often are the effects of a natural humour, or cold after calving, and to be cured by giving the Cow half a pound of salts, and dressing the udder two or three times a day with a mixture made thus: An ounce of cold-drawn linseed oil; an ounce of spirits of wine, with 30 drops of turpentine, shook together in a phial. *The Dairy-wife tells me this will lessen the Cow's milk; I know it will; but no disorder in the udder is to be cured without lessening the milk.*

Hedge-hogs appear to me not only harmless, but useful animals; as they destroy grubs, &c. which injure the growing corn. Their food is roots and all crawling insects; they are fond of apples, but can only get worthless fallings; I suspect they eat potatoes, though the havoc made in this useful root is laid, and in general justly, to rats and mice. On the farm where I reside, we have but few insects, scarce any beetles, and I never saw a chafer; which I impute to their having been destroyed in the grub state by Hedge-hogs and Rooks, of which we have a great number.

If these observations save the life of one poor Hedge-hog, it will give pleasure to  
Yours, &c.

A FRIEND TO HUMANITY.

Mr. URBAN, May 3.  
RESIDING, as I do, at a retired village in a remote corner of Yorkshire, I have not an opportunity of seeing your useful Miscellany periodically as it is published; but accidentally meeting with vol. LXXIX. where at p. 3, your Correspondent J. M. L. expresses a wish for some information respecting the Marwoods, Barouets, I beg leave to solicit your insertion of the following brief particulars, extracted chiefly from Graves's History of Cleveland, to which I refer your Correspondent; and from which it appears that the Marwoods have been long resident, and possess considerable property, within that district.

George Marwood, of Bushy Hall, esq. was created a baronet, Dec. 31, 1660. He married Frances daughter of Sir Walter Bethell of Aine, co. York, knight, and had issue Sir Henry Marwood, the second Baronet, who was twice married; his first wife, Margaret daughter of Conyers Lord Darcy and Conyers, died without issue; and by his second wife, Dorothy daughter of Alan Bellingham, of Levens, co. Westmoreland, he had one son and three daughters; George, his only son, died in his father's life-time without male issue; and on the death of his father, the title became extinct; but his estates descended to Jane sole daughter of the said George Marwood, esq. who married Chomley Turner, of Kirkleatham, esq. whom she survived; and dying without male issue, she devised her paternal estates to her distant relative (Mr. Graves calls him nephew) William Metcalfe, esq. of Northallerton (a descendant from Anne the second daughter of Sir Henry Marwood, the second Baronet) who took the name of Marwood. He died without issue in the year 1808, when his estates descended to his brother, the Rev. Geo. Metcalfe, prebendary of Chichester, who has also assumed the name of Marwood.

Although the Author of the History of Cleveland has, in many instances, been industrious in tracing the genealogy of the principal families within his district, I have been somewhat disappointed in not finding a Pedigree of Sir Charles Turner, of Kirkleatham, bart. by whose death (see pp. 185, 289, 382), the title of Baronet becomes extinct. If any of your Correspondents,

ents, through the medium of your Magazine, will supply this deficiency, it will oblige

Yours, &c.

T. W. D.

MR. URBAN,

April 5.

IN answer to your Correspondent, LXXIX. p. 1202, you may tell him, an old Upholsterer for near half a Century informs him and others, that he has seen various things used for destroying bugs at different times; oils, grease, lard, and arsenic, in its various decompositions. After all, he recommends in March or April to take down the furniture, to brush it carefully in the open air first, to get rid of the dust, nits, &c.; then to wash the edges of the furniture near where it is nailed to the wood, and the tops of the curtains near the rings, with spirits of wine and camphor; wash all the joints of the bedsteads, the tester, and all parts where the bugs resort, with a small brush, with this mixture, brushing and cleaning them before dry in the air very well; the nicks and joints of the floor near the head of the bed, and the nicks in the wainscoat at the back of the bed; and put the furniture up again. Repeat the same in August; or when the weather is the warmest; and repeat this dressing twice a year; and there will be little cause to complain, either of the trouble or expence. If the house is old, perhaps they cannot be eradicated but by burning it, or pulling it down. Soft soap the vermin do not like, and will not come near; the linseed oil kills them; I suppose oil of turpentine will also do it, as well as sublimate, soaper's alkali, &c. Camphor and spirits of wine, after every thing I have seen used, I prefer; for it is at once both cleanly, and the smell not disagreeable to many people. Let as much camphor be put into the spirits as will dissolve in it.

*A Friend to Cleanliness; and*

Yours, &c.

M. G.

Perhaps a joiner, a careful man, who will not move the goods rashly about, so as to scatter a colony over the room, will be the best to employ upon this occasion. When people are accustomed to travel with hair trunks, I have known them to bring home a famous colony, in a few months in hot weather; having had their trunks in all the bed-rooms and inns they have gone to, and when brought home

the trunks placed in similar situations in their own houses, near their own beds. New houses, clean houses, and a few dressings at regular times attended to, with spirits of wine and camphor, will eradicate the evil, and not spoil the furniture.

MR. URBAN,

*Pimlico, May 7.*

"Neque enim ita generati à natura sumus, ut ad ludum, et jocum facti esse videamur; sed ad severitatem potius, et ad quædam studia graviora et majora."

CIC. DE OFFICIIS.

I WAS very forcibly affected by the following character or representation of a youthful suicide, given us some time ago in one of our Daily Prints: "Her person was extremely beautiful, her age 17, her figure light and delicate, and her manners truly prepossessing. She sung and understood music well, and possessed many of the customary accomplishments of females; but of real solid education, of mental improvement, of moral and Christian knowledge, she had scarce a vestige," &c.

Pray, my good Sir, does not this description of an unhappy victim to uncontrolled passions, precisely answer that of numerous young ladies one every day sees, admired, imitated, and applauded; every thing that a fond mother can desire, or a doating father wish them to be? To dress according to the newest fashion, to swim with elegance in the dance, to play on a musical instrument with taste and judgment, to sing divinely, and be agreeable in company; these, with a beautiful person, are thought to constitute the all that is to be wished for in woman. But will these alone form the *placens Uxor*, the amiable partner for life? Will they enable a female to perform the duties of an exemplary mother, and a good mistress of a family? or prepare her, or cause her to prepare her offspring, for a happier and more exalted condition of being, when all worldly perfection comes to an end? Certainly they will not. Accomplishments are no doubt, desirable; not however as the sole or principal objects of regard; but in due subordination to matters of more durable advantage, intrinsic value, and considerable importance. They of themselves will form the specious, or, for the continuance of an ordinary visit, pleasing,

pleasing, not the substantial, consistent, and useful character. Were we only to pass a transient hour with persons thus superficially educated, all might be very well ; but to spend a life with them, to entrust our dearest hopes to their direction, is quite a different consideration. In this case, other acquisitions, solid virtues, and real information, are required. I often visit in a family where there are several daughters, from eighteen to twenty-five years of age. They have good persons, good tempers, the accomplishments of the present day ; they would not utter an untruth, or do an intentional injury to any one ; but they are dissipated, know nothing of the management of a house, and appear very little acquainted with the principles of Religion. Speak to them of a play, a dance, a new novel, a party of pleasure, they are all animation ; their eyes glisten with delight. Recommend an attention to domestic concerns, or any self-denying office, their countenances fall ; they glide out of the room, and are not to be found. On a Sunday morning, the weather is generally too hot, or too cold, or too wet, or the preacher too unentertaining or uninteresting for them to attend divine worship. In short, they expect an immediate qualification in all they do, or they are not to be persuaded to adventure on any thing. A friend once asked me, to tell him of a school in which young women were well brought up. I answered, every village about London abounds with Ladies boarding-schools. I know that very well, replied he ; you do not understand my question. I do not enquire after a school in which my daughter will be made a fine Miss ; but an useful woman. Then, upon my word, said I, I do not know of any such place. Whilst all diligence is used to adorn or accomplish females, no endeavours employed to form their manners, inform their minds, or season their hearts with pious sentiments, can we wonder at the frivolity of the sex, at the numerous and alarming deviations which are made from the paths of honour, rectitude, and virtue ? May not each serious parent with Rebecca pathetically exclaim, I am weary of my life because of the daughters of Heth : “ If Jacob take a wife of the daughters of Heth, such

as these which are of the daughters of the land, what good shall my life do me ? ” ONE OF THE OLD SCHOOL.

Mr. URBAN, *Canterbury, March 10.*  
**H**ISTORICAL and approved descriptions of the city of Canterbury and county of Kent are already in the hands of the publick. I have no qualifications for the Historian of a City ; and though my walks about the country are pretty extensive, my observations do not properly come under that class ; they are more of the contemplative turn, and often very personal ; but in this respect, I trust the remarks of a Pensive Rambler, though they may fail of being interesting, will not be found injurious or offensive to any human being, as I shall never select unfavourable characters, except I am compelled to it by any serious injury received. At present, I will, with your permission, present to your Readers the reflections arising from a *Winter Walk*.

Whenever I happen to reside in or near a populous town or city, which in the course of life I have seldom had occasion to do for more than a few months, and those I have always considered as a sort of suspension of existence, being a temporary deprivation of what to me are essentials to i.e. true enjoyment, which the country alone can afford me ; I am induced to take every opportunity in my power of rambling into the adjacent villages ; and so congenial are those rural scenes to my disposition, that I have almost an equal delight in them through every season of the year ; even in the depth of winter they are never to me dreary, or depressive of my spirits. Indeed I know not any thing more exhilarating than such a Ramble in a clear frosty day ; and it is particularly so at the commencement of the Christmas vacations.

“ When the theme of *dulce domum*  
 Is the joyous school-boy’s song ;

\* \* \* \* \*

When o’er hills and valleys posting,  
 Spangled by the glittering frost,  
 Ev’ry passing scene delights them,  
 Ev’ry traveller they accost.”

Nothing can more forcibly recall to the mind of a man advanced in years the enchanting pleasures of a period so profusely blest as that of *early youth*.



*youth.* It is in effect almost a renovation of those which he once experienced in his own person, and still more perhaps (at least with me it is so) in the persons of his children : and though it should sometimes excite a tear of tenderness, or a sigh of regret, to think how soon the transient morning of our life is fled, or has been succeeded by the cares and inquietudes of later years ; there can be nothing more soothing to those cares and inquietudes, unless they are of a nature that peculiarly distress the mind, or deeply wound the heart, than the pensive tranquillity to which such reflections lead ; and the consoling prospect of a happier state of being, with which, in every case but that of conscious and continued guilt, they may and ought to terminate.

But these are not precisely the impressions I received from a Ramble of this sort on Sunday, Feb. 18 ; and though it is a day which it is not allowable to pass in mere amusements, I consider those to which I am principally inclined, to be by no means excluded. The morning being of the description I have already mentioned, a clear frost, I set out in pursuit of that gratification, in which, as it is closely connected with the duties of the day, and admits of their performance, I frequently indulge myself, the enjoyment of a *Rural Sabbath*.

About three miles from the city, I came to a pleasant village \*, at a very little distance from the high road, and entered a large venerable Church, which in its interior I expected to find of a suitable appearance ; but in this I was in some degree, though not wholly disappointed ; for though there is a handsome altar-piece, some respectable monuments, and stained windows ; the pews being painted *white* were very inconsistent with the style of such an edifice. In a little country-church, with a pigeon-house steeple for the bell, this might do, as being suitable to the neatness and simplicity of the building ; but here the venerable tower, the spacious chancel, the stately monuments and stained glass, most certainly required that the seats should be painted (if at all) in imitation of old wainscoat oak, or else of the cedar colour of the altar-piece, which are the only proper colours for

altars or pews. No light colours should be used in a Gothic or antique building. Unquestionably there are many intermediate degrees between the proper decorations of that magnificent and sacred Structure which graces the Metropolis of this county\*, and those of the most respectable parish churches around it ; there are appropriate characteristics which taste and judgment require to each ; and which it is very desirable should be observed. But this is a subject comparatively of little moment to that which I have next to introduce ; viz. the solemn and impressive manner in which Divine Service should ever be performed by the officiating Minister ; and of this, though I am far from thinking other instances either few or unworthy of equal notice, I have never met with one which I conceive more justly entitled to the warmest commendation of every man sincerely interested in the cause of Public Worship.

In the person I allude to †, I understand, are united the possession of rank and fortune sufficient to exclude from a common mind the idea of deriving any credit or consequence from the performance of the Clerical office ; but that by him it is performed in the most able and exemplary manner, I learn, is universally acknowledged ; and in respect to one of its most important duties, *the public Service of the Church*, I am myself a witness, that without the least apparent aim at being a popular preacher, he must indisputably be so ; and, without any apparent enthusiasm beyond the fervency of pure and rational devotion, he gives to the most sublime and comprehensive Liturgy, which any age or nation has established since the world was created, its full effect.

I shall scarcely be charged with adulation, or any possible motives to it, when I affirm, that the man whom I have here represented as combining the advantages and influence of birth and fortune, with the superior distinction attached to his holy order when thus worthily conferred, is a person whom I never saw before, nor probably ever shall again, except upon a similar occasion.

\* Kent.

† The Rev. Sir John Fagg, bart. .

\* Chartham, near Canterbury.

It will now perhaps be expected that I should say something of the Sermon. This I shall do in very diffident and guarded terms; with that consciousness which laymen must be under in judging of discourses from the pulpit. Yet we continually hear free and positive opinions pronounced by persons who are very incompetent upon every Sermon that is preached. In support of this it may with some truth be alleged, that though they have never made Theology their study as a science, nor even know, perhaps, the meaning of the word; they know what pleases, interests, or edifies their minds, or has made that impression upon them which is, or ought to be, the primary object of a Sermon; *viz.* the correction, regulation, and improvement of their religious and moral conduct; but their remarks are usually directed to the point of composition, and it is much to be apprehended have in general very little reference to such an effect. I am not sufficiently conversant in quotations from Scripture to say, in what chapter of the sacred volume the words of the text are to be found, but they were these; "A double-minded man is unstable in all his ways:" and in the most correct and perspicuous style of exposition and application, the character was justly and minutely portrayed in all its defective principles and conduct, opposed to that which is formed on the invariable system prescribed to every Christian, illustrating the advantages, and enforcing the duties of a firm and steady perseverance therein.

Here, closing my remarks upon the Sermon, I will take up the consideration of the character of an unsteady or inconsistent person, in some other points of view.

It is said of Swift and Steele, and I believe others of distinguished genius, wit, and learning, that on quitting the company of men of that description, and of their own rank in life, they would go for the relaxation of their great mental powers, and associate with the lowest of the people in common ale-houses. This, it is presumed, they did, not only for the purpose of unbending or relieving the mind, but also sometimes from political motives, and at others for the investigation of characters in those classes of society which they meant to

introduce into their writings; but it is evident they could not do it without contracting some stain upon their own. To this may be in part attributed the degrading portraits of human nature which the former took such pleasure in delineating, and the prevailing irregularities and profligacy of life, which the latter unhappily fell into, though armed with the protection of the most enlightened mind, and even with the principles of a *Christian Hero* so perfectly impressed upon it, and so accurately described by his own pen as to want nothing but a due effect upon his conduct.

Here the character of Addison, who was one of their associates, and at least their equal as an author, but who never had recourse to so dangerous an expedient to acquire information, stands eminent, not only as an admired writer in almost every class of composition, but for that steady, correct, unblemished, and exalted character, the true *Christian Hero*, which Steele exhibited in theory, and he in practice, through a life adorned with private virtues and public distinction, and closing in that peace which can never be experienced but by those who steadily pursue, or finally adhere to, every Christian duty.

In having mentioned above the lower classes of society, I certainly do not mean to cast any contemptuous, illiberal, or uncharitable censure upon those numerous and valuable members of the community. I am myself in the order of Providence but little raised above them, and very far inferior to many whom I know amongst them, in point of real merit and just estimation. I have ever been their advocate and friend on all occasions in which, either professionally or otherwise, I have had it in my power to protect, assist, or support them; and often their associate, I trust, upon much better motives than those which have actuated the persons I have specified, yet have I not escaped without a stain; the imputation of departing from my proper sphere to treat with unreserved and friendly familiarity those whom Providence has placed a station below me, whilst I assume a deportment towards my superiors which some of them are unwilling to allow. This imputation as a charge, though not as a censure, I admit to

be strictly true; and even more, that in many instances I decidedly prefer the society of the former; and though I have not arrived at my present time of life without having been honoured with some few respectable friendships in the estimation of the world and also in my own, I have never acquired a *ty* that have afforded me equal pleasure and satisfaction to the attachment or good-will of my inferiors, amongst whom I have in general found more cordial sincerity than I ever met with in the polished circles of a drawing-room, though I am not wholly unacquainted with those in a rank of life to which I have no pretensions, or wish to aspire. Still I would not be understood to recommend keeping *low company*, or an indiscriminate association of all ranks of people upon a footing of equality; of the absurdity and pernicious consequence of this levelling principle, when refused to practice, the world has recently had enough, and it is pretty well exploded. Nor shall I enter into a discussion of the question whether the pursuit of *low company* or high has the worse effect upon the morals, or the circumstances of private individuals. In point of reputation, the judgment of the world is decidedly against the former; but I think unjustly, at least to the extent it is carried; and yet some of the fashionable habits of life, amongst persons of rank and fortune, most evidently favour this inverted ambition; for a Nobleman of the present day is never better pleased than to be taken for a jockey or a groom; and I actually knew an instance of one who is the son of a Nobleman, being offered half a guinea at his own stable-door, by a gentleman lately come into the neighbourhood, to let him know overnight whenever his master went out with the hounds. This mistake was merely owing to the deception, or disguise, as some would call it, of a sort of stable-jacket, or shooting-dress, with a coloured silk handkerchief round the neck, which gentlemen very frequently wear; and a suitable dress it is to their common occupations and amusements in the country. It by no means follows that they do in any material points of social or moral conduct depart from the principles or character of a gentleman; and even though their present habits or cus-

toms either in town or country may lead them into a more familiar deportment towards their inferiors than is altogether consistent with that immense distance which persons of rank or fortune, notwithstanding, most commonly conceive there is between them, and which in some respects ought to be observed, to maintain the due subordination of society,—I do not apprehend there is much danger of destroying such subordination by the affability of the one, or the freedom of the other; but that both may be so regulated as not to exceed on either side the proper influence of a liberal and benivoleat disposition, and a grateful and cordial attachment; which is infinitely preferable to the effect of imperious commands, or abject obedience, and cannot fail to be productive of that mutual intercourse of kindness and of benefits, which the highest authority instructs us we were created to promote and establish here, to prepare us for being admitted hereafter to another order of existence; in which all the distinctions of our different stations in this world shall be abolished, and those alone which are essentially connected with the declared and final consequence of virtue and of vice, shall remain, and be unalterably determined for ever.

Yours, &c.

W. B.

P. S. Whatever portion of literary credit the author of the foregoing remarks may have to boast, he derives in a great measure from having been allowed by the learned and ingenious Editor of this publication to make it the Repository for so many years of all his little compositions; which he has some thoughts of collecting into a volume or two, and giving them the title of *The Pensive Rambler*; that being unquestionably most suitable to their usual turn. Whether he pursues this intention or not, he begs leave to make his sincere acknowledgments to Mr. Urban for the gratification thus afforded to his ambition and his feelings, and his apology to the public for having presumed to come before it with qualifications which he is sensible are very inadequate to obtain the approbation he aspires to. W. B.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF HORACE.

BOOK I. SATIRE V.

**L**UCILIUS, in the Third Book of his Satires, describes a journey which

which he took from Rome to Capua, and that is reported to have served as a model to Horace in this whimsical diary of his migration from Rome to Brundisium.

How closely our Bard has imitated his predecessor, and how far he has, in all probability, surpassed him, may in some measure be gathered from the few fragments which Janus Doussa has gleaned from various quarters of the Lucilian performance, though insufficient for a critical comparison: it is, however, beyond all doubt, that this Horatian journal has served as a model to the famous Tour to Stockholm, by M. Huet, Bishop of Avranches, in 1652\*, to the *Voyage de Bachaumont et La Chapelle*, the journey to Ireland by Moses Mendes to John Ellis, in 1744, and, therefore, in some sense, to all the more recent poetical and humorous accounts of little excursions, which owe their origin to them.

Horace performed the greater part of this journey in the train of Mæcenas; and, from the various circumstances of it, it is apparent that he did not travel at his own expence, but merely as *comes* (companion) of that favourite and confident of the young Cæsar.

That these *comites* of the great consisted partly of a sort of humble friends and table-acquaintance, who accompanied a man of high quality, particularly in his journeys on affairs of government, either for forming a more considerable retinue, or for his entertainment, has been elsewhere more expressly stated†. Mæcenas, who owes it solely to his partiality for poets and men of genius, that his name has been now for upwards of eighteen centuries in common acceptance as a title of honour, was fond of having the best wits about him on such occasions; and accordingly we find that, besides our Poet and Heliodorus, a learned Greek, his friends Virgil, Plotius, and Varius, were also of the party. Perhaps it was a happy conceit of Mæcenas himself that Horace should preserve the memorial of the petty adventures of the journey by a lively and humorous journal; or if that idea first occurred to our

Author sometime afterwards, and without the suggestion of another, it is evident from the style throughout that it was not so much compiled for the publick as for the amusement of the chosen few, and the only travelling party of the kind that had ever been collected together.

That those Critics are greatly mistaken who place this journey in the year 714, and imagine the interview between Mæcenas and Cocceius, mentioned by Horace, to be the same conference of which the peace concluded between M. Antonius and the young Cæsar at Brundisium, and the marriage of the former with Octavia, the sister of the latter, were the result—Masson‡ has placed beyond all manner of doubt. One of the strongest reasons is, that Horace at the time was absolutely not known to Mæcenas, so far from his having been already adopted among his friends and *comites*. From this, and various other circumstances, it is plainly apparent that the conference spoken of in the present journal is to be dated in the October or November of the year 717, and was the same that is noticed by Dio Cassius, in the 54th chapter of his xlviiiith book.

[*Rhetor comes Heliodorus.*] Horace is the only one who makes mention of this Heliodorus, and therefore he can have been no great man in his profession. The epithet *rhetor* proves that he made it his business to give lessons in the art of oratory. He might, probably, have belonged to the *cohors amicorum* of Mæcenas, for (as I have elsewhere observed) it was customary for the great personages at Rome, to have even Greek literati amongst their retainers. Baxter would have us to read *Græcorum lingue doctissimus*, because Cruquius and Torrentius have found in some MSS. *linguæ* instead of *longæ*; and scornfully sneers at Bentley for not deeming that lection worthy of notice. *Lingua*, he supposes in this place tantamount to *ars oratoria*, and seems to applaud himself mightily on this discovery. *Lingua*, however, is no oftener used for the art of oratory, than *pes* for the art of dancing. *Lingua* would be for ever a slip of the pen, even though all the MSS. hitherto discovered had *linguæ*. *Græ-*

\* Which the reader may see well enough translated in the Annual Register for 1771, p. 221.

† See the opening to the third Epistle of Horace, vol. LXXVI. p. 1198.

‡ *In sua Il. rat.* p. 81, & 99.

*corum longe doctissimus*, besides, does not imply, the most learned of the Greeks in general, but of the Grecian rhetors; and is, moreover, neither more nor less than a compliment, which Horace makes by the way to his fellow traveller; seeing that he must be mentioned somehow or other in this journal. For these *Græculi* were a vain, flippant, boasting, and insinuating tribe; and it was highly incumbent on such a novice, both in high life and in poetry, as Horace was, to stand well with people of their stamp, as they, in behalf of their nation, raised lofty pretensions, and looked down upon the Roman literati, and especially the poets, in about the same manner as French *littérateurs* look down upon those of other countries.

*Minus est gravis Appia tardis.*] The *via Appia*, styled the Queen of the Roman Roads, was made from Rome to Capua by its original projector Appius Claudius, (surnamed Censor, and, in his old age, the Blind,) and afterwards continued on to Brundisium. Horace recommends it to the lazy, who love short stages, probably on account of the frequent opportunities for baiting it afforded. He himself, being one of the lazy, of the common day's journey from Rome to *Forum Appii*, he made two, by putting up for the night at Aricia. *Forum Appii* was a hamlet, where the Appian way abruptly terminated in the Pomptine marshes. For the accommodation of travellers through these marshes, a canal had been dug from the aforesaid hamlet to the foot of the mountain whereon the town of Anxur stood, by which the travellers were conveyed in a sort of barge drawn by a mule. For this conveyance, doubtless on account of being less annoyed by the noxious effluvia of the marshes and the exhalations of the canal, the night was always preferred.

*Huc appelle! Trecentos inferis! ohe! jam satis est.*] This is, probably, uttered by a servant. The boatman got so much the more money the more passengers he admitted; but this occasioned great delay, and that was not quite so agreeable to the travellers.

*Feronia.*] The theology of this goddess is (as usual) a medley of incoherent traditions and contradictory expositions of the learned, who have

wasted their time in endeavouring to introduce light into the chaos of the ancient mythology of Italy. The best authenticated account is, that Feronia was a goddess, or nymph, who long before the building of the city of Rome was held in high honour both by the Latins and the Sabines, and that at the distance of three thousand paces from the town of Anxur had an ancient grove and temple, where travellers passing that way were wont to pay their devotions. Torrentius has nothing to say to the town of Feronia, which Lambinus (probably from a failure of memory not unusual with him) has transported from the foot of Mount Soracte into the country of the Sabines. Nevertheless, there appear to have been at least some inns in that place for the accommodation of travellers. Most probably the spring which rose in the grove of Feronia gave origin both to the goddess and her temple; since to the inhabitants of these marshy districts, suffering under the want of good water, a pure source of that element must have been an inestimable treasure, and highly deserving to be placed under the guardian care of a peculiar nymph.

*Milia — tria.*] Namely, Roman miles, of 1000 paces, whereof 75 go to a degree.

*Anxur.*] The name of an ancient town of the Volsci, built on a lofty mountain apparently overhanging the Pomptine marshes, and still extant in the days of Horace. In process of time, the inhabitants built at the foot of the mountain: the ancient Anxur fell to ruins, and the new city obtained the appellation Tarracina.

*Aversos soliti componere amicos.*] Mæcenas and Cocceius, ever since the reconciliation brought about by their mediation in the autumn of the year 714, between the triumvir M. Antonius and the young Cæsar, had been constantly taking great pains to keep matters in some equipoise between these two competitors for the dominion of the world. Accordingly, Horace says of them, *aversos soliti componere amicos*—from whence the Commentators might long since have understood, that the negotiation here spoken of could not be that of the year 714. Within the two or three years that had elapsed since that treaty, several difficulties had arisen

on either side. The young Cæsar was jealous of the personal advantages of Antonius, and the predilection that was shewn him on all occasions by the veteran legions of Julius Cæsar; he thought he had been overreached in the Brundisium partition; and his ambitious vanity left him no repose, so long as he beheld his right to the first station in the world rendered disputable by any man. Antonius, on the other hand, looked down upon this adopted maternal kinsman of his friend Julius Cæsar as upon an inexperienced boy, reproached himself for having no better availed himself of his superiority over him, and had from time to time a vehement desire, especially on being urged by the beautiful Cleopatra, to fall upon and rid himself at once of so troublesome, and, in his sight, so contemptible a partner in the government. With such dispositions on both sides, they were only by the interposition of their discreeter friends, and particularly by the prudent demeanour of the fair and virtuous Octavia, (who for several years had been the successful mediatrix between her husband and brother,) restrained from a violent rupture. To this may be added, the present relative posture of their affairs: inasmuch as the young Cæsar was in want of the aid and support of Antonius to repel the intrigues of Sextus Pompeius; whereas Antonius, to whom a war with the Parthians was inevitable, must previously be placed in perfect security on the part of Cæsar. It being now necessary that the good understanding between them should be as much as possible restored: Octavia, towards the close of the year 717, took measures for another interview between her husband and brother at Brundisium, where, as a proof of their re-established friendship, they concluded on a marriage of two of their children, Antyllus, a son of Anthony by Fulvia, and a daughter of Cæsar by Scribonia. But all this, says Dio Cassius, was merely a political manoeuvre, in which neither party was in earnest, and every one, as circumstances made it necessary, said what he did not think, and promised what he never intended to perform. This interview between the two triumvirs being now ready prepared by the conference of the mediators on both

sides, Mæcenas and Ciccilius, at Anxur, they together prosecuted the journey to Brundisium, the little comical adventures whereof furnished our Poet with materials for his diary.

*Nigra collyria.*] Whether this was an ointment or an eye-water, we shall leave to be ascertained by the ingenuity of M. Andrew Dacier. The word *lippus* (blear-eyed) is here used by Horace, I apprehend, much in the same way as *stultus* in the 140th line of the third Satire. Little as we should think to prove from the one, that he was a fool; so little should we seek to demonstrate from the other, that he was habitually sore-eyed. The utmost that I conclude from it is, that he (as well as other poets and no-poets) had *sometimes* a pain in his eyes, especially on being much over-heated. Probably what made them ache at present was, the fatiguing ascent of the mountain on which Anxur was situated, and the glare of the chalky cliffs, of which he takes notice.

*Great Ormond-street.*

W. T.

Mr. URBAN,

May 11.

**I**N p. 199, R. requests to know a Menstruum that will discharge water-colours, &c. Now I would beg leave to inform him, with your permission, that I possess such a secret.

I have a liquid that will clear the whole of any washed drawing or print, or partially so, as it may be wanted. It has such a powerful and surprising effect on paper, that it will instantly render an old print, however soiled and discoloured, as fair and white, or nearly so, as if just brought from the printer's hands; and all this without the smallest injury to the engraving or drawing, or to the paper.

This liquid is of some importance, from the magnitude of its utility; as are several more that I have discovered. I will, with your permission, Mr. Urban, just mention one more. I have found a substitute for that pernicious article, White Lead; much cheaper, I apprehend, and equally fit for all painting the other is used for; and, what is not of the *least* consideration, more useful without oil than with it, and more durable and unfading. The brilliancy of any colour, when used with this preparation, can never change or alter by time; which all old oil paintings are known

known to do, and often become of little value.

Now, as superior inventions and useful discoveries have commonly, with a kind of fatality, been seldom or ever rewarded; whilst frivolous ones, and even fictitious, of little or no use to mankind, have been honoured and overloaded; therefore I beg leave to add, that, being conscious of the reality and utility of mine, and that pains and industry ought to be rewarded, therefore, some I am determined to have, or the above shall never be divulged by me. A. B.

P. S. It may be necessary to say, that the above discoveries will bear the strictest scrutiny of scientific men; and I am willing to have them so scrutinized, if such as may be depended on. I could also mention, that the reward I wish for is of that kind, that neither R. nor any other person would be sixpence out of pocket by.

MR. URBAN, *Charlton, Kent, May 17.*

**I**N a Latin Bible, purchased at the Sale of the late Mr. Gough's books, and printed at Venice, May 8, 1498, at the end of the Apocalypse of St. John, I find six lines; for the seeming inattention to the metrical quantity of which, I shall feel obliged to any of your Correspondents who will account; an inattention which becomes the more remarkable, from the boast contained in the fourth line. The Lines are as follow:

"Fot'ibus ex Grecis Hebreo quoque libilis,  
Emendata satis et decorata simul.  
Biblia sum p'seus supos ego (tostor et astra  
Est impressa nec in orbe mihi similis;  
Singula queque loca cu' co'cordantib'  
exta't;

Orthographia simul que b'n p'ssa manet."

A CONSTANT READER.

*Extract from the Sierra Leone Gazette, March 3, 1810.*

"SIR,

**P**ERMIT me to lay before you some information respecting Mr. Mungo Park, which I was favoured with from an intelligent Mahomedan, whom I met at Gorce, and who acted as guide to Mr. Park, from the time of his landing on the Continent of Africa, till his embarkation on the Niger.—He states, that the King of Sego had shewn much favour to Mr. Park, and that the report of his being assassinated there

was untrue; he had passed on far along the Niger without any molestation whatever from the natives; his only fears were from the Moors. My informant could not recollect the date of his embarkation on the Niger, but thinks it must be a little more than three years ago. Mr. Park had taken four months provisions for himself, and two of his followers, in order to carry him to the Eastward; and it was said, he meant to go as far as the Red Sea.

"Some travellers, who had fallen in with this guide, informed him, that, about two or three months subsequent to Mr. Park's embarkation, he had been severely scorched in the breast, by the bursting of his gun, while firing at some birds; that he had passed Tombuctoo in the night by water, and was pursuing a path to the left of the Moors; by which means he had so far escaped them."

MR. URBAN, *May 1.*

**I**LIVE in the country, where occasionally misfortune calls upon us to lend immediate help; and until a medical person can arrive, it is of great consequence, that the means should be proper to which we resort.

In the Philosophical Transactions, we read of a viper-catcher, who would suffer himself to be bitten under a reliance upon his own remedy being a certain cure. He did this for money; and at last, for a still larger sum, he delayed his mode of relief until life became seriously in danger. The antidote was salad-oil rubbed on the wound and limb of the part affected, and some spoonfuls swallowed, when the bite had been long inflicted.

Two days ago came to my door a young man with his arm in a sling, contracted after various sores. He had been discharged as incurable from a County-infirmity, and was then travelling towards London for more assistance. Lord G. of a neighbouring village, had humanely furnished him with a letter of admission to the Middlesex Hospital. This he produced.

The account of the poor fellow's disasters is, I trust, without a parallel. Being a mat-maker by trade, he was last summer cutting rushes in an inland county; a viper, from amongst a parcel just before cut and gathered under his arm, bit that hand in the sinews of the palm. The reptile bit eagerly,

eagerly, coiling its body round the wrist, and was difficultly dragged away by the right hand's whole force. He went soon after to a surgeon, who cut out the wounded part; then being admitted into the Infirmary, the venom flew up his arm (such were his words) leaving him in the condition I have stated.

My inquiries about any use of oil outwardly or inwardly, were answered in the negative. Some one of your Correspondents may in kindness set me right, being now quite unsettled what to do immediately for such an accident. Am I to forget the particulars of the viper-catcher, and his sweet oil? or, is all that matter, so well authenticated, been only forgotten by the surgeon employed? P.

Mr. URBAN, *Mainsforth, May 21.*

I MUST request your inserion of the following additional subscriptions; which, as they have been received since Sir Thomas Conyers's decease, will be applied to the service of his descendants.

	£.	s.	d.
Sir Henry Etherington, bart.	10	0	0
Thomas Harrison, esq. Stub-house, co. Durham.....	15	0	0
Thomas Wilkinson, esq. Oswald House, Durham....	1	0	0
Sir Joseph Andrews, bart.	2	2	0
Sir Montagu Cholmley, bart.	5	0	0

£100. 5s. have been subscribed; and the following sums have been expended: Clothes and linen, £15.; Debts discharged, £5. 4s. 10d.; Lodging, and a gratuity for trouble, £8. 8s.; Medical Attendance, £4. 13s. 6d.; Funeral expences, £19. 19s. 6d. Some trifling articles have not been brought into the account; £47. remains, for the service of the family, when the whole of the subscriptions shall have been received.

My promise relative to the extinct

Baronetage shall be fulfilled in a future Number.

Yours, &c. ROBERT SURTEES.

Mr. URBAN, *81, Strand, May 19.*

I N your last volume, p. 926, I solicited information respecting the house at Hoddesdon, called by Walton "The Thatched House." I have been since favoured with the following communication: "I have had a peep at the Court Rolls, from the year 1714 to the present time; the Cottage is there described as a messuage or tenement, orchard, and appurtenances, called or known by the name of Whitelands. It is now a thatched cottage (heretofore called the Buffalo's Head), in the occupation of William Prior; but it has never been described on the Court Rolls otherwise than as above. The Thatched House appears to me to have been accidentally so designated by its Towns visitors; and thence, for greater clearness and legal precision, it might have been introduced in subsequent writings, when possibly the place was better known by the new, than by the old name. I judge this must have been the case, because Mr. ——— assured me, that it was in the writings lately conveyed called *The Thatched House*, or Cottage; and, as there is not a vestige of any other in the neighbourhood, it is probable to have been the one in question."

But yet, I conceive, that I have not arrived at such entire satisfaction as the nature of the case admits; and I sincerely hope, that some well-informed Brother of the Angle, who resides on the spot, will take the trouble to ascertain the point more clearly; so that I may be able with propriety to present an engraving of it to the publick as the "Thatched House," spoken of in Walton's Complete Angler. SAMUEL BAGSTER.

#### LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

\* \* \* *Communications for this ARTICLE (of Books preparing for the Publick, not of Books already published) will always be thankfully received.*

*Oxford, May 2.* In full Convocation, the Degree of Doctor of Civil Law, by diploma, was this day conferred on the PRINCE OF WALES.

*Cambridge, May 18.* The Norrisian Prize is this year adjudged to HENRY JEREMY, B. A. of Trinity

college, for his "Essay on the Connection of Religion and Learning."

The Hundred of Guthlaxton (the Sixth Portion of the History of Leicestershire), of which nearly all the copies were unfortunately destroyed, is nearly reprinted, and may be expected in



• in July. The Hundred of Sparkenhoe, which will complete the Work, is also in great forwardness.

Two volumes of Essays, and other Occasional Compositions, by Archdeacon NARES, will soon be published.

Meditations for the Aged; by Mr. BREWSTER, Author of the Meditations of a Recluse, will shortly appear.

The History of the National Debt, in one volume octavo, a posthumous Work of the late Mr. J. J. GAZLIER, so well known to the generality of our Readers by his various writings on different branches of Political Economy, will be published next month.

A New Edition of Bishop EARLE'S "Microcosmography; or a Piece of the World discovered; in Essays and Characters," is, we understand, now in the press. This curious and entertaining volume was originally printed in 1628, and contains a variety of allusions, illustrative of the manners of our ancestors at that period. To the re-impression, about to be published, will be added an Appendix.

A THIRD EDITION of Captain RUMWORTH'S very entertaining "Ramble to the Lakes" is nearly ready for publication.

An improved Edition of Holmes's Latin Grammar, as edited by our deceased Correspondent Dr. HARWOOD, will be ready for delivery in a few days. This useful Work, which has long been out of print, and become very scarce, is peculiarly adapted for the service of private seminaries, for young gentlemen who wish to instruct themselves in, or recover their former knowledge of the Latin.

Speedily will be published, A clear and full Refutation of all Mr. Malthus's Principles; proving, from infallible Documents, a Decrease of Population, and shewing that the alarming High Price of Grain, for these last 10 years, has not been owing to a deficiency, but to the artful policy and address of the Landowners; and if this baneful system is persevered in, it must ultimately ruin the Population and Commerce of the Country.

Speedily will be published, in one volume 12mo. The History of Lincoln; with an Appendix, containing a List of the Members returned to serve in Parliament; as also of the Mayors and Sheriffs of the City.

Mr. MOLINEUX of Macclesfield, Author of an Introduction to Byron's

Short-hand; the Stenographical Copy-book; and various other Publications of well-known merit, is now engaged in selecting and arranging the materials for a new Work, to be intitled, "A Select Orthographical Vocabulary;" containing, under an alphabetical arrangement, such words as have been frequently mis-spelt by various Writers; those words, of which the Orthography is either uncertain or questionable; and such words also as are not of very common application, and withal somewhat difficult to spell correctly. The Work will likewise include all those words (a very numerous class) which are not inserted in the latest editions of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary.

Mr. TOY has in the press, an interesting Work on Scripture Geography; containing a description of the most distinguished Countries and Places noticed in Holy Scripture; with a brief Account of the most remarkable Historical Events connected with the subject; intended to facilitate the study of the Sacred Writings.

Under the patronage of the Very Reverend the Dean of Westminster, Two highly-finished Engravings of the Interior of Henry the Seventh's Chapel; combining precision of perspective representation with that species of effect, most characteristic of this celebrated and interesting specimen of the Florid Gothic; and on a scale sufficiently large to admit of much detailed Architectural information; from original Drawings by JOHN MORTON, jun. are nearly ready for publication.

Proposals are issued by Boydell and Co. Mr. Wilkie, and Mr. Burnet, for publishing by subscription, an Engraving from the celebrated Picture of the Blind Fiddler, painted by Mr. WILKIE, to be engraved in the line manner by Mr. BURNET.

The Society of Arts have voted their Silver Medal and Fifteen Guineas to Mr ROBERT BAUM of Llanyrnech, in Shropshire, for a nine-sheet Map of that County. It is from an actual survey by Mr. JOHN FURNIVAL, begun in 1803, and appears to be accurately executed.

The British Institution has awarded the Premium of 100 Guineas to Mr. B. R. HAYDON, son of Mr. Haydon, bookseller, of Plymouth, for the best Historical Picture of the year. The subject was, "The Death of Dentatus."

59. *A Collection of Portraits, sketched from the Life since the Year 1793. By George Dance, Esq. R. A. and engraved in Imitation of the Original Drawings, by William Daniel, A. R. A. Longman and Co. Large Folio*

WE had with satisfaction these faithful resemblances of eminent persons, with some of whom, now numbered with their fathers, we have enjoyed both social and literary intercourse. And we rejoice to see that what is now before us is called the *First Volume*, as it implies, though no others are promised, that more may be hoped for.

The XXXVI Portraits now presented to the publick are, those of Horace Wapole, Earl of Orford, George Stevens, F. R. S. and F. A. S. Major James Rennell, F. R. S. Ep. Dickson, Down and Connor, James Boswell, John Moore, M. D. Earl of Dartmouth, Sir John Anstruther, Bart. Tiberius Cavallo, F. R. S. Bennet Langton, LL. D. John Flaxman, R. A. Sir William Chambers, R. A. Archbishop Agar, Dublin, Alan Lord Gardner, Earl of Lucan, Sir William Scott, Knight, Sir Giles Rooke, Knight, General Paoli, Joah Bates, Alexander Dalrymple, F. R. S. James Northcote, R. A. Thomas King, William Shield, James Barry, Joseph Haydn, Benjamin West, R. A. Robert Smirke, jun. A. R. A. John Bacon, R. A. Thomas Banks, R. A. William Seward, F. R. S. and A. S. S. Major-general Picton, Granville Sharp, Thomas Hearne, Rev. Richard Hole, Caleb Whitefoord, Paul Sandby, R. A.

The eminence which Mr. Dance has long and deservedly attained in his professional hue, will not be tarnished by this additional proof of an attachment to a Sister Art; in which, as in his Architectural Pursuits, if he has any fault, it is an excess of

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diffidence. But the venerable and respectable Academician shall speak for himself, in a neat address to his friend Sir George Beaumont;

"Dear Sir George,

"Rousseau has entitled his Musical Compositions '*Les Consolations des Misérables de ma Vie*.' I also can say, with much truth of this work, that it has proved to me a great relaxation from the severe studies and more laborious employment of my professional life. I entertain a hope that this collection may not be uninteresting to those who respect a person's intellect, or observe with admiration how surprisingly Nature has diversified the human countenance, for its purpose is, to record faithful resemblances of distinguished characters now living, of many who have passed off the stage of life with the admiration of mankind during the last 15 years, and of a great variety of individuals selected from all classes of the inhabitants of the British Islands. How far I have succeeded in this attempt, the irrevocable sentence of the publick will decide. It is with great pride that I make use of your permission to dedicate this work to you: may it continue, at least, to be a lasting memorial of the respect and grateful attachment with which I shall never cease to remain, dear Sir George, your much obliged, and faithful humble servant,

GEORGE DANCE.

London, Nov. 1, 1804."

The Portraits are all excellently and uniformly engraved, *con amore*, by a Brother Academician, and each of them is accompanied by a neat Biographical Memoir, brief, but satisfactory. For examples, we shall take one of a deceased gentleman, the other of a worthy Friend who was living when the Portrait was published, but has since been too slightly recorded in our last volume, p. 1239.

"BENNET LANGTON, LL. D.

"Born at Fenton near Spilbury, Lincolnshire in 1736. He was first educated under his father's eye at home, from whence he was removed to Trinity College, Oxford. In his studious pursuit of learning, he became deeply skilled in the Greek language.

"He was the intimate and beloved friend of Dr Johnson. In 1758 he succeeded that eminent man in the Professorship of Ancient Literature, in the Royal Academy. In 1764 he was chosen a member of the Literary Club, which consisted of the most brilliant men of the age, and he was the last survivor of the original members.

"In

"In 1770 he married Mary, widow of the Earl of Rothes, by whom he had four sons and five daughters.

"He died at Southampton, December 18, 1801."

"TIBERIUS CAVALLLO, F.R.S.

"Was born in the city of Naples on the 30th of March, 1749.

"His father, who was an eminent physician, died when Tiberius was scarcely eleven years of age. His relations continued to give him a liberal education: they intended him for a commercial life, and for that purpose sent him to England. He arrived in London in September 1771, and has ever since remained in this country. His inclination not being directed towards commercial affairs, he pursued his scientific studies, the rudiments of which he had received at the University of Naples. In March 1799, he was elected Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Naples; and in December of the same year he was elected Home Member of the Royal Society of London.

"He has highly distinguished himself by the following works, all written in the English language, and printed in London:

"A Treatise on Electricity, published in 1777, the fourth edition in 1795: Mineralogical Tables, 1786. An Essay on Medical Electricity, 1780, the second edition in 1781. A Treatise on Magnetism, 1787, the third edition 1800. A Treatise on Air, and other permanently elastic Fluids, 1781. The History and Practice of Afrostation, 1785. An Essay on the Medicinal Properties of Factitious Airs, 1798. The Elements of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, 1803. Also several Papers in the Philosophical Transactions, &c.

60. *An Address from a Clergyman to his Parishioners.* By R. Valpy, D.D. F.A.S. *Rector of Stradishall, Suffolk.* 8vo. pp. 158. J. Richardson.

AS a profound Scholar, and a very excellent Instructor of Youth, the name of Dr. Valpy has long been familiar to the publick. We now see him to advantage in the character of an affectionate Pastor of a country flock; whose best and dearest interests he evidently has near his heart.

"My dear Friends, When I lately addressed you on the *twentieth anniversary* of my connexion with you, it seemed to be your wish that I should send you in print a short abstract of the exhortations which I had given you for the direction of your faith and practice. My absence from you during the greatest part of the year was a strong reason to induce me to form this engagement. I lament the necessity of that absence; and, though my

place is ably supplied, I shall receive great comfort from the consideration that this Address will give me, at least, an imaginary presence among you. Could I presume that the following sheets will be found of sufficient importance to deserve your continued regard, I should feel, in the decline of life, at the approach of that period which time is rapidly bringing to my labours, a most soothing reflection, that you will not forget me; but that, when you no longer listen to me from the pulpit, you will hear me from the grave. I humbly trust, and earnestly request, that you will read these exhortations with a seriousness and attention, equal to the sincerity and affection with which they are written. If they can, by the blessing of God, turn one sinner from the error of his ways; if they can strengthen the faith, or remove the doubts, of any of you, my intention will be fulfilled, and I shall receive the inexpressible gratification, that my labour *has not been in vain in the Lord*. The plan which I shall adopt in this Address, is that which I have followed in my Discourses to you. I shall endeavour to remind you of the proofs and the reasons of your religious profession, in order to confirm your FAITH; and to give you some directions for your CONDUCT in life, as Christians and as social beings. It is my wish to lay before you, in as plain and useful a manner as I can, what you are to BELIEVE, and what you are to DO, in order to attain Eternal Life. If I presume to claim your attention and your confidence, it is because I hope to rest my arguments and exhortations on the SCRIPTURES."

The contents of this little Volume are indeed of the utmost importance; and they are discussed with the united excellences of logical perspicuity and deep erudition. Thus, in treating of God, we are told,

"That something must always have existed, is a truth capable of demonstration, and universally acknowledged. If any thing exists, there must be something eternal, for nothing is produced from nothing. There may be difficulties in conceiving that something has existed from eternity; but the idea of a time when nothing existed, is not only an absurdity, but an impossibility. If something has existed from eternity, either some great Creative Being must always have existed, or many beings must have produced one another without any primary cause. This latter supposition involves a contradiction; for nothing can be produced without a cause. It therefore follows, that an independent, uncreated Being must have necessarily existed from all eternity. This Eternal Power, extending His influence over the Universe,

Universe, cannot, indeed, be submitted to us in a distinct, visible form; but we have proofs of his existence, to which reason and common sense must yield an immediate assent. If the sun were hidden from our sight by the clouds that surround the atmosphere, we could not doubt his existence when we felt the effects of his heat and of his light, though we could not clearly ascertain his nature: thus, though God is personally veiled from our eyes, we must acknowledge his being by the effect of his works and of his attributes. If we see the hand of a watch pointing to the hour of the day, and running its course with exactness and precision, we must conclude that an intelligent being has contrived the springs that regulate the hand. Thus, when we see the sun, the moon, and other heavenly bodies, performing their revolutions in stated periods, producing the regular changes of seasons, and giving life and harmony to the material world, we cannot doubt that they were created by a Great Cause, by a Supreme Intelligence, by an Almighty Power. It is just as easy to suppose that various rough pieces of unshaped metal should form themselves by chance into wheels and springs, and arrange themselves by accident into a curious machinery of so much regularity, as to think it possible that the wonderful order, method, and harmony, which we observe in the luminaries of heaven, the periodical returns of days, months, and years, could have been produced without contrivance or design. It is not less absurd to believe that the world could have been formed by chance, without the power of a Supreme Being, than to conceive it possible, that quarries of stone, beds of clay, and forests of wood, should, without the workmanship of art, shape themselves into regular stone, bricks, and timber, and form a useful and elegant building;—that wood, iron, and flax should, by accident, arrange themselves into planks, bolts, and sails, and put themselves in motion in the sea in the form of ships;—that rough pieces of metal should mix themselves with other bodies, and make a complete set of types, which, combined by their own power, should present us with such a work as Milton's *Paradise Lost*;—or, lastly, that the fabric of our bodies, in which we are so *fearfully and wonderfully made*, should have been originally framed, endued with life and motion, with organs and senses, and with the faculty of producing similar beings, without the exercise of infinite power, skill, and judgment. You, before whom the book of Nature is daily laid open; you, who cannot walk over your fields without being struck with awe and admiration at the wonders of the vegetable world; you, who witness the vivifying

sun and the genial rain, which enrich the earth with every thing that can supply your wants, and furnish the conveniences and luxuries of life; you will easily acknowledge the clearest proofs of infinite wisdom, and the most striking traces of almighty power; you will readily join in the declaration of the Apostle, that *the invisible things of God, from the creation of the world, are clearly seen, being understood by the things that are made, even his Eternal Power and Godhead.*"

Of the Son of God, we are told,

"In the mind of a fair and candid reader of the Scriptures, no doubt can exist of the divinity of the Son. In the beginning, says St. John, *was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God.* What this Word was, clearly appears in the following passage: *And the Word was made flesh, and dwelt among us; and we beheld His glory, the glory as of the only begotten of the Father.* God must be eternal. The Son is the Everlasting. He was in the beginning with God. He is, and was, and is to come.—God must be unchangeable. *Jesus Christ is the same yesterday, to-day, and for ever.*—God must be omniscient. *The Son knows all Men: He knows all things.*—God must be omnipresent. *Where two or three are gathered together in his name, there is the Son in the midst of them.* He is with his followers always, even unto the end of the world.—God must possess universal dominion. *The Son of Man came to the Antient of days, and there was given him dominion and glory, and a kingdom, that all people, nations, and languages, should serve Him.* His dominion is an everlasting dominion. He is called the *King of Kings, and Lord of Lords.*—God must be almighty. The Son is called the *Mighty God, the Almighty.* All power is given unto him in heaven and earth. *Without Him was not any thing made that was made.* Even while He was on earth, in the image of man, all nature obeyed him. He subdued the elements. He healed the sick, and raised the dead. His miracles, performed by his own inherent power, are indubitable proofs of his divinity."

And of the HOLY GHOST:

"The Holy Ghost is very and eternal God.' He who assents to the Divinity of the Son, will not doubt the truth of this article, respecting the Divinity of the Holy Ghost, sometimes called the Holy Spirit, and the Spirit of God. If the Son exists as naturally with the Father, as the light with the sun, the Holy Ghost may be represented by the heat which necessarily exists in that great source of life, and partakes of the same nature. His particular divinity is proved by several passages,

sages. He is styled *Eternal*; He is called *another Comforter*, who *teaches all things*, who *tells things to come*, who *speaches all things*, even the *deep things of God*, *Living to the Holy Ghost*, is called by St. Peter, *lying unto God*; and the same Apostle declares, that the *Spirit raised Jesus Christ from the dead*. It is remarkable that, although the Son is said to be inferior to the Father in his human form, the Father is, on no occasion, said to be greater than the Holy Ghost."

In expounding the doctrine of THE TRINITY, after many judicious quotations and remarks, Dr. Valpy adds,

"It has been judiciously observed, that some things may be above our reason without being contrary to it, without implying a contradiction or an inconsistency. We are at present children in understanding. Children cannot comprehend the reason or the nature of many branches of knowledge, with which the development of their faculties enables them afterwards to become acquainted. Thus when our minds shall have attained their full perfection, when the mortal veil shall be taken from our eyes, when we shall be admitted to the immediate presence of God, every mystery will be revealed, every scheme will be unfolded, every dispensation will be explained, and every new discovery will display to our souls a new subject of gratitude and adoration. Our ignorance is not confined to heavenly mysteries; we cannot understand the common operations of nature. The growth of a plant is as much above our comprehension as the mysteries of religion. If our ancestors had been told that it was possible, by the improvements of chemistry, to ride on the clouds, or to draw down the lightning from heaven by the process of electricity, they could not have believed it. It is not more difficult to ascertain the Unity in Trinity, than the union of soul and body in ourselves. It is as easy to comprehend the resurrection of our bodies, as our own creation. Do not raise doubts and multiply difficulties on some subjects, and in others satisfy your minds with the grossest absurdities. Do not hesitate in acknowledging the great Creator, or presumptuously ask, *how can these things be?* and suppose it possible that the material and animated worlds were made by chance. *Do not strain at a gnat and swallow a camel.*"

With the same ability the learned Doctor proceeds to illustrate the following subjects:

Reading the Scriptures;  
The Incarnation of Jesus Christ;  
The Doctrines of Jesus Christ;  
The Resurrection;

Redemption;  
Of Justification;  
Of Faith;  
Of Works;  
Works without Faith;  
Faith without Works;  
Union of Faith and Works;  
Merit and Reward;  
Humility;  
The Influence of the Holy Spirit;  
Repentance;  
Regeneration, or New Birth;  
Conversion;  
Delay of Conversion;  
Our Endeavours;  
Predestination, Free Will;  
Of Prayer;  
Public Worship;  
Family Prayer;  
The Sacrament;  
Forgiveness of Injuries;  
Veneration to the Name of God;  
Relative Duties;  
Exhortation to Piety;  
Prospect in Life;  
Use of Time;  
Death.

In a note on the *Resurrection*, we find the following remarkable occurrence:

"Gennadius, a physician, a man of eminence in piety and charity, had in his youth some doubts of the reality of another life. He saw one night in a dream a young man of a celestial figure, who bade him follow him. The apparition led him into a magnificent city, in which his ears were charmed by melodious music, which far exceeded the most enchanting harmony that he had ever heard. To the inquiry from whence proceeded those ravishing sounds, his conductor answered, that they were the hymns of the blessed in heaven, and disappeared. Gennadius awoke, and the impression of the dream was dissipated by the transactions of the day. The following night, the same young man appeared, and asked, whether he recollected him?—The melodious songs which I heard last night, answered Gennadius, are now brought again to my memory—Did you hear them, said the apparition, dreaming or awake?—I heard them in a dream.—True, replies the young man, and our present conversation is a dream; but where is your body, while I am speaking to you?—In my chamber.—But know you not that your eyes are shut, and that you cannot see?—My eyes indeed are shut.—How then can you see? Gennadius could make no answer.—In your dream, the eyes of your body are closed and useless; but you have others, with which you see me. Thus, after death, although the eyes of your flesh are deprived of sense and motion, you will remain

remain alive, and capable of sight and of hearing by means of your spiritual part. Cease then to entertain a doubt of the great truth of another life after death! By this occurrence, Gennadius affirms that he became a sincere believer in a future state.

*St. Augustine, Letters to Eudius."*

61. *THE BOROUGH, a Poem, in Twenty-four Letters. By the Rev. George Crabbe, LL. B. 8vo. pp. 344. Hatchard.*

*Paulo Majora cunamus*, says the Bard of Nature, whose pathetic strains we have not less warmly than deservedly before commended (volume LXXVIII. p. 59.)

In dedicating a volume written in the Vale of Belvoir to the Noble Owner of that vast domain, Mr. Crabbe says,

"A grateful remembrance of benefits conferred by the noble family in which you preside, has been the great inducement for me to wish that I might be permitted to inscribe this work to your GRACE: the honours of that time were to me unexpected, they were unmerited, and they were transitory; but since I am thus allowed to make public my gratitude, I am in some degree restored to the honour of that period; I have again the happiness to find myself favoured, and my exertions stimulated, by the condescension of the DUKE of RUTLAND."

The general Reader is also thus addressed:

"Whether, if I had not been encouraged by some proofs of public favour, I should have written the Poem now before the reader, is a question which I cannot positively determine; but I will venture to assert, that I should not, in that case, have committed the work to the press; I should not have allowed my own opinion of it to have led me into farther disappointment, against the voice of judges impartial and indifferent, from whose sentence it had been fruitless to appeal: the success of a late publication, therefore, may fairly be assigned as the principal cause for the appearance of this. When the ensuing Letters were so far written that I could form an opinion of them, and when I began to conceive that they might not be unacceptable to the publick, I felt myself prompted by duty, as well as interest, to put them to the press; I considered myself bound by gratitude for the favourable treatment I had already received, to show that I was not unmindful of it; and, however this might be mixed with other motives, it operated with considerable force upon my mind, acting as a stimulus to exertions naturally tardy, and to expectations easily checked. It must nevertheless be acknowledged,

that although such favourable opinion had been formed, I was not able, with the requisite impartiality, to determine the comparative values of an unpublished manuscript, and a work sent into the world. Books, like children, when established, have doubtless our parental affection and good wishes; we rejoice to hear that they are doing well, and are received and respected in good company: but it is to manuscripts in the study, as to children in the nursery, that our care, our anxiety, and our tenderness, are principally directed: they are fondled as our endearing companions; their faults are corrected with the lenity of partial love, and their good parts are exaggerated by the strength of parental imagination; nor is it easy even for the more cool and reasonable among parents, thus circumstanced, to decide upon the comparative merits of their offspring, whether they be children of the bed or issue of the brain."

Mr. Crabbe then proceeds to unfold his plan; and to analyse, in some measure, the contents of the whole volume. His account of the *First Letter* shall serve for our *Review* of it:

"In the first letter is nothing which particularly calls for remark, except possibly the last line—giving a promise to the reader that he should both smile and sigh in the perusal of the following letters. This may appear vain, and more than an author ought to promise; but let it be considered that the character assumed is that of a friend, who gives an account of objects, persons, and events, to his correspondent, and who was therefore at liberty, without any imputation of this kind, to suppose in what manner he would be affected by such descriptions."

In the second Letter, which describes the CHURCH, its antiquity and grandeur, its columns and ailes, we were delighted with the following beautiful and scientific contrast between the stains made by Time and the mock Antiquity of the Artist:

"But, ere you enter, yon bold Tower's  
survey,  
Tall and entire, and venerably grey,  
For Time has soften'd what was harsh  
when new,  
And now the Stains are all of sober hue;  
The living Stains which Nature's hand  
alone, [Stone;  
Profuse of Life, pours forth upon the  
For ever growing; where the common  
eye  
Can but the bare and rocky bed descry:  
There Science loves to trace her tribes  
minute, [fruit;  
The juiceless foliage, and the tasteless  
There she perceives them round the sur-  
face creep, [stone keep;  
And, while they meet, their due distinc-  
Mix'd

Mix'd, but not blended; each its name retains,

And these are Nature's ever-during Stains.

"And wouldst thou, Artist! with thy tints and brush, [thy blush?

Form shades like these? Pretender, where in three short hours shall thy presuming hand [mand\*?

Th' effect of three slow centuries com- Thou mayst thy various greens and greys contrive, [alive;—

They are not Lichens, nor like aught But yet proceed, and when thy tints are lost, [frost;

Fled in the shower, or crumbled by the When all thy work is done away as clean

As if thou never spread'st thy grey and green; [is done,

Then mayst thou see how Nature's work How slowly true she lays her colours on; When her least speck upon the hardest flint

Has mark and form, and is a living tint; And so embodied with the rock, that few Can the small germ upon the substance view†.

"Seeds, to our eye invisible, will find On the rude rock the bed that fits their kind; [dwell,

There, in the rugged soil, they safely Till showers and snows the subtle atoms swell,

And spread th' enduring foliage;—then we trace

The frackled flower upon the flinty base; These all increase, till in unnotic'd years

The stoney tower as grey with age appears; With coats of vegetation, thinly spread,

Coat above coat, the living on the dead: These then dissolve to dust, and make a way [cay:

For bolder foliage, nurs'd by their de- The long-enduring ferns in time will all

Die, and depose their dust upon the wall; Where the wing'd seed may rest, till many a flower

Shew *Flora's* triumph o'er the falling tower."

The Bells are next celebrated; and then the Monumental Memorials:

"Enter'd the Church; we to a tomb proceed, [read;

Whose names and titles few attempt to

Old English letters, and those half pick'd out;

Leave us, unskilful readers, much in doubt; Our sons shall see its more degraded state;

The tomb of Grandeur hastens to its fate; That marble arch our Sexton's favourite show, [below;

With all those ruff'd and painted pairs The noble lady and the lord who rest

Supine, as courtly dame and warrior drest;

All are departed from their state sublime, Mangled and wounded in their war with Time

Colleagu'd with Mischief; here a leg is And lo! the *Baron* with but half an head;

Midway is cleft the arch; the very base Is batter'd round, and shifted from its place,

"Wonder not, mortal, at thy quick decay— [away;

See! men of Marble piecc-meal melt When whose the image we no longer read,

But Monuments themselves memorials need‡.

"With few such stately proofs of grief or pride

By Wealth erected is our Church supplied; But we have mural tablets, every size,

That Woe could wish, or Vanity devise.

"Death levels man—the wicked and the just,

The wise, the weak, lie blended in the dust; And by the honours dealt to every name,

The King of Terrors seems to level fame. —See! here lamented wives, and every wife [life;

The pride and comfort of her husband's Here, to her spouse, with every virtue grac'd,

His mournful widow has a trophy plac'd; And here 'tis doubtful if the dutious son,

Or the good father, be in praise outdone."

"Read this Burgess—on the stone appear,

How worthy he! how virtuous! and how dear!

What wailing was there when his spirit fled, [when dead,

How mourn'd his lady for her lord And tears abundant through the town } were shed;

\* "If it should be objected that centuries are not slower than hours, because the speed of Time must be uniform, I would answer, that I understand so much, and mean that they are slower in no other sense, than because they are not finished so soon."

† "This kind of vegetation, as it begins upon silicious stones, is very thin, and frequently not to be distinguished from the surface of the flint. The *Byssus Jolithus* of Linnæus (*Lepraria Jolithus* of the present system), an adhesive carmine crust on rocks and old buildings, was, even by scientific persons, taken for the substance on which it spread. A great variety of these minute vegetables are to be found in some parts of the coast, where the beach, formed of stones of various kind, is undisturbed, and exposed to every change of weather: in this situation, the different species of Lichen, in their different stages of growth, have an appearance interesting and agreeable even to those who are ignorant of, and indifferent to, the cause."

‡ "Quasdoquidem data sunt ipsis quoque fata sepulchris. *Juvenal Sat. x. 146.*"

See!

See! he was liberal, kind, religious, wise,  
And free from all disgrace and all disguise;  
His sterling worth, which words cannot  
Lives with his friends, their pride and  
their distress."

"All this of Jacob Holmes? for his the  
name, [Shame!  
He thus kind, liberal, just, religious?—  
What is the truth? old Jacob married  
thrice; [vice.  
He dealt in coals, and avarice was his  
He rul'd the Borough when his year  
came on, [gone;  
And some forget, and some are glad he's  
For never yet with shilling could he part,  
But when it left his hand, it struck his  
heart."

This leads to some excellent reflections on the humbler churchyard grave, and unaffected mourners; and to a most pathetic story of a betrothed pair in humble life, and the effects of grief on the survivor.

In the Third Letter the character of a lately-departed Vicar of the Borough is delineated. After slightly noticing some foibles, the Poet adds:

"But let applause be dealt in all we  
may, [gay;  
Our Priest was cheerful, and in season  
His frequent visits seldom fail'd to please;  
Easy himself, he sought his neighbour's  
ease;  
To a small garden with delight he came,  
And gave successive flowers a summer's  
fame;  
These he presented, with a grace his own,  
To his fair friends, and made their beauties  
known,  
Not without moral compliment; how they,  
'Like flowers were sweet, and must like  
flowers decay!'"

"Simple he was, and lov'd the simple  
truth, [youth;  
Yet had some useful cunning, from his  
A cunning never to Dishonour lent,  
And rather for defence than conquest  
meant; [rise,  
'Twas fear of power, with some desire to  
But not enough to make him enemies;  
He ever aim'd to please; and to offend  
Was ever cautious; for he sought a  
friend;  
Yet for the friendship never much would  
pay,  
Content to bow, be silent, and obey,  
And by a soothing suff'rance find his  
way."

"Fiddling and fishing were his arts; at  
times [rhymes;  
He alter'd sermons, and he aim'd at  
And his fair friends, not yet intent on  
cards,  
Of he amus'd with riddles and charades.

"Mild were his doctrines, and not one  
discourse  
But gain'd in softness what it lost in force;  
Kind his opinions; he would not receive  
An ill report, nor evil act believe;  
'If true, 'twas wrong; but blemish great  
or small [all;  
Have all mankind, yea, sinners are we

"Now rests our Vicar—they who knew  
him best, [rest;  
Proclaim his life 't have been entirely  
Free from all evils which disturb his mind,  
Whom studies vex, and controversies blind.

"The rich approv'd—of them in awe  
he stood; [good;  
The poor admir'd—they all believ'd him  
The old and serious of his habits spoke;  
The frank and youthful lov'd his pleasant  
joke;

Mamma approv'd a safe contented guest,  
And Miss a friend to back a small request;  
[damn;  
In him his flock found nothing to con-  
 Him sectaries lik'd—he never troubled  
them; [please.  
No trifles fail'd his yielding mind to  
And all his passions sunk in early ease;  
Nor one so old has left this world of sin  
More like the being that he enter'd in."

We next have the Curate's character—

—"whom all believe  
Pious and just, and for whose fate they  
grieve; [know  
All see him poor, but ev'n the vulgar  
He merits love, and their respect bestow.  
A man so learn'd," &c.—

which we have already anticipated in our last Volume, p. 380, under the Anniversary of the *Literary Fund*; and with the mention of which we shall for the present take leave of this very pleasing, though not faultless Writer—whose faults, however, are so greatly overbalanced by peculiar beauties, that it would be fastidiousness to point them out.

62. *A New Defence of the Holy Roman Church, against Heretics and Schismatics.* By the Author of "*Horæ Solitariae*." 12mo. pp. 87. Matthews and Leigh.

IT is scarcely necessary to say that this little volume is a sly irony—or that an *Enemy* has done this.

The Writer thus begins:

"When so many severe publications against the Holy Roman Church are circulating and eagerly read, and so great a spirit, particularly in Scotland, has been raised against her principles and re-establishment; it becomes every man, anxious for her welfare, to produce his strong reasons in her behalf, in order to take off the unfavourable



unfavourable impressions of her adversaries. I have, therefore, been led to wonder, why none of her faithful sons, whose abilities are equal to the task, have hitherto stood forth in her defence; when so much credit and advantage are to be gained by the victory, and when a fair apology is even become necessary. This reluctance, proceeding, perhaps, from an excess of meekness and modesty, and not, surely, from the want of zeal in the best of causes, has given the enemy too much advantage over us. We have allowed them the first blow, and the first blow has almost knocked us down. It is high time, therefore, for us to bestir ourselves, and to make up for our past backwardness by present diligence; that we may convince the peretical world of our still retaining the true spirit and activity of our Church, and of our only wanting a proper opportunity to exert them."

A considerable portion of this small tract consists of an enumeration of *Miracles*, in some instances rather too coarsely detailed. The article of *Images* forms also a considerable part of the work; and of these we shall take an article or two:

"Proceed we next to a fact recorded in the *Pratum Spirituale*, a book read before the grave Council of Nice (at which assisted above three hundred and fifty bishops, in the year 781) with great applause. There lived in a cave, at Sochas, in Palestine, a very great man, named John the Hermit, who had a most curious image of the Virgin with the child Jesus in her arms. Before this image the holy anchorite constantly kept a candle burning, in testimony of his pious veneration; and when his devotion prompted him, as it frequently did, to undertake a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, or to Mount Sinai, or to any other more distant sanctuary, he used to commit the care of his candle to the Virgin Mary, charging her not to let it go out, lest she and her Son should be left in the dark. The Virgin acquitted herself of this important trust with great fidelity; for, though the holy man was absent, sometimes two, sometimes four, and sometimes even six months, he always found his candle burning when he returned, and without the least waste or diminution. This is a most luminous miracle; and they are in the dark who presume to doubt it. But woe to the tallow-chandlers if such a miracle should be revived, and become general among us! In the same book it is also recorded, that a good woman, having dug a deep pit for water without success, was admonished in a dream to lay the image of the abbot St. Theodosius at the bottom of the well. The woman obeyed the revelation, and

the pit was immediately filled with the most excellent water. Of this miracle (says my author) the fathers thought no man could doubt, but a Mahometan or a Jew; since the person who relates it saw the well and drank of the water. This is a good hint for those who live in a dry country. To finish with this most reverend Council, Mangus, one of the bishops, rising up, begged leave to add, to the many miracles wrought by images in others, one effected upon himself, and told the Council, that he was cured of a very dangerous disease by laying an image of our Saviour upon the part affected. Here you have a cloud of witnesses, thick enough to darken the sunshine of error."

On the whole, this is no bad companion to Sir Richard Steele's "*Romish Ecclesiastical History of last Years*."

63. *Guy's School Geography, on a new and easy Plan; comprising, not only a complete General Description, but much Topographical Information, in a well-digested Order; exhibiting Three distinct Parts, and yet forming one connected Whole. Expressly adapted to every Age and Capacity, and to every Class of Learners, both in Ladies' and Gentlemen's Schools.* By Joseph Guy, Author of the "*Pocket Encyclopedia*," &c. &c. 12mo. pp. 172. Cradock and Joy.

"The Compiler of this abstract conceives that, on comparing it with other School Geographies, it will be found in no instance inferior to them, while, in many instances, it will possess a real superiority. To boast a new plan has been vainly thought by many authors a sufficient proof of excellence, a just ground for public approbation, and a fair claim for general adoption. This treatise too, has to profess novelty in the plan, for it is such as no other book on Geography exhibits; yet such as mature practical conviction dictated, and upon which some able teachers have bestowed their decided approbation. . . . That it is free from errors he does not pretend, though it has been compiled with great care; and if the general plan be approved by teachers, as applicable to the real purposes of tuition, their kind suggestions may contribute to its greater perfection."

64. *Flowers of Literature for 1668—1699; or, Characteristic Sketches of Human Nature and Modern Manners. To which are added, A general View of Literature during that Period; Portraits and Biographical Notices of Eminent, Literary, and Political Characters; with Notes, Historical, Critical, and Explanatory.* By

By Francis-William Blagden, Esq.  
Limo. pp. 418. Crosby and Co.

THE former Volumes of this Collection have not fallen within our notice; but this is the seventh, we find, of an annual series. It consists of a variety of extracts from popular publications, between Midsummer 1808, and the same period in 1809; and the selection is sufficiently interesting to form a pleasing book for light summer reading.

Prefixed are usual, but neat, Portraits of Dr. Mavor, Miss Temple, Sir R. K. Porter, Mr. Dimond, and the late Mr. Elphinstone; with biographical memoirs of each; and "An Introduction, containing" a general and rapid View of the State and Progress of British Literature, from Midsummer 1808, till the same Period in 1809."

64. *The Covent Garden Journal. Embellished with Four Views.* London: Stockdale, Pall Mall. 8vo. pp. 816.

THAT the late tumultuous O. P. dispute, which too long disgraced the metropolis of the British Empire night after night, to the imminent hazard of the maintenance of public order, and to the inexpressible terror of the quietly-disposed portion of the community—that such an occurrence should be deemed worthy of commemoration by a spirited bookseller, is to us a subject neither of surprize nor of regret. Throughout the shameful contest, indeed, our conduct has been studiously and systematically guarded. As Editors of a *Gentleman's Magazine*, we really could not condescend to soil our pages with elaborate, or even with prolix details of assaults and batteries, and imprisonments, of oaths and obscenities, of placards and perjuries, of a worse than Babel confusion of dissonant noises, screams, yells, groans, hisses, and war-whoops. Now that the hot and truly savage turmoil is well over, however, we confess ourselves not altogether so fastidious: upon the whole, we are not disinclined to admit, that a faithful record of the transaction may prove, perhaps, not merely amusing to many of the present generation, but also a source of mingled warning and instruction to remote posterity. In the latter very instructive point of view we are much

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inclined to consider Mr. Stockdale's performance; and, certainly, he has served up his *olla podrida* with considerable patience of research and assiduity of cautious compilation. *Periculosè plenum, omnes alios tractat*; but he handles it in a masterly manner; he meddles with the black pitch of blackguardism and brutality, yet is he not therewith defiled.

"The Covent Garden Journal" is a very important addition to every theatrical library. It is furnished with a vast variety of interesting and authentic documents, that merited preservation from the gloom of oblivion. We cannot but wish success to the industrious editor; at the same time, let it be clearly understood by our numerous readers, we in no way entertain the avowed prejudices of Mr. J. J. Stockdale. Our partiality, (if *partiality* so truly British an attachment can be with propriety denominated,) our partiality is honestly and unalterably devoted to the cause of order and regularity; to the known laws, to the prescribed and chartered liberties of the land; to the due exercise of magisterial authority; to the sacred conservation of all kind of property, no matter whether it be fancifully considered of a public or of a private nature; in a word, we would honour all men, we love our country, we worship God, we revere our King. In the spirit of this assertion we briefly venture to express our hopes, that some other sensible head and powerful pen may undertake a full narrative of the O. P. controversy, and may more studiously collect the arguments in favour of the Magistrates of Bow-street and of the Covent-garden Managers, than even Mr. S. seems to have endeavoured to do. *Audi alteram partem* is the fundamental principle of all fair and honourable jurisprudence: we readily admit that the present compiler is by no means wanting in the praiseworthy quality of candour; at the same time, we strongly contend that his affections are unhappily so warped by the heat of popular enthusiasm and blind zeal, that his best articles are mostly selected from one party.

The volume is beautifully printed, and adorned with four elegant engravings by Neale of THE NEW THEATRE.

A copious Appendix is subjoined

to

to the whole, containing a droll medley of "quips and cranks and wanton wiles" in prose and verse, diversified occasionally by serious, argumentative, and learned essays, touching the more prominent legal points of the dispute. We conclude our remarks with again expressing our cordial good-will towards "The Covent Garden Journal." Indeed, Mr. Stockdale is entitled to very high commendation: like Virgil, *he throws* *about a Rhæa grace*; he is, possibly, a bold and staunch O. P.; but he never demeans himself. His language is the language of a man of worth; his observations are, in general, pertinent and shrewd; his sense of decorum is most exemplary; and, in more than one passage, his sentiments do equal honour to his head and to his heart. He is a young book-seller of great promise, and has hopes of being Lord Mayor. Let us flatter ourselves then that *Learning in our line* is not yet quite extinct—*Latent scintillula fœren!*

65. *Two Memoirs upon the Catholic Question: with an Essay upon the History and Effect of the Coronation Oath; and also an Appendix.* By John-Joseph Dillon, of Lincoln's-inn, Esq. Barrister at Law; 4to. pp. 117; G. Robinson.

THESE "Memoirs," which are the result of much profound reading and mature deliberation, have at least the merit of candour. "This endeavour to illustrate the claims of the Catholics, to reconcile discordant opinions, and to indicate a means by which a settlement of political controversy upon this important subject may be accomplished, with security to the Protestant reformed religion as established by Law, is invigorated, with sentiments of personal and of hereditary respect, to the University of Oxford."

The circumstances under which the "Memoirs" were originally written are thus noticed by Mr. Dillon:

"Upon the first intelligence of the overtures made during the last autumn by Mr. Percival, with the sanction of his Majesty, to Earl Grey and Lord Grenville; having, on several occasions, taken part in the discussion of the Catholic Claims, I was induced, *ex proprio motu*, to commit to writing certain ideas peculiar to my own conception of this important subject, in the hopes of leading the dis-

cordant minds of statesmen to such a view of the question, as might possibly effect a conciliation of party differences, and contribute to the formation of a strong and efficient Administration,—which combining the confidence of the Sovereign, the sure support of Parliament, and the respect of the Publick, might be enabled to devise measures of Government with certainty and decision, so necessary in such a critical conjunction of affairs; and thus to meet the increased difficulties and embarrassments in which the British Empire is involved.

"The first Memoir was dispatched on the 29th of September in the last year, previously to a knowledge of the answers returned by the noble Lords whose names have been mentioned. The second was added after an interval of only a few days, and was dated 3d of October. They were not intended for general publication, and but few copies were printed; presented at first only to those for whose perusal alone they had been written, and distributed afterwards among the personal friends of the author. They would not have been now intruded upon the attention of the publick, had not the writer of them been strongly urged to give them more extensive publicity, by many moderate, disinterested, and impartial persons; and he has been the more induced to adopt the recommendation, since it has proceeded, in many instances, from persons with whom he has not the honour of any personal acquaintance, and who are wholly unconnected with any political party.

"The first Memoir is principally confined to legal statement. It has been abridged in many points to which it originally alluded, as not necessary to be generally published; and in other respects it has been extended. The second Memoir is reprinted with only a few verbal alterations. It will, perhaps, be read with more interest than the former; but the reader is requested to peruse it with reference to the circumstances which existed at the time of its date; and should the author appear, in either of these productions, to speak more than may be thought necessary or proper of himself; he trusts it will be recollected, that the object of them was to express and to convey solely his own particular impressions.

"Subsequent occurrences have been made the subject of discussion in Notes, added as an Appendix. The author had wished, and would have endeavoured to render it more complete, had he not been absent from the Metropolis; and by ill health compelled to suspend attention, even to his professional pursuits. The latter part, however, of this publication is likely to engage principally the notice of its Catholic readers, and not of the community at large."

The first Memoir endeavours principally to demonstrate that the Disabilities to which the Catholics are liable ought wholly to be relieved. These are divided into two classes :

"1. Disabilities imposed solely and exclusively upon persons of this persuasion, and upon no other description of persons differing from the Established Church.

"2. Disabilities imposed upon Catholics in common with all other persons not members of the Establishment\*."

From the Second Memoir we cite the final paragraph :

"In concluding this Memoir, and terminating, most probably, the literary labours of ten long years, assiduously and gratuitously bestowed upon this most important question; which had arisen, indeed, in Ireland, from a natural course of events, previously even to the contemplation of a Legislative Union—which had formed a principal feature in the discussion of that measure—which, when raised by a proposed modification of the Parliamentary oaths during the progress of the Union Act in the House of Lords, had been postponed only in consequence of a public assurance from Ministers that it should be considered upon the first meeting of the Imperial Parliament—which since that period (in consequence of a discussion under such circumstances inevitable, and which, perhaps, from the feelings and passions of men, it may again be impossible to avert,) has convulsed the Empire, rent the Councils of the State, and made the very foundations of the throne to tremble†—in treating such a question, the author trusts he may be permitted to entertain the consolatory hope, that if nothing which he has written may have tended to allay the ferment of the public mind, and to compose distractions; at least he has not contributed to enkindle animosity, or extend the flames of discord; that, upon the present occasion, if he has declared his sentiments with the freedom of independence, he has not been wanting in candour, impartiality, or moderation; in courtesy towards those with whom he may have the misfortune to differ in opinion; but, above all, in respect towards the name and

\* "This division applies principally to England. In Ireland, there exists no civil distinction on account of religious opinions between Protestants and the Dissenters. The Irish Test Act has been repealed in favour of the Dissenters during the present reign. An annual indemnity Act is also regularly passed with regard to Ireland."

† "I allude to the questions which have been raised respecting the Coronation Oath."

FEELINGS of a Sovereign, whose exalted station commands the deference, as his virtues ought to ensure the veneration, of all classes of his people: a Sovereign who, particularly from his Catholic subjects, has claims, not only to affectionate attachment, but to heartfelt gratitude, for benefits experienced under the auspices of his reign, which they had never obtained from any other Prince, who since the Reformation, with due regard to the rights and liberties of the subject, had swayed the sceptre of Great Britain."

Then follows an "Essay, &c. on the Coronation Oath," for which we refer the Reader either to the original edition of 1801, or to the corrected copy of it here re-printed.

The volume is closed with some learned Notes, or rather Dissertations;

1. "Upon some points contained in the Petition lately presented to Parliament in behalf of the English Catholics.

2. Upon the Origin of what has been called the Question of the Veto.

3. Upon some matters connected with the Arrangement of the Veto."

A few lines from the last of these shall close our extracts:

"The right of the State to interpose regulations of police in Ecclesiastical concerns is generally admitted by all Canonists, although some differ as to its origin. In the preceding Memoir I have argued that right as emanating from the fundamental principles of social government. The ground on which I have established my positions is broad, and I think it tenable. In the settlement, however, of a matter so important, it is to be wished that the act of settlement should proceed not according to the views of individuals whose minds may be bold in contemplation, still less in support of any particular and favourite opinions, but upon principles in which all may be disposed unanimously to concur.

"The most strenuous advocates for Church authority, in admitting the right of the State to interfere, *quoad res externas discipline*, rest the foundation of that right upon the grant by the State of temporal protection. The right of the Imperial Parliament in this respect may safely be referred even to this criterion. It has taken under the protection of the law, and it has established the ROMAN CATHOLIC RELIGION. Such were the expressions used in a case analogous by that modern luminary of English Jurisprudence, Lord Mansfield. The following are his words: "It has been said that the Toleration Act amounts only to an exception from the penalties of certain laws, and nothing more."

moys. But this is much too limited a conception of the Toleration Act, which amounts consequently to a deal more than this. The Toleration Act renders that which was illegal before, now legal. The Dissenters' way of worship is permitted and allowed by this Act—it is not only exempted from punishment, but rendered innocent and lawful—it is ESTABLISHED—it is put under the PROTECTION, and is not merely, under the CONNIVANCE of the law." *Vide Dr. Farneaux's Letters*, p. 24.—The Bill, of which the outline has been sketched, may, perhaps, by many be considered ~~clear in its principle, and simple in its operation.~~ Doubts have been suggested by very eminent Lawyers, and at different periods publicly expressed in Parliament, respecting the legality of accepting bulls of consecration from Rome, and of discharging in Ireland the functions of Catholic Episcopacy. But, that order in the Church being essential to the practice of the Catholic religion, it is obviously a matter of toleration that it should be allowed, 'subject' to certain restrictions of external police, similar in principle to those already established. I apprehend it to be clear that the State has power to prohibit all correspondence on the part of its subjects with persons beyond sea out of its dominions, and to impose restrictions on such correspondence. Such only is the effect of the Bill which I venture to propose. Its principle is an extension of that toleration already allowed of the Catholic religion, and it might properly be intitled, An Act to quiet the minds of his Majesty's subjects in Ireland, professing the Roman Catholic religion. It not only leaves the election of Bishops, and all the accustomed usages in that respect, untouched by lay or temporal authority, but it adds the sanction of direct permission by the municipal law of the existing system; and it tends also to promote the INTERESTS, AND TO SECURE THE INDEPENDENCE, OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH OF IRELAND, by securing to its Prelates the nomination of their successors according to the ancient canonical principle of *fixe men*, so long approved by the Church during the most brilliant ages of Christianity. That such a proceeding would give any influence to the temporal government over the election of Bishops, I steadily deny. On the contrary, it appears to me calculated to obviate its existence, as I have already in a former part of this note endeavoured to explain. It marks out to all parties their rights, and the course which they are to pursue—it gives the State no interference with the internal government of the Church, in the suspension or deprivation of its Ministers. It leaves the Bishops to decide upon such points according to their own law.—Ad-

*betus legem vestram.*"—and it takes notice of a vacancy only upon a certificate of the fact under their hands and seals. To prevent any tortuous abuse of the power reserved by the State, of prohibiting application to the Pope for bulls of consecration on behalf of obnoxious persons (if such were ever elected); it provides for the KING, to assist the Sovereign in the exercise of his prerogative, to protect the honour of the Crown, and to guard against surprise on the royal mind, a council expressly for this purpose, composed of persons to whom, from their exalted station, and from their responsibility to the country, confidence may be given for a wish on their part to act on all occasions conscientiously. And, as additional protection, both to the Catholics and to the State, I would propose the security of an oath on the part of such counsellors to discharge the duty imposed on them without favour, prejudice, or affection. Such a security, added to a similar obligation on the part of the Catholic Prelates at all times to notify the vacancy of a see to his Majesty's Government, would obviate, I conceive, all inconveniences which may be reasonably apprehended. Such are the sentiments of the writer upon the subject, and as such he submits them with all due deference to those whom they most materially concern."

66 *Summer Excursions through Parts of Oxfordshire, Gloucestershire, Warwickshire, Staffordshire, Herefordshire, Derbyshire, and South Wales. By E. J. Spence, Author of "The Nobility of the Heart," and "The Wedding Day." In Two Volumes, small 8vo. Longman and Co 1869*

THE Lady to whom we are indebted for "Summer Excursions" is the niece of Dr. Lardyce, and the daughter of a gentleman who at one time practised medicine at Durham.

\* The mode adopted in detailing the particulars of this work is that of letters, which are uniformly addressed to the Countess Dowager of Winterton. The Preface informs us that the fair Authoress deems some apology necessary for the change which has in this instance taken place in her literary pursuits; we, however, cannot perceive any necessity that binds an author to one particular description of writing; surely a person who has pleased the public by drawing from the sources of his imagination has a fair chance for approbation in describing real men and things. The same feminine modesty causes this lady to shrink from the ranks of those

these Tourists whom she compliments for their learning and talents. Had she our experience on the subject, Miss Spence would have discovered more originality in her humble pages, than those endless copyists could point out in their largest octavos and quartos, compiled from Leland, Camden, Dugdale, Gough, and every County History within reach, exclusive of the preceding labours of their brother Tourists.

Still bending under the weight of her diffidence, Miss S. aspires to no greater honour than the hope her "Excursions" may furnish some useful hints to such as are indisposed to read more voluminous works. Those, she thinks, who may leave the Metropolis on business, or through infirmity, cannot object to "a brief sketch of the manners, customs, habits of life, and expences of living, in various districts: such details, conveyed in a familiar style, may determine the valetudinarian to what country to retire for the recovery of health, or suggest to the tradesman or merchant where he is most likely to extend his connections and business."

We were much pleased in perusing some of the latter parts of the Preface, because we discover in them a conscious rectitude, which would communicate its influence to the readers of the "Excursions."

"Should the ingenious admirer of rural life and rustic simplicity here find any reflections on the prevailing fashions and modes of behaviour in his own neighbourhood, let him consider how far they are just, and whether some melioration might not take place without any violation to the local feelings of the people. When the fashionable vices of the city have been converted into the favourite pastimes of the country, their deleterious effect on morals must immediately become apparent. It ought to be remembered, that the habitual custom of card-playing may soon degenerate into the ruinous practice of gambling. The moralist, who knows human nature, is convinced that the boasted simplicity of rural innocence is by no means an insuperable obstacle to the insidious progress of this bane of civil society. Those, therefore, who have been insensibly led into this species of amusement, may learn, from the candid observations of the traveller, the danger of a perseverance in such habits."

The conclusion of the Preface con-

veys a handsome compliment to certain literary gentlemen, whose names are withheld through motives of delicacy, which states that, were they known, their talents and learning, and knowledge of the civil and natural history of England, would stamp such value on the communications made by them to the Authoress, that the Letters must attain "a respect and popularity to which they could not otherwise aspire."

Miss Spence entered Wales after having crossed the Severn at the Aust passage in a small hired boat, which, when taken in company with others, amounts to about the same expence as a place in the established vessel, and is infinitely preferable, on account of the latter sometimes associating cattle and pigs with the lords and ladies of creation. Possessed of a lively imagination, and inspired with romantic ideas of the wild and rugged beauties scattered in the valleys and elevated in the mountains, this lady felt great disappointment on riding thirteen miles of extremely rough road, through the impenetrable forest of Wentwood, which proved so impervious on each side, as to deny the least glimpse of the surrounding landscape.

The town of Usk, desolate in appearance, and with the grass literally growing in the streets, irregular houses, and of mean construction; and with "little prospect of obtaining the most common provisions," the Lady and her friends "abandoned the idea of procuring lodgings," and established themselves at the Inn; an excursion from which to the Castle introduces a pleasing description of the ruins, and beautiful scenery on the river Usk.

On advancing towards Crickhowel, on the borders of Brecknockshire, the party were astonished at the magnificent prospect which expanded before them. "I have travelled," says our Authoress; "through some of the most admired parts of England; and the most bold and romantic parts of Scotland; but I never before beheld a scene so truly Aradian as Crickhowel, and I almost expected to see shepherds and shepherdesses seated on the banks of its pastoral valleys."

The remarks on the manners of the Welsh peasantry, and their characteristics

ristics of person and features, are very judiciously introduced; and, we have no doubt, are perfectly correct. Some physical cause exists which renders the people thin; and their complexion sallow; and Miss Spence declares she could not perceive any particular "character of countenance, except singularly dark and beautiful eyes, which are very brilliant and expressive." They address each other with affectionate cordiality, and strangers receive either a friendly nod or courtesy from the peasantry as they pass. A long blue cloak, a close cap, and a man's black hat, are the favourite articles in the exterior of dress amongst the females, and the first of those encircles their bodies through the most burning days of the summer. "They will never walk if they can avoid it; and will ride, even to the number of three, on horseback, rather than endure the smallest bodily fatigue. All their conduct discovers a surprising inertness, and there is little spirit of industry amongst them. The women do not seem to employ themselves either in knitting or spinning; therefore their poverty is extreme. The chief sustenance of the Welsh peasantry is bread, cheese, and potatoes. The men drink a great quantity of ale, and are not otherwise remarkable for sobriety. They are hasty and passionate in their tempers; yet, although naturally quarrelsome, are, in fact, harmless and benevolent."

During Miss Spence's residence at Pyrtton, in Oxfordshire, she was informed that, at the village of Bristwell, a society of French Nuns were in the occupation of Bristwell-house. Their order is that of St. Clair, one of the most rigid formerly in France, whence they had the good fortune to escape at an early period of the Revolution. Their number was twenty-five when this Lady wrote, who describes their clothing to be of coarse flannel, with sabots or wooden shoes. They are forbidden, by the rules of St. Clair, to taste animal food; and they are enjoined to lie upon straw; but appear cheerful and contented amidst all their deprivations, which are, certainly, perfectly voluntary in this country.

Several of the principal Colleges at Oxford are noticed in Letter III., particularly Christ-church. "Round the

area," adds Miss S. "is a broad terrace, which forms an agreeable walk, and in the centre is a fountain with a figure of Mercury;" which figure of Mercury not being in its usual place when the writer of this article last visited Oxford, he was induced to enquire why it had been removed? The answer given by the Verger placed the eccentric whims of some of the students in a very ludicrous light, as a certain portion of them contrived to convey his leaden worship across the water, and thence to the knocker of an obnoxious door, where he was suspended by a rope till the following morning.

In closing her account of Blenheim House, the Authoress observes:

"Blenheim, notwithstanding its magnificence, will seldom, in my opinion, excite admiration, there is such a heavy pomp in its appearance. It is more fitted for a palace of state than a mansion to dwell in, as there is not a single apartment which has the least air of comfort."

It has often been observed by our brethren, that works composed of multifarious subjects can only be partially reviewed: we trust, however, that this confessedly slight sketch of part of the contents of Miss Spence's "Summer Excursions" will be sufficient to support our recommendation of the work, as amusing and informing.

67. *THE LOWER WORLD: a Poem, in Four Books, with Notes. By Mr. Pratt. Royal 18mo. pp. 148.*

THE Muse of *Sympathy*, which for more than thirty years has been advocating the cause of Humanity and enforcing the claims of Benevolence, concludes his poetic efforts of any length, to copy his own declaration, with this solemn appeal in favour of Animals, or the *Lower World*; so called, because they are subject to man, and have only instinct for their guide; though that guide is much more unerring for every purpose of self-preservation than the powers of reason, which the lords of creation exclusively possess, and which ought to teach them kindness and forbearance, protection and assistance, towards creatures intended by Providence for their service, not as slaves for the indulgence of their caprice.

Whatever may be the present fate of Lord Erskine's Bill, now before Parliament,

Parliament, for the prevention of wanton cruelty to Animals under the more immediate care of man, the discussion of the subject, and the moral sense and feeling which that discussion has excited, will eventually supply the place of legislative enactments; and the most illustrious Advocate of modern times, whose voice has ever been heard in the support of liberty and in the defence of the oppressed, will have the satisfaction to reflect, that he has at last employed his eloquence where he can receive neither plaudits nor thanks from the objects of his benevolence, but where the congratulations of conscience will be his best and his only reward.

Though this distinguished Nobleman is not named, we learn from the argument that he was in the Poet's "mind's eye," at the opening of the first book, which is equally honourable to both—to him who deserves, and to him who confers the praise.

"When public honours, in the public cause,

Exalt to power, yet dignify the Laws;  
When, with Fame's brightest laurels cover'd o'er,

To favour'd Genius Fame can give no Ouse, then proud distinctions of the State

The fair awards of Eloquence await;  
When these, by noblest paths, have led to wealth,

And Nature grants the richer boon of O! with all these assembled blessings crown'd,

When sacred leisure spreads its shades Where, resting from the world's entangled road,

The soul ascends sublime from man to Mid the bow'r'd silence of the private scene,

Say, what so well can fill the pause between—As that which Nature prompts to Pity's

Pity, of ev'ry gen'rous heart the guest?  
As that which dares each colder code refute,

And justifies the ways of man to brute?"

The Author proceeds in a high strain of poetry, abounding in pathos and imagery, to show the power of the existing laws for the protection of man against the assaults of man—the dreadful state of human society unprotected by the Laws—the Lower World a frequent subject of Poetry and Painting—their respective powers in a variety of instances described; but neither the pen or pencil embrace the present subject, still less do the

Laws extend to the protection of the Animal World—apostrophe to the living poets of the country—the rights of the Lower World examined—common-place arguments of pride and interest against the admission of such rights—apostrophe to the false reasoners on the subject.

From the conclusion of this Book we subjoin these animated lines:

"But go—subvert Heav'n's long-established plan,

Exalt the grov'ling brute, and sink the With powers enlarg'd invest an abject race,

Ordain'd by Heav'n to fill the lowest In the wild school of these distemper'd times,

Frame a new code of punishments and Go—argue rights that ere they shall prevail,

The sacred statutes of thy God shall fail;  
Statutes that gave to sov'reign man the ball,

Himself of myriad tribes, the judge and

"Blasphemer, cease! nor thus profane the Law

Which Patriarchs heard, and taught with Nor thus misconstrue the command of Heaven,

In tenderest mercy, as in wisdom, given;  
Foin'd was the world to serve thy brute and thee,

From famine man, and brute from ty—Yet gave to man the more endearing share,

A master's, friend's, and guardian's gen'—God gave in trust the rights of all the rest

To thee, His image on thy soul im—Rights fix'd as thine, and, since thou dar'st to hear,

The dauntless Muse shall peal them in Shew to thine eye, what thou perforce shalt see,

THE DREAD ACCOUNT BETWEEN THE SLAVE

The second Book opens with a summons to the Cruel to appear before their accusers. The Author expresses his reluctance to go into the evidence of crimes; and his regret at the consciousness of the necessity.—Accusations of the Dog, the Bull, the Horse, the Ox, the Ass, and a variety of other abused animals confided to the protection, and appointed to the service, of man.—The diversified cruelties exercised upon each—the high claims of the respective sufferers to such protection—specific qualities and character of the different animals—remarks on the rigour of their condition—general and particular reasonings and reproofs—facts on which they



they are founded—acts of torrent and excess of tyranny practised by the brute demon—the claims of man and brute stated and examined—pretensions on both sides investigated—deductions—the economy, sagacity, and bounty of nature—observations on the condition of brute unassisted by man, and of man unassisted by brute—inferences—the moral sense.

We should be tempted to make several extracts from this book, which is, indeed, replete with beauties; but we must content ourselves with the following address to man, which will touch the heart of sensibility:

"By Heaven's high will the Lower World is thine!

But art thou CRUEL TOO BY RIGHT DIVINE?

Admit their lives devoted to thy need;  
Take the appointed forfeit—let them bleed:

Yet add not to the hardships of their  
Nor join to servitude oppression's weight;  
By no unmanly rigours swell distress,  
But, where thou canst, exert thy pow'r to bless;

Beyond thy wants 'tis barbarous to annoy,  
And, but from need, 'tis baseness to destroy.

Still in their place let all Heaven's creatures be,  
These with their nature and their wants agree.

Thou hast from freedom brought them  
Impos'd a life of penalties and pains;  
Yet count the comforts which their bonds supply,

Then, if thou canst, their modest claims  
More than thy wants, thy luxuries are fed,

Their flesh thy banquet, and their plumes  
They guard thee from the storm, defend from strife,

And aid the softer vanities of life:  
Yet think how brief their span, how quickly pass'd,

The transient sunshine why should clouds

"Grant we that Nature on a nobler plan

Has form'd th' emotions of sublimer  
A keener sense has given to mental pain,  
From scepter'd Reason's intellectual reign;  
Yet, since the reptile, made to last an hour,

Still feels to agony the corporal power;  
Who, beyond need, would harm a helpless throng,

And rob the fields and forests of a song?  
Who, that has heard the chaunt, or seen the play,

Of the glad tribe that carol in the day;  
Or who, that views the herds and flocks at feed,

Happy and peaceful in the smiling mead,

And thinks how soon to these succeed the  
moan, groan,  
The shriek, the dying shudder, and the  
But, ere arrives the inevitable hour,  
Will guard the beings trusted to his power."

The Third Book includes vindications of general nature from the charge of cruelty to the Lower World—rejection of those arguments of philosophers and poets that have painted a world of monsters—the indiscriminate eulogist and libeller equally remote from truth—a sentiment of general compassion and sensibility in the public mind—illustrations—increased happiness of animals derived from this source—example of the good effects of kind usage to be drawn from the treatment of the Arabians to their horses—excess of attachment to favourite animals sacred from the motive—some of the causes of this excess accounted for in particular cases—cruelty of children to animals considered—traced in a variety of afflicting and disgraceful incidents—appeal to parents.

From the appeal to parents, we are tempted to select the subsequent lines, which do equal credit to the Poet's head and heart:

"And you, ye Fathers, lurd by tender thought,

By potent Nature's magic instincts taught;  
That, when the sire's allotted sands are run,

He fills again his hour-glass in the son;  
His future self, his present hope and pride—

Yet, ah! beware; lest Nature should  
In brute she cannot err, in man she may;  
The fondest sires lead most their sons astray;  
And oft th' enraptur'd parents' feelings prove

Than Hate more fatal, though they spring

"Haste then, O haste, to teach, with timely care,

The sacred principle, to aid and spare!  
While yet the plastic infant may receive,  
E'en like the new-fall'n snow, the print

you give;  
Ere that impressive, pliant hour be lost,  
Like the snow harden'd to unbending frost,

Fix in the ductile heart this awful truth,  
An honour'd age must spring from well-form'd youth:

Teach him, that Mercy by his God was giv'n,

A seraph messenger direct from Heaven!  
That all his race in guilt and grief had died,

Not ended there, had Mercy been deny'd!

Tell

Tell him, Compassion is sweet Mercy's  
child, [mild;  
Firm and yet tender, and not weak though  
That from the purest source Compassion  
flows,  
Yet largely shares the blessing it bestows;  
On his young heart the MORAL SENSE im-  
press,  
The fall'n to raise, the injur'd to redress;  
One truth, o'er other truths sublime, re-  
veal, [CAN FEEL;  
THAT BEAST, BIRD, INSECT, LIKE HIMSELF  
That ev'ry pang which you for him could  
know,  
The mother's agony, the father's woe,  
Should some fell arm your blossom'd hope  
destroy, [joy,  
And in his death bereave your souls of  
Would all be thine! like anguish and  
despair, [hard to bear!"  
And, though more brief than yours, as

In the fourth and last Book, we find a second address to the Poets of Britain—one of them has answered the first invocation by producing a long ballad!—the Author's apology—difficulty of the subject—appeal of the respective injured animals to man—apostrophe to the Society at Liverpool, associated for the Purpose of ameliorating the Condition of the Animal World—address to the Lords and Commons of Great Britain, in their august characters as senators, and important situation as distinguished members of society—supposed personification of the sufferers, advancing to the Houses of Parliament as to the seats of Justice and Mercy—the boon of the petitioners stated—summary of the subject—conclusion—apostrophe to the known humanity of the country, in its resistance of every species of oppression, whether practised against man or brute, when left to the guidance of the moral sense.

There is a boldness and an originality in the supposed supplications of the LOWER WORLD to the Houses of Parliament, which belong to the higher species of Poetry. We give the concluding lines on this part of the subject:

"Yet, ah! the suff'ers need no aid of  
speech,  
The bosom'd advocates of man to reach—  
Of man, whose form, ascending from the  
clod,  
Shames not the awful image of his God;  
The light celestial beaming in his face,  
Protector, patron of the bestial race!

Genl. Mac. May, 1810.

They ask not lengthen'd days, they ask  
not life,  
All they could wish, to pass devoid of strife  
The little span by craving man decreed,  
Ere for his raiment and his food they  
bleed! [granted all,  
Their hopes, their prayers, e'en were they  
Alas! how great to them, to man how  
small! [part,  
O, then, at length the saving code im-  
'Tis yours to frame this statute of the heart.  
This be your law, 'to make each tyrant  
Know  
The woe he gives shall be return'd by woe.'  
Proclaim it loud; high Heaven shall bless  
the sound, [round;  
And Mercy's Angel spread the tidings  
Immortal hands the chaplet shall entwine,  
And fondly wreath it round Britannia's  
shame."

In order that our readers, who constitute a great majority of the learned and thinking part of the publick, may form a due estimate of the plan of this Poem, we have given the arguments at length. The extracts, though few, will sufficiently evince its execution. The solar orb appears enlarged as he descends to the horizon, by the concentration of his beams; in like manner Mr. Pratt, who seems to intend this as his last poetic offering to the British public, has collected all his fire, and shines brighter and stronger than in his meridian hours. When the subject of humanity to animals is mentioned, his name will for ever be associated with Lord Erskine's; and even when that eloquence on this interesting topic, which nothing but prejudice can resist, shall be only known in the records of Parliament, the lines of the Poet will prove a darling theme for virtuous age, to impress on the minds of docile youth.

68. *A Selection of Psalms, and several Hymns, on particular Occasions, adapted to the Service, and humbly offered for the Use of the Members of the Established Church; 12mo; pp. 144.*

THIS selection, printed and published at Banbury, is formed principally from the versions of Tate and Brady, and of Merrick; and consists of passages which the Editor considered "suitable to the general purposes of Christian faith and worship."

"An excellent Prelate has observed, 'That Parochial Psalmody was originally intended to be a part of divine worship, an offering of praise, adoration, and thanksgiving to the Almighty, in which the

the whole congregation, as being all equally interested, were to take an equal share. And when this is done with propriety and judgment, it has a most noble and edifying effect; and forms one of the grandest scenes of unaffected piety that human nature can afford." It must, however, be admitted, that the Old Version is but ill calculated for this delightful part of our Church Service. It has been long complained of as unedifying—an attempt has, therefore, been made to render what has hitherto been dull and monotonous, both lively and edifying."

Without a wish to depreciate the merit of this, or of any other judicious Selection, we cannot but retain an idea of nearly *septuagenarian* growth, that there might be selected a few sublime specimens even from the version here reprobated of honest Sternhold and Hopkins. See on this subject an excellent Letter of an ingenious Correspondent in p. 126.

69. *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Victor Alfieri; written by himself. Translated from the Italian. In Two Volumes.* Colburn; 8vo.

WE conceive it to be a delicate task for an Author to become his own Biographer: Alfieri asserts that it must be self-love "which leads any one to speak, and more especially to write, respecting himself;" and we must at least commend the frankness with which he acknowledges this to be the sentiment which stimulated him to such an undertaking.

He also adds the following reasons for presenting these Memoirs to the publick:

"Even at present my literary productions are pretty voluminous. Hence, it is not unnatural to suppose, that a few individuals, either among my contemporaries or their descendants, to whom my productions may have afforded some degree of pleasure, will be anxious to know something of my character. This opinion cannot, I flatter myself, be deemed presumptuous, since I daily observe the lives of authors read with avidity, who are perhaps less known from the merit than the number of their works: besides, if no other reason existed, it is certain, as soon as I should be no more, some bookseller, in order to enhance his gains on a new edition of my works, would prefix to it a life of the author. This life would probably be written by some one who was completely ignorant of the events which compose it, and who drew the materials from doubtful or partial sources.

In short, it could never be equally authentic as one from my own pen; since a writer in the pay of a publisher usually panegyrises the author; both flattering themselves, by this means, to ensure a greater sale for his works. In order, therefore, to render this biographical sketch more accurate, and as impartial as any which could be written after my death, I, who was never known to forfeit my promise, here covenant with myself and my readers, to free myself, as much as it is in the power of man to do, from the mist of passion and prejudice, in the delineation of my own character."

The work is divided into five epochs, corresponding with the five ages of man, *infancy, adolescence, youth, manhood, and old age.*

In the first epoch, of infancy, we are told that our Author was born at Asti, in Piedmont, January 17, 1749, of noble, wealthy, and respectable parents: his father, Anthony Alfieri, died before he had completed his first year, in consequence of an inflammation brought on by overheating himself in walking to see this infant son, when at nurse.

The childhood of Alfieri exhibits no very agreeable picture, melancholy and obstinacy appear the most striking features, of which we have the following instances:

"When about seven or eight years of age, finding myself in one of these melancholy humours, perhaps occasioned by the weak state of my health, after having seen my preceptor and attendant go out, I darted from my little cabinet, which was level with the ground, and proceeded to a second court, covered with a profusion of plants, which I immediately began to tear up by handfuls, and devour with the greatest avidity, notwithstanding their pungent and bitter taste. I had heard hemlock mentioned as being a herb fatal to the life of man; and though I wished not to die, nor indeed scarcely knew what death was, nevertheless, led away by a sort of natural instinct, mingled with some secret and undefined grief, I eagerly devoured the plants which fell in my way, under the supposition that I had discovered hemlock."

"My maternal aunt, a lady of distinction at Turin, and the widow of one of the greatest noblemen of the court, arrived on a visit at Asti, surrounded with all that pomp and splendour which make such a powerful impression on the minds of children. She remained a few days with my mother; but, though she lavished on me caresses, unreasonable as it may appear, I never could become familiar with her.

Before

Before her departure, she enquired what would please me, and I should have it. But shame, timidity, and irresolution, combined with obstinacy, withheld me from making any reply except the monosyllable nothing [nought]; and, though all those by whom I was surrounded reiterated the question in twenty different ways, in order to draw from me a more polite answer, yet they could only gain by their importunity the repetition of the same eternal nothing."

*Adolescence*, "including eight years of unproductive education," is not a much more cheerful display of character, and teems with complaints of the mismanagement of those who had the superintendence of his studies.

To give his own words :

"In thus concluding the second epoch of my life, I am fully aware that it is composed of still more insipid minutiae than even the first. I advise my readers not to dwell on it too long, and to bear in mind that these eight years of my adolescence comprise a period of sickness, idleness, and ignorance."

*Youth* "comprehends about ten years of travelling and irregularities," where we find a young man lamentably wasting his time and fortune on the most frivolous pursuits; posting from country to country, with no other seeming purpose than to get rid of time; deploring constantly his ignorance, yet without energy to conquer it; a slave to every baneful passion, and engaged in scandalous intrigues.

From this disgusting state he is awakened by a passion for literary fame; and causes himself to be tied down to his chair with cords, to prevent his return to former extravagances.

"At length a powerful voice arose from the bottom of my heart, which cried more energetically than that of my few friends: 'It is necessary to re-trace your steps, in order to study grammar, and the art of composition.'" In conformity to this divine and powerful admonition, I at length submitted to the hard necessity of recommencing the studies of my infancy at an age when I thought and felt like a man. But the flame of glory shone in my eyes; and resolving to wipe away the shame of my deplorable ignorance, I assumed sufficient courage to combat and overcome every obstacle which opposed my progress."

This is the entrance into the *fourth* period, of manhood; when his own works, particularly those of the *Drama*, are the best illustration of his character.

70. *The Medical Remembrancer; or, Pharmaceutical Vade-Mecum. Being a short Sketch of the Properties and Effects of all the Medicinal Compositions and Simples now in Use, as directed by the College of Physicians in the last New London Pharmacopæia, arranged under their several Classes. To which is added, An Alphabetical Table, in Latin and English, with the former and present new Names; containing the proper Doses\* of each Medicine. Intended as a Complete Pocket Manual. The Second Edition. By Thomas-Furlong Churchill, M.D. 12mo. pp. 98; Johnson and Co.*

THAT the diffusion of useful knowledge cannot be too general, though a trite, is an incontrovertible maxim. And the present *Manual* appears to us (and we speak with undissembled diffidence) to be carefully digested. The chief danger in works of this description is, that they may lead the incautious to be *their own Doctor*; for in Medicine, perhaps more than in any other Science, "a little learning is a dangerous thing." But Dr. Churchill candidly avows that he principally addresses his "*Medical Remembrancer*" to "those professional gentlemen who have not been long in practice."

"The work presents, at one view, a concise but plain account of the *properties, virtues, and doses* of every medicine now in use, including all the *recent* improvements and discoveries in the art of Physic; and the doses set down are generally adapted to the use of adults, so that they may easily be varied by the judicious prescriber, *pro re nata*\*, according to the age, strength, and constitution of the patient."

71. *A Letter from John Bull to his Brother Thomas; 12mo. pp. 25; Hatchard.*

This is one of those little well-intended popular tracts which ought to be read in *all Christian families*.

"It is many years since," says honest John, "I wrote to you about our neighbours over the water; and as you have always expressed your thanks for my letter on that subject, I shall trouble you with a few more thoughts on the present times, as the old trade of Reform is now

\* It would be as well, even in this simple phrase, if Physicians would write English. We recollect a ludicrous (but fatal) instance of a new-born infant being hurried out of the world by a misunderstanding of this very phrase—the gently aperient medicine intended for the Mother's occasional use having been given in one copious draught to *little Miss*. EDIT.

setting

setting up again among us; the only difference being, that the French wanted to be our teachers then, and some of our own countrymen have now taken up the matter instead of them. The trade is the same, but it is conducted by a new firm. Indeed, brother, the French would be too much ashamed of themselves to give us any advice as to Reform or Revolution now; for, after having waded through seas of their own blood in pursuit of liberty and equality, they have just now (as many foresaw they would) struggled back to the very same point they started from, with this difference, that, instead of a King, they have got an Emperor; instead of a French governor, a foreigner; and instead of one bastille, five hundred; not to speak of a vast increase of taxes, conscriptions, and other miseries without end; compared with which, their antient condition was not only tolerable but even enviable: this is what bad servants who leave good places, call "*bettering themselves*." It happens, however, brother, that there are some people who are not to be convinced, though an Angel from Heaven should address them; and such is the case with some of our hopeful Politicians at home, who, in spite of this terrible Revolution having happened within their memories, and almost before their eyes, have yet the impudence to tell us, that we want Reform as much as ever the French did, and that nothing short of a Revolution can save us from destruction."

Some good hints are given to the leading demagogues, to which, it is hoped, they will have the good sense to attend.

#### INDEX INDICATORIUS.

Dr. H. would be greatly obliged to any of our learned Correspondents for illustrative explanations, supported by proper and sufficient authorities, of the following:

1. "Eyrus." See Tennant's Ind. Rec. v. II. p. 397.
2. "Cyrus." Turner's Embassy to Tibet, second edit. p. 402.—"Saurass." Same, p. 212.—"Kuthullega." Same, p. 414.
3. "Salt-pie roof." Whitaker's Cornish Cath. v. I. p. 40.—"Quillets of land." Same, v. II. p. 274.
4. "Sops in wine." See Spenser's S. K. in May, v. 14. It also occurs in B. Jonson, at v. 6, p. 39, edit. 8vo. 1716; and twice in Dryden, pp. 946 and 1487, edit. 8vo. 1753.
5. "I had spurs of my own, but they were not jinglers." Ben Jonson.—What kind of spurs were then called jinglers? and why?
6. "Pichurim Bohne." Link's Trav. by Hincley, p. 198.—In the same work, "Maranite," p. 360.
7. "Allen." Spenser's F. Q. b. 2. c. 9. st. 16. Where? I have not been able

to find any water of this name which has the locality described in the stanza.

8. "Egyptian Phao." Faery Queen, b. 3. c. 2. st. 20.

I am much inclined to fancy that this Phao was the Egyptian Phtha, the elementary principle of fire. This mistake in the orthography might easily be made, if we suppose the Poet to have taken the name as written in Hebrew letters. In his tone Oriental literature was frequently written or printed in these characters. It seems that this allegoric being could not have been an improper mistress for the philosopher mentioned in the stanza: but *quid novisti rectius*, &c.

9. Is there any thing absurd in fancying the real name of Spencer's Rosalind to have been Rawlmsion? Ralidson is composed of the same letters. The liberty taken here is not greater than in his anagrammatizing Aylmer into Mœrl.

At the request of several Correspondents, our Printers have placed a LETTER-BOX in the window of their warehouse in Red Lion Passage, immediately fronting Pemberton-row, Gough-square.

H. I. says, "A BRITISH COLONY in which he is materially interested has been for three or four years past pestered with a prodigious number of GRASSHOPPERS, which in many districts have proved nearly destructive to the corn and other vegetables." And adds, that if any of our Correspondents possess a knowledge of the means of extirpating these noxious insects, or materially thinning the numbers, he will be much obliged by a communication on the subject; and that the Communicator will merit the gratitude of many distressed planters and families.

If E. W. P. (p. 311) considers the *horror* it would give every frequenter of the Church alluded to, he will not be surprized at our not mentioning the name of the large *Market Town*. A hint to the Diocesan would better answer the intended purpose.

R. S. may be accommodated with the sight of a curious antique watch, by enquiring at our Printer's.

We have been favoured with more than one copy of "Lines on a certain Gentleman who unites the Professions of *MARS* and *ÆSCULAPIUS*;" and acknowledge that they are very witty. But the Gentleman alluded to has sufficient benevolence of character to protect him from the shafts of ridicule.

The stone which a *CONSTANT READER* has sent may be *very curious*; yet we cannot *swallow it*.

We reluctantly decline printing any more *JUVENILE LATIN POEMS*.

Mr. LEMOINE's Observations on the present State of the Jews will be resumed in our next; with the "Ode on Shakspeare's Birth-day," &c. &c.

P O E M S

FOR THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE  
LITERARY FUND,

AT FREEMASONS' HALL, MAY 16, 1810.

I.—ADDRESS\* WRITTEN AND RECITED BY  
WILLIAM-THOMAS FITZ-GERALD, ESQ.

**A** GAIN we meet to celebrate the Day,  
That beams on Talents with a fostering  
Ray; [Mind,  
That wakes to better hopes the care-worn  
From cold Neglect, disgusted with Mankind!  
With Powers superior to the gen'ral Thro'ug,  
Enrich'd by Science, and in Judgment  
strong; [adorn'd,  
Grac'd by each Muse, with splendid Wit  
If Poor—their proud Possessor still is  
scorn'd! [bleed,  
This makes his gen'rous Heart in secret  
And sooner perish than confess his need;  
Casts o'er the May of Life a wintry gloom,  
Or drives THE MANIAC headlong to the  
Tomb!

But 'tis to You that GENIUS must repair  
With all his wretched Family of Care!  
With all his nicer feelings which, repress'd,  
Fever the Brain, and agonize the Breast!  
You, though the World desert him, will  
impart

A Ray of Comfort to his aching Heart.

With many Winters heavy on his head,  
The Mind surviving, but its vigour fled,  
We look in vain to meet our Founder here,  
While pensive Recollection starts the tear!  
Yet as THE OAK, in sturdy green decay,  
We hope to see him many a future Day,  
And like THAT TREE, by Time a Ruin made,  
Regard THE RELIC for its former SHADE†!  
With humble Edicts, but with honest Pride,  
For many a Year I labour'd by his side,  
Proud in the Cause, and eager to protect  
LEARNING from Want, and GENIUS from  
Neglect. [peal

To You some future Bard shall make ap-  
In loftier Verse—but not with warmer Zeal;  
Not with a Mind more ardent to sustain  
The Sufferer drooping under Grief and  
Pain;

Not with a Hand more active to defend  
Some Outcast CHATFERTON, without a  
Friend!

And with fraternal, renovating Care,  
Snatch the Poor Orphan from the last De-  
spair. [found

Had JOHNSON'S Friend, unhappy SAVAGE,  
Such Balm, to heal a lacerating wound;

\* Being the 14th Anniversary Poem  
written by Mr. Fitz-Gerald for the Lite-  
rary Fund.

† It will be gratifying to the Friends of  
the Literary Fund to be informed that THE  
FOUNDER of the Society is recovering,  
slowly, from a most severe malady, which  
has impaired his strength, and, at one  
time, threatened his life.

Such Patronage to soothe, and to assuage  
The dread inflictions of a Mother's Rage;  
That Mind Oppression render'd callous,  
wild!

Mildness had made as docile as a Child;  
Repentant Tears had fill'd the Poet's Eye;  
Warm'd him to Life, or taught him how  
to die; [brace,

While Virtue call'd him to her pure ein-  
And sav'd a Son of Genius from Disgrace.  
UNHAPPY SHADES! from Realms of Night  
appear,

And bless the Worth that is concentr'd  
here! [hes,

That seeks the cell where drooping Misery  
To set the Glass of Hope before his Eyes—  
That Worth that fosters what the World  
neglect,

And, without insult, knows how to protect;  
That gen'rous Worth which form'd the no-  
ble Plan,

To aid the Sufferer, not degrade the Man!  
Then to your awful Bowers again repair,  
And tell THE MUSE'S pensive Victims there,  
That your sad Fate no future Bard shall  
find, [kind;

For JUSTICE reigns once more among Man-  
And that proscrib'd no longer from its  
Birth,

GENIUS shall cease to be a Curse on Earth!  
IMAGINATION'S SONS shall droop no more,  
Like Plants Exotic on a barren Shore,  
Where the ungrateful Soil condemns to  
Death [Breath!

Those Flowers engender'd by Celestial  
The unfetter'd Muse to noblest flights shall  
rise, [dred skies!

Through Æther soar, and claim her kin-  
Or with a Patriot Zeal for ENGLAND'S Cause,  
Inspire her Sons to vindicate the Laws,  
O'er BRITISH RIGHTS a sacred ACES spread,  
Or dart her lightnings at the TRAITOR'S  
head, [away,

Tear from his treach'rous Face the Mask  
And blast his TREASONS with the Light of Day!  
Though the Storm blackens, and the  
WHIRLWIND blows,

BRITANNIA bids Defiance to her FOES;  
Firmly she stands, and ev'ry danger braves,  
As her bold Cliffs repel the raging Waves.  
Ne'er shall her Fields by foreign Arms be  
press'd,

The Fog that threatens is within her Breast;  
By other Hands too great, too strong to fall,  
Secure at HOME, she may defy them All!  
Be it THE MUSE'S task, and watchful care,  
To point the danger that lies hidden there;  
To shew that Party Rage to Ruin leads,  
The Children suffer, and the Parent bleeds;  
While the Malignant Tyrant sees, with joy,  
THAT COUNTRY, which his arms could ne'er  
destroy, [Power,

In home-bred Quarrels waste her mighty  
Victim to ev'ry Faction of the hour!

By HEAVEN with FREEDOM bless'd, and  
EQUAL LAWS, [Cause,  
All hearts should vibrate in BRITANNIA'S  
Oh!

Oh! would her Sons DOMESTIC FEUDS fore-  
go,  
And feel no Rancour but against The Foe!  
Would they, CORRUPTION'S poison'd Draught  
above, [LOVE ;  
Make PRIVATE INTEREST yield to PUBLIC  
And ev'ry base, and jealous feeling past,  
Unite in ONE GREAT FAMILY at last!—  
The TYRANT then might impotently hate  
THE QUEEN OF ISLES! invincible as Great!  
Though all his gloomy thoughts the Ruin  
plan [MAN!  
Of ENGLAND—last Retreat of FREE-BORN  
Vain would a SIEGE OF NATIONS plot her  
fall, [All ;  
Her Power would rise superior to them  
And like proud TENERIFFE'S Majestic Form,  
COMMAND THE OCEAN AND DEFEY THE STORM!

II.—By THE REV. CHARLES SYMMONS, D.D.

WHEN Man united first, as Nature drew,  
And mutual strength from mutual  
weakness grew, [horde,  
Rude was the social scheme :—the savage  
For doubtful prey, the woods and wilds  
explored.  
Hunger and surfeit shared the brutal day,  
And wrapt in gory furs the gaunt barbarian  
lay,  
Succeeding suns beheld the shepherd-train,  
A happier race, attend the pastured plain.  
With wealth to answer Nature's just de-  
mand, [land.  
The vagrant nation pass'd from land to  
Free from oppressive cares, with curious  
eye  
They traced the rolling year and mazy sky.  
Their's too the Muse ; and hill and valley  
rung [tongue.  
With the sweet warblings of her infant  
But when, awaken'd by the ploughshare's  
toil, [soil ;  
Leap'd golden Plenty laughing from the  
Society her complex organs spread,  
The hand mechanic, and the master head :  
Various though one, a many-member'd  
whole ;  
With force to act, and wisdom to controul.  
Then from the Sage's brain, to gladden  
earth, [birth.  
The Pallas, Science, sprung in glorious  
Heaven-bright her vision, towering was her  
size ;  
She trod the globe and look'd amid the skies.  
In favour'd Greece, her long and loved  
abode,  
With all her energies of light she glow'd :  
There with the Muses held divine discourse ;  
Cave Peace her arts, and guardian War  
his force :  
Breathed on the cheek of life a livelier hue ;  
And charm'd the mind with beauties ever  
new. [home,  
Driven thence by vice,—without a genial  
She dwelt an exile with the pride of Rome.

Not long :—averse from a degenerate race,  
(Science and Servitude can ne'er embrace.)  
She fled from earth :—but in the fateful  
time, [crime,  
When ages now had pass'd of cloud and  
She sped her backward flight : and, pleas'd  
again,  
Was seen illustrious in the walks of men :  
On BRITAIN, as on Greece, in glory shone,  
And gave her Europe's INTELLECTUAL  
THRONE.

Be nobly grateful, then! her race revere!  
And for the parent own the children dear!  
Be mild to faults they share with all their  
kind!

Or faults, the natives of the lofty mind.  
Say! is the learned proud!—the offence  
is ow'd. [crown'd,

With high-born pow'r, and by the Muses  
'Tis hard to bow to earth-ender'd  
things, [strings,

Forms without souls, and idols hung with  
Say! is the learned poor, yet will not toil,  
Whilst he who seeks for gold must dig the  
soil? [slaves :—

Yes, 'tis allow'd that gold is earn'd by  
But bread alone is all the learned craves.  
True!—green luxuriance robes the fen be-  
low; [brow:

And bare and russet towers the mountain's  
But there fogs stagnate ;—here light sun-  
beams play ; [less day.

And neigh'ring heaven is shown by cloud-  
Then grant that conscious knowledge lifts  
to pride ; [allied :—

That poor and learned still are near  
The man of books is innocent beside.

With rigid manners, and conceptions high,  
(Haply unfit for modish company),  
He sits a sober citizen at home ;

And lends no scandal lighter feet to roam.  
Warm'd and dilated in the classic school,  
His growth of thought disdains the common  
rule.

Intent on what is good, and just, and fair,  
His hands the kindly balm of life prepare :  
Unfold the social and the moral plan ;  
More closely bind the brotherhood of man :  
Or win from Science and the Muse a gem,  
To sparkle in his country's diadem.

Protect him then ('tis all he asks), and  
plant [want.

A 'seraph-guard to bless his doors from  
Smooth be the tenor of his studious hours :  
No care to blight his intellectual flowers ;  
Free let him range the paradise of mind,  
To adorn himself, his country, and his kind.  
His and the common cause are truly one :  
The wise allow it, and the grateful own :  
And the just bow, as Equity decrees, [scapegoat.  
“ That he who lives for all should live at

But let these claims of Learning be de-  
nied : [pride!

Confess her not the general good and  
Cancel the long, high record of her deeds!  
Be deaf as Gratitude or Justice pleads!

Yet

Yet stoop to prudence: pause! be wise,  
 and know, [foe.  
 Wit, urg'd by Want, may prove no idle  
 Drops from the pen, as from the Gorgon's  
 veins, [plains:  
 May spring in serpents from your peopled  
 Or, strong with more vitality, may yield  
 An iron harvest gleaming o'er the field.  
 Conciliate then this awful power of MIND!  
 No bounds controul it, and no chains can  
 bind. [treme,  
 Borne on its paper-wings to earth's ex-  
 It flies beyond the Colchian's\* dragon-  
 team.  
 Of Order, Peace, and Man th' appointed  
 friend, [Fiend.  
 It smiles, an Angel,—but can frown, a  
 "Thoughtful of this, our Union had its  
 birth.  
 It stands on justice, and it turns to worth.  
 Though melting Pity in its heart may  
 glow,  
 It deals not charity to letter'd woe:  
 But, while it pays a friend, prevents a  
 foe.  
 With Janus-visage, after and afore,  
 It thanks past service, and solicits more:  
 Acts to unite, for Britain's general weal,  
 All Britain's talents, till the Gaul shall  
 feel [steel.  
 Our gath'rd mind yet stronger than our

"Hail! to the patriot Prince, whose care  
 attends  
 To foster Science in her band of friends:  
 Patron of letters! heir to Britain's crown!  
 Careless of this, and proud of that renown:  
 Prone to decline the praise the Muse would  
 give; [ceive.  
 Prompt to deserve, and shrinking to re-  
 And hail! to him†, whose elevated mind,  
 (Struck with the love of country and man-  
 kind,) [the Muse,  
 Pour'd first the streams, that now revive  
 And, sparkling o'er the land, its living  
 soul infuse. [ver'd round,  
 For many an hour, while darkness ho-  
 He watch'd with patient eye the impreg-  
 nate ground: [prey;  
 Drove from its pale the birds of night and  
 And waited confident for rising day.  
 The day has risen; and proudly crown'd  
 his cares:  
 Nobles and Princes own his object theirs:  
 And greet the man who, true to patriot  
 ends, [Ccountry's friends:  
 Had shewn that Learning's were their  
 By a new track led Wit to Wealth's em-  
 brace; [to grace.  
 And taught them—one to cherish, one

\* Medea, with whose car drawn by winged dragons, in which she traversed the earth, every reader of Ovid must be acquainted. The story is to be found in the seventh book of the *Metamorphoses*.

† David Williams.

"When the first daring ship explored  
 her way  
 To worlds reposing in the lap of day;  
 In her mid course, as unknown oceans  
 roar, [shore,  
 And the strain'd vision vainly sought a  
 The languid brow and faltering tongue  
 confess'd [man's breast.  
 That dead despair had numb'd the soul  
 Then at the helm erect the leader stood;  
 And, strong with science, fearless eyed the  
 flood, [drooping hand,  
 Cheer'd the sick heart, and urg'd the  
 And pointed firmly to the viewless land.  
 Night often chased the day, and day he  
 night; [sight.  
 Yet skies and waves were all that met the  
 At length blue vapours on th' horizon's  
 verge,  
 In dim distinction, from the main emerge.  
 Nearer and nearer as the adventurers drew,  
 The white cliffs glitter, and assure the  
 view: [humbler shade;  
 Then forests rise;—groves wave their  
 And all the gorgeous landscape stands  
 display'd. [strand;  
 Admiring nations throng the wealthy  
 And chieftains press to touch the hero's  
 hand. [store;  
 India and Europe blend their mutual  
 And ocean severs to unite the more.

Lines on the Death of the Rev. Dr. DE SALIS.  
 (See p. 501.)

*Vixit, quemque dedit cursum Fortuna,  
 peregit.* VIRG.

FIRM in his Country's cause, when  
 falls the brave,  
 Borne on the battle-breeze his spirit flies;  
 Death loses all its stings, her gloom the  
 Grave, [eyes.  
 For Glory's visions cheer the warrior's  
 "Rejoice! rejoice!" exclaims the exult-  
 ing crowd,  
 "Though Fall'n the brave, yet van-  
 quish'd lies our foe— [proud,  
 Drunk with the gen'ral joy, of vict'ry  
 Stain not our triumph with the tears of  
 woe."

And let it be:—yet to the good and just  
 When Death, ice-hearted, brings the  
 common doom, [dust?  
 Shall not Affection's tears embalm their  
 Shall widow'd Friendship sigh not o'er  
 their tomb?  
 The mountain torrent, in its headlong  
 force, [main;  
 Excites our wonder, thund'ring to the  
 Yet dearer far the streamlet's silent course,  
 That clothes with verdure gay the sun-  
 burnt plain.

Shade of my friend! thus pass'd your  
 years away, [true steer'd;  
 And such the peaceful course your vir-  
 Enlivening,



Enlivening, soothing, bidding all be gay ;  
By all admir'd, and by all revel'd.

The needy wretch, spurn'd from the proud  
man's door, [grief ;

Came to your gate, and told his tale of  
Friend of mankind, yet father of the poor,  
You chid his wanderings whilst you  
gave relief.

Yet not to these alone your worth con-  
fin'd ; [heedless youth ;

All shar'd your heart, and most the  
Lod by your counsel, and with views re-  
fin'd, [to truth.

Low-thoughted vice he leaves, and soars

As calm your life, so is its end serene ;

No pangs for time mis-spent ; of death  
no fear ; [scene,

Angels of grace come down to bless the  
And meek Religion sheds the mourner's  
tear.

Hark ! round the couch what plaintive  
notes arise ; [strain,

Souls of the just ! ye raise the solemn  
Mingling with gales that breathe from Pa-  
radise, [pain,

To lull to rest the dying Christian's  
Take then your brother to your blissful  
seat ; [rum ;

Him who the race of life so well hath  
Oh ! dear his worth on earth, his memory  
sweet, [won,

Oh ! bright the crown his piety hath  
A. M.

Mr. URBAN, Lower Hardres,  
Canterbury, April 20.

THE following was sent to Rugby, in  
acknowledgement of a writing-desk,  
made out of a Mulberry-tree which stood  
in the late Head-master's garden, very  
near the School-window. If you think it  
worthy of a place in your very respect-  
able Magazine, it may remind some old  
Rugbeans of their well-wisher, and

Your obedient servant,

The Ex-master of R. S.

*Metamorphosis Mori in Scrinium.*

QUID velit iste sibi tremor insolitus,  
mihi dextram [ini

Præpediens, neque grata effundere pectoris  
Sensa sinens ? mentem ut nec vox nec  
verba sequantur ?

Hæc mecum tacitus — subito quando  
ecce moveri [emittere voces.

Scrinium, et has (mirum !) post paulo  
*Scrinium loquitur.*

Nuper Morus eram, præsens tibi prandia  
moris

Rugbæ finire ; boni pueris quoque succi  
Nota, exornabam mensas æstate secundas.  
Hæc mihi ! tempus erat — fuit, ah ! fuit

illum, et ingens [Maronis

Gloria — Mæonidis quando, magnique  
Carmina fas audire ; meos quando ipsa  
Minerva [sub umbrâ

Protegere est ramos dignata ; ubi sæpe

Pierides solitæ recubare : quid, heu ! va-  
luisse, [tueri

Pierides ? 'Pallâsque suam negat ipsa  
Arborem, et hostiles mihi defendisse se-  
cures.

Nec satis id visum — quid at, heu ! commit-  
tere tantum

Infelix arbor potui, nimis, ah ! dolitura,  
Quod mi oblita forent tot carmina ? Inu-  
tile lignum, [at ultra

Quando ita Dis\* placitum, fieri non abnego,  
Sit prodire nefas ! Latio sermone legatur  
Saltē, quod tu cunque pares illudere  
chartus.

#### VOTUM.

Sic tibi læta fluant tua tempora ! Sic ego,  
quamvis

Annua cultori poma referre veter,

Fausta precer tibi, Rugba ! Licet te com-  
per anare, [dare.

Et, dare quum nequeam muncia, vota

\* \* \* The following elegant Lines by Bishop  
Lowth are taken from Mr. J. A. VALPY'S  
new "Classical Journal."

HANNÆ MORÆ,

*Virgini pia, eruditâ, elegantî, ingenio, fa-  
cundia, et sapientiâ, pariter illustri.*

" OMNES Sulpician legant puellæ†,"

Omnes hanc pueri legant seneæque,

Quæ palmam genuinas tulit per artes,

" Et vinctæ pede vocis et solutæ."

Cujus qui pede legerit soluta,

Nullam dixerit esse tersiorem ;

" Cujus carmina qui benè æstimârît,

Nullam dixerit esse sanctiorem."

Huic adsunt Charites, faventque Musæ,

Dum sic pectora virginum tenella

Pulchris imbut artibus, sequaces

Exemplo, monitis, amore, nutu,

Informans animos ; styloque signat,

Mox ventura quod Addisonianis

Possint secula comparare chartis.

1781.

R. LONDON.

HERTFORD COLLEGE AND NEW INN HALL,  
OXFORD.

#### IMPROMPTU.

*Caput, et sine nomine Corpus.*

YOU have heard of *accephalous* verses  
In this land of metrical knowledge :  
Things stranger my Muse now rehearses,  
For behold an *accephalous* College !

But wonder succeeds yet to wonder,  
Of greater you scarcely have read ;  
Here—a Head lives without any Body,  
There—a Body without any Head.

A. B.

\* The Governors of R. S. who or-  
dered it to be cut down, to make room  
for the new building.

† Martial, x. 35.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE FOURTH SESSION OF THE FOURTH PARLIAMENT OF THE  
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, 1810.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *March 8.*

The *Speaker*, in a concise and appropriate Speech, delivered the Thanks of the House to Lieut.-gen. Cotton, and Brig.-gen. Anson, for their gallant conduct at Talavera; to which each of the Hon. Members made a suitable reply.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, in answer to a question put by Mr. Whitbread, stated, that Lord Chatham had resigned his situation as Master-general of the Ordnance.

On the motion of Mr. Calcraft, Sir R. Strachan's Narrative was read.

The House then went into a Committee on the Inquiry, and strangers were excluded.

*March 9.*

The Naval Store Importation, the Salt Importation, the Sugar Bounty, the Customs' Fraud Prevention, and the Greenland Whale Fishery Bills, were each read the first time.

Lord Cochrane moved for papers respecting the convoy taken in the Baltic, and also for other papers now in the Court of Admiralty, which tended to elucidate the subject, expressing his intention at the same time to move the reference of the whole to a Committee.

Sir H. Scott complained of great injustice on the part of the Noble Lord, in having made an unmanly and unmannerly invective against the Court of Admiralty, at a time when he (Sir W. Scott) had not the fairest opportunity of defending himself. This business was brought on at the end of the last Session: and why was it not proceeded in? He could not help being wroth on this subject. The case quoted by the Noble Lord had nothing to do with the Court of Admiralty; and he had no right to make it the subject of any invective against that Court. Let censure be directed against those with whom it ought to rest; but not against the Court of Admiralty, against which no charge could be laid. He had no objection to the production of any papers which the Noble Lord might choose to call for; but justice could not be administered if the Court was not to be held in respect—if it was to be assailed by daily invectives, which no Courts could withstand. If the Noble Lord could prove all the things he said, they could no more affect the Court of Admiralty than the Court of King's Bench. If the Court of Admiralty was to be every day reproached with injustice, how happened it that all the countries of the world acknowledged its justice? The great evil was, that

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these reproaches might go out among the lower orders of the people, who composed the maritime force of this country; and, in that case, he wished the Noble Lord to reflect on the extreme danger of such a proceeding.

The Papers were granted.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of Supply; when Mr. Perceval proposed, that the sum of 980,000*l.* should be granted to his Majesty, for the payment of a Portuguese subsidizing force of 30,000 men. After considerable discussion, in which Messrs. *Villiers, Curwen, Leslie, Foster, Fitzgerald, Beresford, Montague, Tierney, Banks, Jacob, Huskisson, Bathurst, and Whitbread*, Gen. *Ferguson*, Lords *Milton and Dysart*, participated, an amendment was proposed for reporting progress, &c. when the numbers were—for the postponement 142, against it 204—majority 62. The original motion was then carried without a division.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *March 12.*

The Royal Assent was notified by Commission to the Ten Millions and a half and One Million and a half Exchequer Bills Bill, the Prince of Wales's Lands Bill, the Corn Distillation Prohibition Bill, the Qualification Indemnity Bill, and several Road and Private Bills, in all 16.

In the Commons, the same day, Sir F. Burdett, in a lengthened speech, made his promised motion respecting the committal of Mr. J. Gale Jones. The tendency of the Hon. Baronet's arguments went to prove, that, though the House had the power of committing its own Members, it had not the like power over others; that this assumption of authority was of very recent date; that it trenchanted upon the liberty of the subject as provided for by Magna Charta and the Bill of Rights, inasmuch as the House took upon itself to be the complainant, judge, jury, and executive authority, all united in one; and that, contrary to the custom of all other tribunals, it took two steps at once, and jumped directly upon its alarming conclusion, in finding the accused guilty. He concluded by moving the discharge of Mr. John Gale Jones.

Mr. Sheridan differed from the Hon. Mover, as to the privileges possessed by that House; but regretted that Mr. Jones should be made the unavailing martyr to doctrines which he never propagated, nor perhaps ever entertained; for

for he had never said with the Hon. Baronet, that the House had no jurisdiction over any except its own Members. He concluded by moving as an amendment, "That Mr. J. Gale Jones, having been now imprisoned since the 21st of February, and having expressed his contrition at the time for the offence, be now discharged."

\* The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* opposed the original motion, because he was certain that the House had the power to punish all offences which tended to bring it into contempt; and he should oppose the amendment, because there was no instance of an individual having been discharged out of custody unless he condescended to present a Petition.

Some farther discussion ensued, after which the amendment was negatived without a division; and the House having divided upon the original motion, there appeared—for it 14, against it 139.

In a Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. *Perceval* submitted some resolutions for funding the sum of eight millions of *Exchequer Bills*, dated between the 20th of February, 1809, and the 16th of March, 1810, both inclusive; and, for that purpose, to give for every 100*l.* principal money subscribed, 103*l.* 5*s.* in the Navy 5 per cents. Agreed to.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee on the Inquiry, Mr. *Wharton* stated that the expence of the armament to the *Scheldt* did not exceed 900,000*l.*

#### March 14.

In a Committee of Supply, Mr. *Ashley Cooper* stated that the total saving on the Ordnance Estimates for this year amounted to 1,238,000*l.*: under the head of Ordinaries, there would be found to be an excess for this year, amounting to 7000*l.*; but, under the head of Extraordinaries, there would be found to be a diminution of charge, amounting to 1,140,000*l.*; and under the head of Unprovided, there would appear a diminution of 352,209*l.*; so that the total saving under these two heads of Extraordinaries and Unprovided, a diminution of expence, amounted to 1,492,209*l.*; and the total sum he meant now to call upon the Committee to vote for the Ordnance Services of the current year, for the United Kingdom, amounted to 3,819,466*l.*

Messrs. *Culcraft, Wardle, Parnell, J. Smith*, and *W. Smith*, and Gen. *Tarleton*, commented upon the items under the different heads, contending that the savings were neither so great as represented, nor so considerable as they might have been.

Mr. *W. Pole* spoke in favour of the motion, after which Mr. *A. Cooper* replied.

Mr. *Parnell* moved that the Chairman report progress, and ask leave to sit again; which was negatived; and the motion was agreed to; as were several votes for miscellaneous services.

#### March 19.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee to take into consideration the Third Report of the Finance Committee; Mr. *Martin* said, he rose, in consequence of the notice he had given, to submit some Resolutions, declaratory of the sense of that House on the necessity of diminishing the public expences. He believed there would be no opposition to the principle of his Resolutions, though the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* had prepared another set, some of which he preferred to his own, particularly the two first; another Hon. Gentleman (Mr. *Bankes*) had also, as he understood, prepared a third set of Resolutions: from the great attention which the latter Hon. Gentleman had paid to the state of the finances, his opinion could not but have great weight with the House. For his (Mr. M.'s) part, he was not wedded to his own plan, but should be ready to adopt any that should appear to be preferable. The Hon. Gentleman concluded a luminous statement of the various Offices which he thought unnecessary, by proposing the first Resolution, "That it is the opinion of this Committee, that attention to economy is particularly necessary in every branch and department of the public expenditure;" which was carried unanimously. Upon the second Resolution being proposed, Mr. *Bankes* moved an amendment, for the abolition of mere sinecures, and the reduction of salaries in non-efficient places.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* opposed the amendment, as tending materially to diminish the prerogative of the Crown.

A long discussion ensued, in which Messrs. *Rose, Whitbread, Creevey, R. Dundas, H. Thornton*, and Sir *J. Newport* took a part; after which Mr. *Bankes* suggested the idea of a postponement of the debate till his Resolutions were printed; which was agreed to.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS, March 21.

The Royal Assent was notified by Commission to Lord Wellington's Annuity Bill, the Mutiny Bill, and others, amounting in all to 19.

#### March 22.

Lord *Holland* brought forward his motion, grounded on the allegation made by

by the French Government (in the Decree for annexing Holland to France), that a proposition had been transmitted to this country to send Commissioners to Morlaix to negotiate an exchange of prisoners, which, when it was discovered that it might tend to an accommodation, had been rejected. His Lordship observed, this charge so materially involved the character of the country, as to render it necessary upon the part of Ministers to afford every information in their power to rebut it. He then concluded by moving for a variety of copies of all communications made to this country relative to the exchange of prisoners since 1800.

After a protracted discussion, in which the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lords Grenville, Grey, King, Derby, &c. supported the motion, contending that concealment would sanction the charge made by the French Executive; and Lords Liverpool, Westmoreland, and Spencer, opposed it, principally on the ground of inexpediency;

Lord Mulgrave, in reply to two propositions made by Lord Grenville, that the motion should be withdrawn, upon condition that he should state positively whether a fair proposition had not been made by the French Government, and whether it had not been rejected, or whether any improper delay had taken place; 2dly, that the matter might be referred to a Secret Committee, who might report, as in 1797—declared that the proposals of the Enemy had not been evaded, and that the matter was still pending.

Upon a division, the numbers were—  
for the motion 64, against it 96.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. Hutchinson withdrew his motion for a Vote of Thanks to Sir Robert Wilson, for his distinguished services at Banos and in Spain; as the motion was opposed by the forms of that House, Sir Robert being an Officer in the Portuguese service. Ample justice was, however, done by Lord Castlereagh, Messrs. Perceval, Canning, and others, to the brilliant achievements of this Officer in Spain.

#### March 23.

Mr. Sheridan addressed the House upon the subject of the Bye-law of the Benchers of Lincoln's Inn.

Mr. Windham interrupted the Hon. Member; and (alluding to the Reports of the debates) observed, that as they were likely to be introduced into the discussion, and perhaps complimented, he should move the Standing Order for the exclusion of strangers, which was immediately carried into effect.

After the exclusion, we understand, Mr. Sheridan terminated an animated speech, by moving that Mr. Farquharson's petition might be referred to the Committee of Judicature.

The Attorney General contended, that the Judges, as Visitors, should have the controul of the Inns of Court; and quoted Lord Mansfield in support of his opinion.

Mr. Windham denied every assertion made about him, except as to the correction of his speeches.

Mr. Stephen concluded a manly and candid speech, by acknowledging that he had, about 30 years ago, been himself a reporter, and reprobated the bye-law.

Mr. Croker spoke to the same effect. Sir J. Anstruther, though a Benchers of Lincoln's Inn, disapproved of the law.

Mr. Sheridan then withdrew his motion, on the understanding that the obnoxious Resolution should be rescinded.

The House then went into a Committee on the Army Estimates; when the several Resolutions, after a division, were agreed to.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS, March 24.

The Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to the Royal Marine Mutiny Bill, to the Sugar Bounties Bill, to the Greenland Whale Fishery Bounties Bill, to the Customs Frauds Prevention Bill, to the Masts, &c. Importation Bill, to the Salt Bill, to the Lambeth Poor Bill, and to the Southampton Waterworks Bill.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS, March 26.

Lord Porchester, in a speech which occupied four hours in delivery, made his promised motion upon the Expedition to the Scheldt. The tendency of the arguments of the Noble Lord were chiefly directed to prove, that the Expedition was undertaken without sufficient means of information on the part of Ministers, as well as in opposition to the opinion of many Military Officers, among whom were Sir D. Dundas, Sir W. Erskine, Gen. Calvert, Col. Gordon, &c. all of whom pressed the necessity of having accurate data upon which to form an opinion with respect to so difficult and hazardous an enterprise. That the opinions of Naval Officers, Sir H. Popham and Sir R. Strachan, were equally disregarded; the first having urged the necessity of employing ships of war for the conveyance of troops instead of transports, and also that the Expedition should sail by the 27th June, whereas it did not sail until the 28th July: The second having, in his conversation with Lord Mulgrave, represented that the French fleet could go above Antwerp, and that he feared that

that nothing more could be done than taking Walcheren. That the Commander-in-chief of the Expedition had formed no plan; that he did not even know whether the ships upon the slips at Antwerp and the arsenals were protected by the citadel. That, before our shipping could pass through the Wieling passage, it was necessary that the forts of Cadsand should be occupied; yet when the division of the Marquis of Huntley was to land, there were no boats; and it was then declared by Lord Gardner that it was impossible for any ships to pass into the Scheldt, either into the Duerlo or Wieling, without probable destruction, as long as the Enemy possessed the Flushing or Cadsand shore. It had been stated by Gen. Brownrigg, that the failure at Cadsand was a fortuitous circumstance, arising from French troops passing through it at the time. Indeed it did somehow or other generally happen, that French troops were present precisely at the time and in the place where they were wanting; whereas it was the unfortunate characteristic of our Military Expeditions, that they never were present either when or where they ought to be. The Noble Lord then made some strong remarks on the deplorable state of the sick at Walcheren, who were put into Hospitals without roofs, and who must have perished for want of medicine, had it not been for the supplies afforded by the smugglers; and concluded by moving two different sets of Resolutions—the one on the policy and conduct of the campaign, the other on the retention of Walcheren after the ulterior object was found impracticable. The first five articles of the second set state, that Gen. Sir E. Coote did, on the 9th and 23d of Sept. and also on the 6th of Oct. state the alarming progress of disease among our troops, which rendered our possession of the Island very precarious; that on the 10th Sept. the number of sick in the Island of Walcheren was, exclusive of officers, 6,938; and that the total number of sick embarked for England, between the 15th Sept. and the 16th Nov. was 11,199, making in that period an increase of sick of 4,261. 6th. That although the great object of the Expedition had been abandoned as impracticable, a large proportion of the British army was (without any urgent or determined purpose in view, or any prospect of national advantage to justify such a hazard, or to compensate such a sacrifice) left by his Majesty's Ministers to the imminent danger of attack from the Enemy, and exposed, during a period of more than three months, and under circumstances of aggravated hard-

ship, to the fatal ravages of a disease, which on the 31st Aug. had been officially announced to be daily increasing to a most alarming degree. 7th. That such the conduct of his Majesty's advisers calls for the severest censure of this House.

Lord Castlereagh defended, at considerable length, the policy of the late Expedition. He put it to the Hon. Gentleman opposite (Mr. Windham), whether, in the practice of Government, it was always held necessary to call for the opinions of military men, and consider them as the sole ground of determination with regard to the propriety or impropriety of military Expeditions. He likewise contended, that it was not the duty of Government to be acquainted with all the minute difficulties which an Expedition was always liable to encounter. The opinions of Sir D. Dundas and Col. Gordon, though they discouraged the undertaking, were never understood positively to state that the operation was either impracticable or impolitic. With respect to the policy of the Expedition, he argued, that it had created a diversion in favour of Austria; for though no troops were withdrawn from the Danube to oppose our force, yet troops were detained by it at Antwerp, which would otherwise have gone to Germany. In regard to the risks which the Expedition had encountered, he asked, was it by cold calculations—by a spirit of tame precaution, that Nelson conquered at Copenhagen, at Aboukir, and at Trafalgar?—and was it under the influence of such a spirit that Wolfe ascended the heights of Quebec?—that Lord Melville sent an army to conquer in Egypt?—that Sir J. Stuart achieved the victory of Maida?—or that our gallant troops produced the evacuation of Portugal, which, however Gentlemen might quarrel with the Convention of Cintra, must always be regarded as a glorious achievement. The Noble Lord concluded an animated speech, by confessing his inability to decide upon the whole of the Resolutions from merely hearing them read; but declaring his opposition to that which proposed to censure the policy of undertaking the late Expedition. The debate was then adjourned.

#### March 27.

Mr. *Lethbridge* laid on the table a paper which Sir F. Burdett had admitted to have been written and published by his authority; stating, that he had marked the passages which justified the charge he had preferred. The Clerk, being directed by the Speaker, read the whole of Sir F. Burdett's Letter, together with the Report of his Speech respecting the

case of Mr. Gale Jones, in Cobbett's Register of Saturday last. The Speaker then called upon the Hon. Baronet to answer the complaint alleged against him.

Sir *Francis Burdett* declared, that he was perfectly willing to leave the matter to the consideration of the House, and to abide the consequences of his conduct. He had nothing to urge in the shape of defence, for he knew not in what he had offended. Until that moment the Honourable Gentleman had not furnished the House with any explanation of the ground of his complaint — of what he even deemed offensive; and he had not yet explained why he considered the passages alluded to involved a breach of the Privileges of the House. He had no intention of violating their Privileges; and as to the doctrines contained in the publication referred to, he conceived those doctrines to be perfectly constitutional. He had stated the reasons why he thought so; and, until those reasons were answered, he should think it unnecessary to offer any thing more. The Hon. Baronet, upon an intimation from the Speaker, then withdrew, amidst loud cries of No! No! from the Opposition benches.

Mr. *Lethbridge* then read his Resolutions:—the first was, that the publication which had been read to the House from Cobbett's Register of the 24th inst. was a libellous and scandalous paper, reflecting upon the just rights and privileges of that House; the second Resolution was, that Sir Francis Burdett, having admitted that he was the author of the paper alluded to, was guilty of a gross breach of the privileges of that House.

Upon the first Resolution being again read, Mr. *Ponsonby* moved that the debate be adjourned till this day se'nnight; to which Mr. *Perceval* proposed as an amendment, that the debate be adjourned till to-morrow; which was carried by a majority of 50.

The debate on the Scheldt Expedition was then resumed; and Mr. *Ponsonby*, in a long and argumentative speech, replied to Lord Castlereagh, and concluded by supporting the Resolutions.

Gen. *Craufurd* defended Ministers; and concluded by proposing the following amendment:—"Resolved, That the House, taking into its consideration the necessity of destroying the increasing naval force of the Enemy in the Scheldt, and also, from the situation of the war on the Continent, the propriety of effecting a diversion in favour of Austria, approved of the conduct of Ministers in sending out a great naval and military force, which combined an essential national object with a general advantage

to the war, and that Ministers are not responsible for the failure of the ulterior objects of the Expedition from the unforeseen circumstances of wind and weather."

He moved also a second Resolution, declaratory of the propriety of the retention of Walcheren.

Messrs. *Herbert* and *Marryat* supported the amendment. An adjournment of the debate then took place.

#### March 28.

On the adjourned debate respecting the breach of privilege committed by Sir F. Burdett being resumed, Mr. *Sheridan* urged the necessity of not interrupting the discussion on the Scheldt Expedition; declared that the question required no such haste as to be proceeded on to the interruption of more important business; and concluded by moving as an amendment to the original question, on the suggestion of the Speaker, that the paper should be referred to the Committee of Privileges, which should sit on Wednesday next.

Mr. *Adam* recommended to his Hon. Friend to withdraw his amendment, in order to allow of a motion for adjournment, during which the reference he proposed might be made.

Mr. *Brand* contended for delay, and spoke of the impossibility of coming to a just decision immediately. Of the passages which had been marked by the Hon. Mover, there was only one which he conceived to be a violation of their privileges: it was that in which it was stated, that the Members of that House, "inflated with their high-blown fanciful ideas of Majesty, and tricked out in the trappings of Royalty, thought privilege and protection beneath their dignity—assumed the Sword of Prerogative, and lorded it equally over the King and the People." He concluded by moving, that the debate be adjourned till this day se'nnight.

Mr. *Lethbridge* opposed the adjournment; which was supported in a neat speech by Mr. *Curwen*.

Mr. *Whitbread* attributed the introduction of this question, to a desire on the part of Ministers to protract, if not to elude, the censure which awaited them on the Scheldt Expedition. Alluding to one Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Owen), who had said that it was the object of a particular Faction to bring that House into contempt, he observed, that he almost imagined that Mr. Yorke, the late Member, was then in the House, and used those words; for such alarms formed a part of the legacy he had bequeathed that House.

Sir J. Yorke said, that the legacy which his relative had bequeathed that House, was one of sound constitutional knowledge, and manly political integrity—a legacy that would be as valuable, though bequeathed by a Teller of the Exchequer, as any that might hereafter devolve to them from a Brewer of bad Porter. (Much tumult here ensued; several Members rising to order, and Lord Milton moving that the words be taken down.)

Mr. *Whitbread* at length succeeded in inducing his Friends to sit down; after which, with the greatest good humour, he observed, that he was no farther affected by what had fallen from the Hon. Gentleman, than as it threw an imputation upon his fair dealing as a Tradesman; and to that he would only say, that the Hon. Gentleman had no right to hold him out as a Brewer of bad Porter, if he never tried it, which he suspected he had not; and concluded by offering him a barrel, to drink with the freeholders of Cambridgeshire.

Mr. *Croker* complimented the Hon. Gentleman upon his magnanimity, in overlooking so ungenerous a sarcasm; and then, adverting to the paper written by Sir F. Burdett, declared, that there were in it passages which the Hon. Baronet would not have uttered in that House: he concluded by deprecating delay, and supporting the Resolutions.

Sir S. Romilly confessed that he had doubts as to the libellous tendency of the passages pointed out; and pressed the necessity of a delay before they came to a decision on a question of so much importance.

Messrs. *Wilderforce* and *Adam* spoke to the same effect; as did the *Master of the Rolls*, who regretted that the question was forced upon their consideration.

Mr. *Perceval* observed, that, after what had fallen from the last Speaker, he should no longer oppose the adjournment to this day se'nnight; which was accordingly carried.

#### March 29.

The adjourned debate upon the Scheldt Expedition being resumed, Gen. *Tarleton* spoke against the policy and conduct of the Expedition.

Mr. *Rose* replied, and quoted the opinions of Lord Nelson, Capt. Owen, and Sir H. Popham, in favour of an attack upon Flushing, as the key of the Scheldt.

Mr. *Grattan* censured, in severe terms, the conduct of Ministers.

Mr. *Canning* defended, with much ingenuity and eloquence, the policy of undertaking the Expedition; entered into some explanations to prove that

the preceding Administration had such an object in view; and concluded by opposing the whole of the Noble Lord's Resolutions.

Mr. *Whitbread*, in an animated speech, replied to the preceding Speaker, and dwelt with much severity on his behaviour to Lord Castlereagh, contending, that the responsibility of the failure of the Expedition rested with him, inasmuch as he had permitted it to be undertaken, though he had previously avowed, and was then impressed with the conviction, that the Noble Lord by whom it was planned was unfit for the situation he held. The Hon. Gentleman concluded an eloquent speech, by calling upon the House, in the most impressive manner, to listen to the public voice, and visit with its censure the planners of this disastrous and ill-fated Expedition.

Lords *G. Grenville* and *F. Osborne* followed on the same side; and Mr. *M. Fitzgerald* exculpated Ministers; after which the debate was adjourned.

#### March 30.

The adjourned debate on the Scheldt Expedition being resumed, Sir *T. Turton* spoke in favour of the Resolutions.

Gen. *Lofthus* supported the policy of undertaking the Expedition.

Sir *F. Burdett*, in a long and energetic speech, contended that the Expedition was planned in profound ignorance of the obstacles it was likely to meet with, as well as of the means of resistance possessed by the Enemy. The Commander-in-chief, with the four Generals (Brownrigge, Hope, Gordon, and Calvert), when applied to for their opinions, had indeed returned papers clothed with the forms of office, and signed with their names, but giving no opinion at all. Even the Military and Naval Officers, who were considered the eyes of the Expedition, changed their operations with so much facility, as evidently shewed that they were mistaken with regard to which was the most favourable entrance to the Scheldt. For these reasons he must declare that those who had planned this frightful enterprise, as well as those who had the execution of it, should be alike handed over to public atonement, the one party by Impeachment, the other to Courts Martial. The Hon. Baronet then observed, that the only radical cure for these evils, and the safety of the Nation, was a fair and equal representation of the people, by a Reform in the Commons House of Parliament. If that be not accomplished, the country will fall; and if it is to fall, it was quite indifferent to him whether it fell by the corruption of its own House of

of Commons, or by the efforts of a Foreign Despot.

Mr. Bathurst replied; but declared his intention of supporting the original Resolution.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer spoke at great length, and entered into several explanations, defending the conduct and policy of the Expedition.

Messrs. Dundas, Peel, and Sir H. Popham, said a few words, when, the call for the question becoming general, the House divided on a part of Gen. Craufurd's amendment—ayes 227, noes 275; majority in favour of Ministers and negating Lord Porchester's Resolutions on the policy and conduct of the Expedition, 48.—Another division took place on Gen. Craufurd's amendment—ayes 272, noes 232, majority in favour of Ministers 40.—The House then divided on the Resolutions of Lord Porchester relative to the retention of Walcheren—for the Resolutions 224, against them 275, majority for Ministers 51.—During the exclusion of strangers, Mr. Canning proposed an amendment to the Resolutions, justifying Ministers in their retention of the Island, and ordering the same to be entered on the Journals of the House:—for the amendment 253, against it 232; majority for Ministers 21.

Mr. Ponsonby addressed his Friends while in the Lobby; and exhorted them not to withdraw till the whole of the divisions were over, as it was probable they would increase in numbers on the next division.—Mr. Perceval also addressed his Friends, requesting their perseverance and attendance, as there was no doubt of their ultimate success. Thus ends the Review promised in our last, p. 351.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS, April 2.

Some discussion took place respecting the Irish Distillery Bill.

Lord Holland stated, that the grievance of those who petitioned against the Bill, arose from its having reduced one half the duty on corn spirit; in consequence of which, they who had a large quantity of sugar spirit on hand, which had been distilled on the faith that the then existing prohibition of corn distillation would continue, were unable to bring it into competition in the market with corn spirit, which had thus been so materially reduced in price.

Earl Bathurst declared, that any remedy for such a grievance which might be suggested, would be readily agreed to, provided it did not open a door to fraud.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. Wharton laid upon the table a copy of

the representation of the Subscribers to the late Funding of the Eight Millions Exchequer Bills, stating their consent to the Funding 311,600*l.* additional, upon the like terms.

Mr. Whibbread observed, that in the disposal of the last eight millions, a number of persons were admitted into the proper office for bidding, long before the doors were opened to the publick—much dissatisfaction had, in consequence, obtained out of doors; and he should on a future day bring the question before the House.

#### April 3.

Sir Francis Burdett, in a most impassioned speech, submitted a motion of which he had given notice, respecting Captain Lake. The Hon. Baronet, with eloquence which made a visible impression on the House, drew an unaffected picture of the situation of the unfortunate seaman (Jeffery) left on the uninhabited Island of Sombbrero; declared that, from the whole of the circumstances, he believed the man had perished upon the Island; but, whether he had or not, the moral guilt of the act rested upon Capt. Lake. The Hon. Baronet then read extracts from the evidence, and called the attention of the House particularly to the circumstance that Capt. Lake, when near the Island of Sombbrero, being informed by the Master, in reply to a question put by him, that there were two thieves on board, had, without inquiring for the other, ordered up Jeffery, and declared that he would not keep such a fellow on board his ship. Spencer, the master, in his evidence, acknowledged that he had often said that it would be a very good thing if they could get Jeffery out of the ship, as flogging would do him no good. Here then, said the Hon. Baronet, is an actual conspiracy against this unhappy man; he was seized, and sent away without his clothes or money; there was no use in those to him, for he was sent away to die. In two months after he was sent for, and his trousers were found. The man was supposed by the seamen to have been devoured by the birds of prey that flock round the Island; yet this act, with all its horrid feeling about it, was thought by the Admiral in the West Indies and his Court Martial to be a trivial occurrence; and a report of a report, taken from the report of an American Paper, was to acquit Capt. Lake of the deepest crime of which the laws can take notice. Sir Francis then commented in forcible terms upon the conduct of the party who were sent on shore to look for Jeffery, and upon their being provided with fowling-pieces to shoot



shoot birds on the Island. This circumstance, coupled with others, induced him to think that it was intended to draw off the attention of the party from any diligence of search. Contrary to Admiral Cochrane's statement, the nearest land to Sombrero was Anquilla, a distance of seven or eight leagues. It could not be pleaded that this crime was done in anger—no, the sun had set and risen up on Capt. Lake's revenge. The next morning the ship was in sight of Sombrero; but no feeling, no thought, could awaken him to a sense of the misery he had inflicted—a lingering detail of all the sufferings that can be laid upon our nature, where the pains of the body, burning under a tropical sun, were wound up by the bitter depression of a mind that was never to hear the sound of a human voice again, never to feel the consolation of a human presence, but sink from hour to hour, helpless, hopeless, deserted, and in despair. It had been said, that the first suggestion that the Island was uninhabited reached Capt. Lake when he was at Barbadoes, and that he declared he would not for twenty thousand pounds have put the man on shore, if he had known it. But why did he not even then inquire about Jeffery? Why not send to America, which he might have done for the hundredth part of the money, and discover whether he was living? The very seamen who were sent in the boat with Jeffery declared that he must be starved to death. He thought it better that ten thousand guilty should escape, than one innocent man suffer.

Mr. *Stephen* declared that he had sailed by Sombrero—that it was a flat, sandy Island, and only frequented by sea-fowl; nor was there any thing on the Island that could induce any person to land on it, except to get eggs. He supposed that this Island was never trodden by human foot more than three or four times in the year. He had heard that it had no water, and thought that the man must have perished; but recommended further investigation: when Sir F. Burdett, in compliance with the general wish, withdrew his motion, in order to make room for an Address to his Majesty, moved by Mr. *Whitbread*, requesting that a minute and accurate search be made in all the settlements abroad, in his Majesty's fleets, &c. to ascertain whether the said R. Jeffery be alive.

This motion being carried, Admiral *Horvey*, Capt. *Beresford*, and Sir C. *Hamilton*, expressed their detestation of Capt. Lake's offence; but said, that, as the Island was rocky, water might be found in the cavities, and the abundance of sea-fowl's eggs would afford sustenance to a man left there.—Messrs. *Sheridan*, *Croker*, and *Canning*, shortly spoke.

The Hon. Baronet then remarked upon the leniency of Admiral Cochrane, in deeming Capt. Lake's conduct merely an "irregularity," and upon the Admiralty, in promoting him to a higher command. He then concluded by moving the appointment of a Committee, to take the papers into consideration.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* thought the case deserving of serious attention; but suggested, that, as Capt. Lake had already been tried by a Court Martial, he could not be tried again, except upon an indictment for murder, on which, as the evidence stood, there being no positive proof of Jeffery's having died upon the Island, he must be acquitted. He thought it better to wait, in order to afford time for inquiries.

Mr. *Whitbread* blamed Admiral Cochrane, who, when knowing this transaction, had allowed Capt. Lake to be promoted. The search upon the Island was unsatisfactory. It was singular that on the first search nothing was found; yet on the second, when they brought guns with them, the handle of a tomahawk or hatchet, with a pair of trowsers, was found. There was no evidence of the man's fate. If Capt. Lake should therefore be convicted of murder, and it should afterwards turn out that Jeffery was still alive, what a dreadful case would this be! He then moved for the correspondence between the Admiralty and Admiral Sir A. Cochrane, in consequence of Lord Cochrane having stated, that the gallant Admiral had sent Capt. Lake home for trial, instead of which the Admiralty had sent him out again, with a request that he might be promoted on the first vacancy.

Mr. *W. Pole*, as Secretary to the Admiralty at the time, denied the correctness of this assertion. Capt. Lake had indeed come home, but on a plea of illness; when recovered, the Admiralty had sent him out again to the West Indies; but it was not until a subsequent period, that they became acquainted with the above affair.—The motion was agreed to.

#### INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

*Admiralty-office, April 20.* Admiral Lord Gambler has transmitted to J. W. Croker, Esq. a letter from Capt. Kerr,

of his Majesty's ship Unicorn, giving an account of his having, on the 19th inst. captured L'Esperance French National vessel

vessel (late his Majesty's ship *Laurel*), armed en flute, commanded by a Lieutenant de Vaisseau, with a valuable cargo of Colonial Produce from the Isle of France.

[This Gazette likewise contains a notice from the Lords of the Treasury of their intention to extend the acts of the 46th and 47th of the King, for abolishing fees received at the Custom-houses in England, and for regulating the attendance of Custom-house Officers, to the several ports in Scotland, including Grangemouth (intended to be constituted a port), from and after the 31st May next.]

*Admiralty-office, May 1, 1810.* Letter from Capt. Worth, of his Majesty's Sloop *Helena*, to Vice-admiral Whithed, dated at Sea, the 19th April, 1810.

I have to acquaint you, that his Majesty's sloop under my command, gave chase to a sail seen at day-light, which continued until nine o'clock at night; then, after firing a few guns, she surrendered, and proved to be the brig *Grand Napoleon*, of Nantz; she sailed from thence on the 13th ult. manned with 124 men, armed with 16 guns, viz. 12 18-pounder carronades (English), and four long guns. She is the most complete appointed French cruiser I have ever seen: is 280 tons, and 3 months old.

WORTH.  
Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant Richard Welsh, commanding his Majesty's Cutter *Surly*, to Rear-admiral D' Auvergne.

*Surly, Grenville Bay, April 21, 1810.*

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you, that yesterday, at noon, a sail was seen from the deck, steering along the enemy's coast; we immediately slipped in chase, in company with his Majesty's gun-brigs *Firm* and *Sharpshooter*; at four p. m. she run on shore in the mouth of Pirou; the boats, manned and armed, were sent in to bring her out, which was gallantly done by Sub-lieutenant Hodgkins, who commanded the boats, he having run an anchor out under a heavy fire of musquetry from the troops and crew of the vessel, and hove her off from the beach. She proves to be *L'Alcide* French cutter privateer, mounted over 14-pounders, which were thrown overboard in the chase; and from the number of men who went from her with muskets, &c. I conclude her to be 30.

I beg leave to recommend to your notice Sub-lieutenant Hodgkins, of the *Firm*, and Mr. Lagaw, second master

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of the *Sharpshooter*, for their steady perseverance and determined conduct in bringing her out from off the beach, under such a heavy fire of musquetry from upwards of 400 troops.—I am sorry to add, that we had one man killed, and one wounded in this little affair, as per margin. I have the honour to be, &c. R. WELSH.

*Firm.* Mr. Roberts, second master, killed; J. Cross, Boatswain's-mate, slightly wounded.

*Downing-street, May 12.* The following dispatch was received on the 10th inst. at Lord Liverpool's Office, from Lieut.-gen. Graham, commanding his Majesty's forces at Cadiz.

*Isola, April 22, 1810.*

MY LORD,—From the information your Lordship already had of the miserable state of the fort of Matagorda, (never to be considered free from the danger of assault) it will not be matter of surprise, that, after holding it two months, it should now be abandoned.

I have the honour to enclose Capt. in MacLaine's (of the 94th) reports to me. It would be an injustice to the service not to recommend him in the warmest manner to your Lordship's notice, as well as the officers who continued with him to the last of this arduous duty, Lieutenant Brageton, of the Royal Artillery, Ensigns Cannon and Scott, of the 94th, and Mr. Dobson, midshipman of his Majesty's ship *Invincible*. The Defence of Matagorda has been witnessed by every body with admiration; and I should not have been justified in allowing it to be continued so long, but from the expectation of the possibility of some diversion being made in its favour, which, however, was found to be impracticable.

It is impossible that I should not endeavour to express to your Lordship the feelings of universal and deep regret excited by the untimely fall of that distinguished officer Major Lefebure, of the Royal Engineers, whose zeal carried him from the Admiral's ship to be the bearer of my orders for the evacuation of the fort, that he might be satisfied that it was no longer tenable. The chief direction of that important department now devolves on Captain Birch. Your Lordship is well acquainted with my opinion of his merit and talents, so well calculated to inspire confidence under this misfortune.

I have, &c. T. GRAHAM.

P. S. The original garrison of the fort of Matagorda consisted of Captain MacLaine and Ensigns Cannon and Scott, 94th regiment; twenty-five royal artillery,

artillery, under Lieutenant Brereton; twenty-five royal marines; twenty-five seamen, under Mr. Dobson; and sixty-seven non-commissioned officers and privates of the 94th regiment. Reinforcements were sent in the evening of the 21st, and reliefs of the whole were offered, but declined.

*Cadiz, April 23, 1810.*

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you, that at two o'clock on the morning of the 21st, the Enemy opened upon the seventy-four gun ship, St. Paulo, and gun-boats stationed near Fort Matagorda, with hot shot, and succeeded in forcing them to abandon their position. Immediately after this, they opened upon Fort Matagorda a very heavy cannonade of guns and mortars; but as it would have been impossible to direct our fire with certainty, I ordered Lieut. Brereton, of the Royal Artillery, to delay our fire until day-break.

The morning discovered three batteries opposed to us, in the Trocadero, of twenty-one guns; and from the sight of their shells we judged they had eight mortars in other three batteries. From the time they commenced firing at the fort they kept up a most tremendous cannonade of shot and shells with great effect until night, when the Enemy and the fort both discontinued. That day's fire made a very large breach in the escarp of the rampart, on which was the principal part of our guns, and completely laying open our magazine. We were, from the manner the Enemy placed his batteries, and which they had contrived to do under mask of the houses in the village of Trocadero (distant from the fort about 900 yards) only able to bring 7 guns to bear on them; yet, with these, we contrived to silence, and, as I conceive, dismount, the guns of one of their batteries, in which were six thirty-two pounders.

The whole of the night of the 21st, and morning of the 22d, I employed in endeavouring to repair the parapet of the South-east face, composed of sand bags, and which, from the very heavy fire of 21 pieces of cannon, (most of them thirty-two pounders), the Enemy had totally demolished, so that the men at the guns were perfectly exposed.

We continued to replace the sand bags, and fill up the breach, so as to put ourselves in a tolerable state of defence; and at daybreak in the morning the Enemy opened with a salvo from all his batteries. We returned the fire with the same spirit and success as yesterday, but the fort soon be-

came a complete ruin, and no where afforded any shelter for the reliefs. The evacuation, however, only took place in consequence of your order; we left the fort at 10 A. M. Captain Stackpole, of the Royal Navy, having been sent by the Admiral to complete its destruction. I cannot sufficiently express to you the gallantry and coolness with which every individual officer, seaman, marine, and soldier, conducted himself during the two months we maintained this post, particularly during the last two days.

I beg, in a particular manner, to mention the services of that most excellent Officer Lieut. Brereton, of the Royal Artillery, for his unremitting attention to his duty, and the masterly style in which he kept up his fire on the Enemy; as likewise Ensigns Cannon and Scott, of the 94th grenadiers; and I request, Sir, you will state to the Admiral, how highly sensible I am of the handsome manner in which Lieuts. Chapman and M'Pherson, of the Royal Navy, and one or two others, whose names I cannot now recollect, volunteered their services during the heaviest of the fire. Mr. George Dobson, Midshipman of the *Invincible*, had charge of the seamen under my command during the whole time; and I beg you, Sir, to recommend him to the Admiral, as a very excellent and brave officer.

Herewith I send a list of killed and wounded; and, among the former, I am sorry to return Major Lefebvre, of the Royal Engineers; he was killed close to me by a cannon-ball; the loss of such an excellent Officer is deeply to be lamented. I have the honour to be, &c.

A. MACLAIN, Cap. 94th Reg.  
late Commander at Fort Matagorda.  
*To Lieut. Gen. Graham, &c.*

N. B. Hospital-mate Bennet, attached to the 94th regiment, and who was the surgeon attending the garrison, I beg leave to recommend to your notice, as a most attentive and excellent professional man; he wishes much to be appointed Assistant-surgeon of the 94th regiment. I have omitted to mention Lieutenant Wright, of the Royal Artillery, who succeeded to the command of the artillery in the batteries on the morning of the 22d, after Lieutenant Brereton was wounded.

A. MACLAINE, Capt. 94th Reg.  
*List of Killed and Wounded at Fort Matagorda on the 21st and 22d of April 1810.*—Royal Engineers, 1 major killed; Royal Artillery, 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, eight privates, wounded;

wounded; Royal Marines, 2 privates killed, 10 wounded; 88th regiment, 2 privates, killed; 94th ditto, 1 corporal, 3 privates, killed, 25 wounded.—Seamen, 7 seamen killed, 2 midshipmen, 10 seamen, wounded.—Total, 1 major, 15 seamen, marines, and sol-

diers, killed; 1 lieutenant, 2 midshipmen, 1 serjeant, 53 seamen and privates, wounded.

A. MACLAINE, 94th Gren.

late Com. Fort Matagorda.

Lieut.-Gen. Graham, commanding British Forces, Cadiz.

#### ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

##### FRANCE.

Napoleon and his Consort, in the progress of their tour, left Cambray on the 29th ult. for Valenciennes, where they made a short stay. At Laeken they embarked on the canal, accompanied by the King and Queen of Westphalia, and proceeded to Welbrach. They afterwards descended the Ruppel and the Scheldt, in boats navigated by the soldiers of the Imperial Guard. Their arrival at Antwerp was announced by repeated discharges of artillery, both from the fleet and fortifications of the city. All the roads and streets through which the royal procession passed, were decorated with triumphal arches, trophies, &c. and filled with immense crowds.

The conflagration of Auxonne, a village in the vicinity of Verdun, was lately prevented by the activity of a party of British seamen, who volunteered their assistance at the time the inhabitants had abandoned the place, and were flying in all directions. Many of them received hurts. Their conduct being reported by the Minister of War to Buonaparte, the following order was issued by him: "The Minister of War will express to them my satisfaction; will order them to be paid a reward amounting to six months pay, and will send them to their own country, under their promise not to serve until they are exchanged."

Gen. Wirion, the late Governor of Verdun, put an end to his existence on the 15th of April, and thus disappointed the ends of public justice; as we are assured by private letters, that the French Government had taken up the complaints preferred by Sir T. Lavie, and other English gentlemen, against him, and had instituted the most severe scrutiny into his infamous conduct.

A Paris paper of the 7th inst. contained the following *Sénatus Consultum*:—Art. 1. All the countries situated on the left bank of the Rhine, from the limits of the Departments of the Roer and Lower Meuse, following the Thalweg of the Rhine to the Sea, are united to the French Empire, and form an integral part.—2. The Countries situated between the course of the Waal, the River Dogne, and the frontiers of the Department of the Nettes, the Lower Meuse, and the Roer, shall form a Department, under the name

of the Department of the Mouths of the Rhine. Bois-le-Duc shall be the chief City.—3. The Countries situated at the West of the Dogne, with the Isles of Schowen, Tholen, North and South Bèveland, and Walcheren, shall be united to the Département of the two Nettes.—4. The Département of the Mouths of the Rhine shall have two Deputies to the Legislative Body.—The Department of the two Nettes, which has three, shall have five.

(Signed) NAPOLEON. CAMBACERES.

Some late French Papers contained the examination of a Baron de Kolli, and some documents, which shew that a plan was encouraged by our Government for the liberation of Ferdinand the VIIth, now confined in France. That the escape of Ferdinand would have been attended with important advantages to the allied cause in Spain, is unquestionable; but, the hazard to the Royal Prisoner being so great as it was, the plan does not seem to have been well arranged. The following is a sketch of the particulars, followed by the principal documents:

A Person, calling himself Charles Leopold, Baron de Kolli, 32 years of age, a native of Ireland, comes over from France, obtains an introduction to the Duke of Kent, and proposes to his Royal Highness a plan for liberating Ferdinand VII. The Duke mentions it to His Majesty, who, it is to be presumed, approves of it, as it is afterwards taken up and managed by the Secretary of State for the Foreign Department. This *soldisant* Irish Baron, after obtaining 80000*l.* in money, besides diamonds to a considerable value, and the various documents and passports necessary to authenticate his mission and ensure its success, takes leave of His Majesty on the 24th of January, and sets out on the 26th for Plymouth, with Capt. Cockburn, who was to command a small squadron, and obey de Kolli's orders. He is landed at Quiberon on the 9th March, proceeds to Paris, disposes of some of his diamonds, purchases a couple of horses, and at length goes to Valancay. He contrives, under an assumed character, to insinuate himself into the Castle; and makes his proposal to Amezaga, the intendant

tendant of Ferdinand VII. The words are hardly out of his mouth, when he is denounced to the French Gouk r or Governor of the Castle, who, immediately, secures his person, and transmits him by a special messenger to Fouché, by whom he is consigned to the Castle of Vincennes.

No. IV. Is a Letter from Charles IV. addressed to the King of England, in 1802, announcing the marriage of the Prince of Asturias. It was given to Kolli, with a marginal Note by the Marquis Wellesley, to be used as a credential to Prince Ferdinand. On the back of this Letter the following was written in the hand of Marquis Wellesley :

"The undersigned Principal Secretary of State of his Britannic Majesty for the Foreign Department, declares, that this Letter is truly the same that his Catholic Majesty, Charles IV. addressed to his Britannic Majesty George III. on occasion of the marriage of the Prince of Asturias, actually King Ferdinand VII. This authentic document is confided to the persons who will have the honour of laying it before his Catholic Majesty Ferdinand VII. to verify their mission.

WELLESLEY.

"Downing-street, Feb. 26, 1810."

No. V. Letter from King George III. signed in his proper hand, to Prince Ferdinand, entrusted to Kolli :

"Sir, my Brother,—I have long wished for an opportunity to transmit to your Majesty a Letter signed in my proper hand, expressing the lively interest and profound regret I have felt since your Majesty has been removed from your kingdom and loyal subjects. Notwithstanding the violence and cruelty with which the Usurper of the throne of Spain overwhelms the Spanish nation, it must prove a great consolation to your Majesty, to learn that your people preserve their loyalty and attachment to the person of their lawful King, and that Spain makes continual efforts to uphold your Majesty's rights, and to re-establish the independence of the monarchy. The resources of my kingdom, my fleets and my armies, shall be employed to assist your Majesty's subjects in this great cause; and my ally the Prince Regent of Portugal has also contributed to it with all the zeal and perseverance of a faithful friend. To your Majesty's faithful subjects, as well as your allies, your presence only is wanting in Spain, where it would inspire a new energy.—I therefore entreat your Majesty, with all the frankness of the alliance and friendship which bind me to your Majesty's interests, to consider of the most prudent and effectual means of escaping from the indignities

you experience, and of shewing yourself among a people who are unanimous in their wishes for your Majesty's happiness and glory.—I annex to this letter a copy of the Credentials, which my Minister in Spain is to present to the Central Junta that governs there in the name and by the authority of your Majesty.—I entreat your Majesty to rest assured of my sincere friendship, and of the true attachment with which I am, Sir, my Brother, your worthy Brother,

(Signed) "GEORGE R.

(Countersigned) "WELLESLEY.

"At the Queen's Palace, London,  
Jan. 31, 1810."

This is followed by a Letter addressed to M. Belthemy, by Prince Ferdinand, in which he states, that his "first wish is to become the adopted son of his Majesty the Emperor. I conceive myself," he observes, "to be worthy of this adoption, which would truly constitute the happiness of my life, as well from my perfect love and attachment to the sacred person of his Majesty, as by my submission and entire obedience to his intentions and desires. I feel a pleasure in confiding in that magnanimity of conduct, and that generous beneficence, which distinguish his Imperial and Royal Majesty, and in believing that my most ardent wishes will soon be accomplished."

HOLLAND.

On the 27th April, the following ceded countries of Holland were annexed to France :—Dutch Brabant, Zealand, including the Isle of Schowen, and that part of Guildren which is situated on the left banks of the Waal.

Buonaparte has ordered the Scheldt to be joined to the Scarpe by the Canal de la Consie, between Bouchin and Donai, and the former rivers to the Meuse.

SPAIN.

We have lately received some gratifying intelligence respecting the operations of the Patriots in Catalonia, Arragon, and Grenada. Don A. Ossorio Calbache, Commandant-general of the Alpujarras, has succeeded in exciting them and the inhabitants of the greatest part of Grenada to take up arms. The Commandant of the lines of St. Roche, Don A. J. Recardos, has published a summary of the dispatches he had received on the subject.

A Cadiz Paper of the 1st inst. mentions, that in a recent engagement between the French force in Catalonia and the Spaniards under Don Caro and Don H. O'Donnell, the former were defeated, with the loss of 4000 men, killed and taken prisoners.

Gen. Blake has arrived at Cadiz, and taken

taken the chief command of the troops at that place; Gen. Castanos having the great duties of the Government to attend to.

The British force at Cadiz consists of a brigade of the Foot Guards, a detachment of the Royal Artillery, detachments of the 4th, 44th, 79th, 87th, 88th, 94th, 95th Regiments, and a Portuguese corps, 1000 strong, officered by the English. Gen. Graham is Commander-in-chief, and the Hon. Gen. Stewart, second in command; Generals Sontag, Houghton, and Dilkes, also belong to this army.

The Officers and privates of the 95th Regiment have, through the medium of Brigadier-general Craufurd, received the thanks of the Commander-in-chief for their gallant conduct at Barba de Porco. Brig.-gen. Craufurd, in the general order issued on this occasion, remarks, "that British troops should defeat a superior number of French, is nothing new, but this action reflects honour on Colonel Beckwith and the Regiment, inasmuch as it was of a sort which the riflemen of other countries never shew. The rifle is considered as little calculated for close action with an Enemy armed with a musket and bayonet; but the 95th Regiment, under the gallant example of Lieutenant-colonel Beckwith, has proved that the rifle, in the hands of Englishmen, is a perfectly sufficient weapon to enable them to defeat the French in the closest fight, in whatever manner they may be armed."

The Superior Junta at Castile has addressed the following to the soldiers of the Enemy; it has been circulated in the French language:

"FRENCHMEN,—How long will you suffer a foreign tyrant to abuse your docility and patience? How long will you expose yourselves, shed your blood, to insure still more slavery, and satisfy the voracious and criminal ambition of an adventurer? It is time that you should undeceive yourselves, and recover from an error fatal to yourselves and to all Europe.

"At the time when you fought for your liberty, your friends, your allies, your enemies themselves applauded your triumphs; your cause was just, and every where you had admirers; but now—what cause is it that you defend? That of the most tyrannical despotism, and the most perfidious usurpation. Against whom do you make war? Against a nation which has long been your ally, and which has made for France the most generous sacrifices. What do you propose; or, rather, what does the monster who rules over you, propose?

The debasement, the enslaving of this nation. And what advantages do you expect from so unjust, so wild a project? Turn your eyes towards your country, enter into the bosoms of your families, hear the lamentations of your mothers, your wives, your brothers, and your sons! Look on those desolate widows, those deserted orphans, those afflicted mothers, and aged fathers, from whom despotism has torn the only support of their decrepitude: every where you will meet with mourning, misery, and despair. Yes, we repeat it, recover from your error, suffer not yourselves to be blinded by a vain glory, only useful to the tyrant who oppresses you. Be convinced, that every victory, every conquest, is a link which adds to the chain in which you are bound by Napoleon. Remember, you are Frenchmen; and cease to obey an adventurer, a Corsican. Abandon the standard of your oppressor, and enlist under the banners of liberty. Come over to us; the Spaniards are not your enemies, they are only the enemies of the usurper of a Crown disgraced by his brow. They make no war against the French; they only make war against the Corsican and his slaves. Come then, and from us you shall receive the most generous hospitality; every one of you shall receive 100 livres Tournois, besides the value of his arms and horses. Our Allies shall give you every kind of succour, and convey you in their vessels wherever you may wish to go."

#### GERMANY.

Some recent disturbances in the Tyrol had their origin in the attempt to enforce the Conscription system among those brave people. A number of the inhabitants, to avoid this obnoxious measure, fled to the mountains, and, relying upon their inaccessible fastnesses, braved the military. Occasionally, they descended into the valleys, and interrupted, by their incursions, the communication between the different districts. The presence of a large military has, in consequence, become indispensably necessary, to prevent the insurrection extending to the Pusterthal, the inhabitants of which are averse to their country being incorporated with the Illyrian Provinces.

The village of Aspern, so memorable from the sanguinary battle which was fought in its vicinity last summer, and in which it was nearly destroyed, has already commenced re-building, under the direction of the Duke Saxe Teachen. A monument, erected in its centre, will record the valour of those brave men who fell there.

Private

Private letters from *Courland* mention, that *Kotzebue* had announced his intention of writing the History of his own Times. The Prospectus betrays a keen sense of the political persecutions he has undergone, as well as much indignation against the authors of them; and concludes by expressing a hope, that his projected work will be read, by posterity at least, long after his most popular productions shall have been forgotten.

The Russians have found it necessary to station a corps of 15,000 men in that part of *Gallicia* recently ceded to them. The inhabitants were, from the first, averse to the dominion of their new masters; and their discontents have since been increased by the arbitrary and impolitic measures of the Russian Government. The *Correspondenten* states, among other causes of disgust, that the inhabitants were obliged to purchase, at exorbitant sums, the liberty of alienating their property, of removal, and even of marrying.

The possession of *Dalmatia* affords Napoleon a fresh opportunity of creating a marine, and of which he appears to be availing himself with his usual activity. A vast quantity of ship-timber has recently been transported from thence to Venice for the purpose of constructing several ships of the line, frigates, &c. and ship-carpenters put in requisition in all the Italian ports.

On the Turkish frontiers, a strong French corps, under General Marmont, is forming; for the avowed purpose of compelling the Porte to break her connections with England, and to impose on her the Continental system of commercial exclusion.

The following is assigned in the Dutch Papers as the cause of hostilities between the French and Turks:—A quarrel took place in the fortress of *Sisseg*, between the French troops and the Turks, in which the latter were worsted. The Turks, exasperated by this occurrence, secretly assembled in great force, and, making a sudden onset upon the French, took 300 of them prisoners, whom they beheaded, or impaled. Marshal Marmont, the moment the news reached him, marched at the head of a corps, chiefly consisting of Croats, carried the fortress of *Sisseg* by storm, and put every Turk in it to the sword.

#### RUSSIA.

A dreadful gale of wind from the South-east came on at *Otschok*, in *Siberia*, at the latter end of January, which lasted for two days. The water of the *Ochota*, which, after passing through that city, empties itself into the

sea, was elevated twelve feet above its ordinary level, and carried over the tops of the houses situated in the neighbourhood of its banks. The tempest coming on at night, between two and three hundred of the inhabitants perished in their sleep. A transport belonging to the India Company, which the tempest had carried into the river in 1808, was raised by the waves, and forced into the middle of the town.

#### IRISH NEWS.

The practice of allowing Newspapers in the Public Offices in *Dublin*, has been abolished in four of them. The number of papers formerly allowed was almost incredible; the very messengers were entitled to their Newspapers, and such of them as had not a taste for that species of literature, received money in lieu of them.

Four persons were lately found dead in a house which they inhabited at *Kilinteram*, *Waterford*. From an attentive examination of their bodies, and the situation of the building, it was ascertained that they had been suffocated by the mephitic vapour arising from an adjoining lime-kiln, and which had driven by a particular wind towards the shore.

#### COUNTRY NEWS.

*April 17.* An affecting catastrophe happened at *Armathwaite*, in *Cumberland*; *William Sewell*, millwright, and *James Slec*, aged 12, his apprentice, both of *Kirkoswald*, went from thence to their work at *Armathwaite* mill, where they got the miller's boy to set them across the *Eden* in a boat. Towards the middle of the current the boat upset, and all three were drowned. Mr. Sewell has left a wife and three small children to lament his loss. This river, on the 17th, was considerably enlarged, from a sudden fall of rain, and the men, incautiously, undertook to navigate a boat across the river with two poles. When they had got into the centre of the current, the boat became unmanageable, and they were, by the irresistible impetuosity of the water, impelled over the water-fall, and fell a height of twenty feet. In the fall the boat was upset.

*April 23.* A melancholy accident happened at *Temple*, near *Marlow*, the seat of *Owen Williams*, Esq. Two gentlemen and two ladies ventured, for their amusement, into a boat upon the mill-stream, at a short distance from the weirs. They were, at first, so insensibly drawn towards the sluices, that they did not perceive their danger. As they

they approached them, the force of the current baffled their efforts to direct the boat, and they were carried upon them. One of the gentlemen leaped out on the bank with the chain in his hand, and endeavoured to pull the boat from the opening of the sluice, but the torrent was irresistible, and his strength availed nothing: the boat filled, instantaneously sunk, and was dashed to pieces. In a few seconds, two of the party appeared at some distance struggling in the stream, which soon threw them on a shoal in the middle of the river. The third, a young lady, sister of Mrs. Williams, rose no more. The lady and gentleman, so providentially saved, have not sustained any material injury.

April 26. The first stone of the new bridge at *Carrow* was this day laid by the Mayor of Norwich. This work, and the intended excavation of *Butter-hills*, will open a fresh communication with the Norwich road. A third new bridge at the *Duke's Palace* is in contemplation.

April 28. The following remarkable occurrence took place at *Nibley House*, Gloucestershire, where a Boarding-school for young gentlemen is kept by the Rev. Joseph Mayo.—A son of Lieut.-col. Mason, of *Nas*, in the same county, had been confined to his bed, during some days, with a scarlet-fever, and a malignant sore-throat. Between 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening of the day abovementioned, his attendant left him to all appearance in a profound sleep; but, from the impulse of sudden delirium, he sprang through one of the *panes of glass* in a window of his room, and fell to the ground, without any material injury!—none of his limbs were fractured; nor was he even, considerably, bruised; neither did his brain receive the slightest degree of concussion!—He knocked immediately at the front door of the house; reproved the servants for not hastening to open it; and would, if permitted, have walked up stairs again without assistance.—Master Mason is only 10 years and 4 months old, of a remarkably slight make; and it is probable that his long night clothes rendered him, in a small degree, buoyant in the air. His preservation cannot, however, be ascribed to any power but that of Divine Providence, which caused him thus to descend, comparatively, unhurt, the height of three and twenty perpendicular feet!

The writer of this little incident would consider it an unpardonable omission if he did not fully absolve Mr. Mayo, and every person who had particular charge of this young gentleman, from the

slightest shadow of neglect; on the contrary, he had been treated with the greatest tenderness, and every possible attention. When this event occurred, the nurse left him only to light a candle, and he had not previously shewn the smallest symptom of delirium. In short this was one of those singular events in which Heaven is pleased to demonstrate its miraculous Power, by protecting an innocent human being, through a tremendous evil, wherein no mortal assistance could possibly have so effectually preserved him.

May 7. The poor-house of *Caston*, near *Watton*, was last week entirely destroyed by fire, as were some neighbouring dwellings to which the flames communicated. An old man, 75 years of age, was much burnt while assisting in removing the goods.

May 17. A disturbance took place at *Bath*, occasioned by the Officers of the Mendip Local Militia having made a deduction for a pair of trowsers from the marching guinea to each private. On their refusal to obey marching orders, two or three of the most refractory were taken into custody, but released by their comrades in the evening by force. In the course of the 17th and 18th, near 40,000 military had arrived in the neighbourhood of the city from the surrounding districts; and, on the 19th, the town was completely tranquil.

May 23. The East wing of the venerable Mansion belonging to Col. Noel, at *Exton Park*, *Rutland*, was, about five o'clock, discovered to be on fire; and, before assistance could be procured, all the rooms East of the great Hall, together with their valuable contents, were destroyed. In these apartments were paintings by *Teniers* and *Gainsborough*; also, an excellent library. The portraits of Lord *Moir*, Lord *Barham*, and Mrs. *Siddons*, with the painting of Captain *Englefield* in the *Centaur*, were among those saved. It is difficult to estimate the loss, one picture alone, a landscape, being valued at 1000 guineas. The Colonel was insured for 5000*l*.

An anonymous benefaction of 400*l*. was last week paid to the Treasurer of the school for the Indigent Blind at *Norwich*; as also 300*l*. to the *Norfolk Hospital*.

W. E. Powell, Esq. of *Nantres*, the present high sheriff of *Cardiganshire*, has raised a noble emulation among his numerous tenantry, by liberally offering premiums of 2*l*. silver cups, for improvements in the various branches of agriculture. Such spirited conduct in a young gentleman, just come into possession of his estates, gives the fairest promise



promise of his becoming a real blessing to his country—a patriot in the truest sense of the word!

#### DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

*Tuesday, May 1.*

The commencement of the fourth century from the foundation of St. Paul's School, was this day celebrated at Freemasons' hall, by the gentlemen who received their education in that respectable seminary. The Lord Bishop of Salisbury, Sir Philip Francis, K. B. the Rev. Dr. Roberts, the high master, and many others, equally the ornaments of that excellent foundation, and of society, whom the commemoration of this event had attracted even from distant parts of the country, graced the social board. After dinner, *Non nobis, Domine*, and many excellent songs, were sung: the pious memory of the revered Founder was gratefully recollected; and the healths of the Bishop, Sir Philip Francis, the Masters of the School, the Schoolwarden of the Mercers' Company, &c. were given, and greeted with enthusiasm. Sir Philip Francis took the occasion which the good wishes of his school-fellows presented, to expatiate, in an animated speech, on the merits of that truly excellent man Dean COLET, and the happy consequences which, in an age of ignorance and superstition, his enlightened and penetrating mind, and his liberal bounty, had produced, by the encouragement and dissemination of useful learning; and passed a just encomium on the attention which the Mercers' Company, the Trustees of the School, had always paid to its interests.

*Wednesday, May 2.*

The anniversary Festival of the Royal Humane Society at the City of London tavern, was this day numerously attended. The Chair was most ably filled by Lord Erskine.—Mr. Martin, of America-square, in a forcible manner, addressed the company on the important benefits of the Society; which he exemplified in his own particular case, having been himself in imminent peril of being drowned; and the solemn procession of the objects restored to life (among whom was a woman far advanced in pregnancy) appealed most powerfully to the hearts of the company, who generously testified their interest in preserving the lives of their fellow-creatures.—On Lord Erskine's health being given, his Lordship returned thanks in a most eloquent and feeling speech; in which he observed that, if he had any merit to distinguish him from among the inhabitants of this great City, it was his attachment to the liberty we enjoy under the wholesome and salutary laws on which our excellent

Constitution is founded—raised by the perseverance of our ancestors, and confirmed by the persevering exertions of our countrymen, down to the present moment. His Lordship expatiated with great effect on the merits of the Royal Humane Society. The honorary medal of the Society was presented by the noble Chairman, in an appropriate address, to Mr. Heathcock, of Hampstead, for recovering, after an hour's perseverance, a fine interesting girl, who had been 20 minutes apparently dead; and another medallion to Mr. Charles, of Blackfriars-road, for recently recovering the life of a young man. The memory of the founder of the Society was recollected with veneration. Dr. Adams, in a neat address, observed, how much the publick were indebted to the enthusiasm of Dr. Hawes in the resuscitative art, which was the means of bringing forward the productions of a Kite and a Goodwin—a Fothergill and a Hunter.

*Friday, May 4.*

A numerous meeting of the Livery of London took place at Guildhall, "to take into consideration the alarming assumption of privilege by the Hon. the House of Commons, of arresting and imprisoning, during pleasure, the people of England, for offences cognizable in the usual courts of law."—Mr. Farwell opened the business, and concluded by moving resolutions to the following effect:—"That the Livery of London were impressed with sentiment of regret and indignation at the extraordinary and unconstitutional proceedings of the House of Commons, who, by the arrest of a British subject, had superseded the laws of the land, and set up a capricious and arbitrary power; that the Livery were called upon, at this important crisis, to express their unqualified disapprobation of a measure, contrary to the principles of the Constitution, derogatory to the dignity of the House of Commons, and to the glory and happiness of the Sovereign and of the people of these realms; that the House of Commons, by the arbitrary imprisonment of Mr. G. Jones and Sir Francis Burdett, had made themselves accusers, judges, and executioners in their own cause; that the assumption of such a power was a violation of the Bill of Rights, which declares that the privileges of the House of Commons were for the benefit of the people, and ought not to be converted into instruments for their own annoyance and destruction."—Then followed a resolution, that the thanks of the Livery be given to Sir Francis Burdett, for his constitutional opposition to the power unjustly claimed by the House of Commons.—There were a number of other resolutions,

tions, one of which was to present a Petition to Parliament, praying for reform, and that they would retrace their late proceedings, annul their resolutions regarding G. Jones and Sir Francis Burdett, restore them to liberty, and the latter to the exercise of his Parliamentary duty.—The first resolution was seconded by Mr. *Waithman*, who was followed by Mr. *Thompson*, Mr. *Waddington*, and Mr. *Quin*. The latter gentleman read the Petition, which was received with general satisfaction, with the exception of Mr. *Dism*, and two or three of his friends.

In the evening a meeting of Liverymen was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, for the purpose of agreeing to a set of resolutions counter to those voted at Guildhall. But the circumstance having become public, Mr. *Waithman*, attended by a numerous party of his friends, came into the room, and insisted that the meeting ought to be a public one; on which Mr. Alderman *C. Smith* and his friends left the place; after which, on the motion of Mr. *Waithman*, several resolutions were agreed to, expressive of their approbation of the proceedings at Guildhall.—The Ministerial party, having retired to another room, passed several resolutions, disapproving the proceedings of the Common Hall, *as intended to bring the House of Commons into contempt*; and, under pretence of reform, to mislead the ignorant, inflame the passions of the desperate, and subvert the Constitution.—Resolutions, expressive of their sentiments, in opposition to those of the Common Hall, have been signed by a very large and respectable number of the Livery.

*Tuesday, May 15.*

This morning, about three clock, a fire broke out at the Greyhound public house, in Queen-street, near Union hall, Borough, which raged for some time. Five houses were destroyed; and the backs of several houses in Redcross-street much damaged. Unfortunately for the householders one only was insured, and that for a small sum; their property was wholly lost. One man fell in getting out of an upper window, and broke his thigh; he was taken to the hospital. A thief was detected in the act of robbing one of the houses, and an article of value found on him being sworn to before the Magistrates, he was sent to the County Gaol.

*Wednesday, May 16.*

The 18th Anniversary of that beneficent and useful Institution, the Literary Fund, was celebrated at the Freemasons' Tavern. The Duke of Somerset presided, who was supported by several Noblemen and Gentlemen, not less distin-

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guished by their talents than their rank. The company were much gratified by Mr. Fitz-Gerald's recitation of his 14th Anniversary Poem. An excellent poem also, written for the occasion by the Rev. Dr. C. Symmons, was impressively recited by Mr. M. Brown. (See our *Poetical Department*, p. 461.) In the course of the evening, Earl Moira addressed the Meeting in an eloquent speech, in which he forcibly illustrated the inestimable advantages resulting to mankind from the cultivation of the various branches of Literature; thus taking occasion to give the due meed of praise to the Institution of the Literary Fund. Appropriate addresses were also delivered by Mr. Hobhouse, and Mr. Harvey, the Recorder of Norwich. The absence, through indisposition, of the Founder, Mr. B. Williams, and of the Rev. R. Yates, one of the Treasurers, was lamented, and the cause deplored.

*Thursday, May 17.*

About eleven o'clock this morning, an alarming fire broke out at Mr. Topliss's, upholsterer and cabinet-maker, in St. Paul's Church-yard, which raged with great fury; but, fortunately, by the timely arrival of several engines, and a copious supply of water, its ravages were prevented from doing any other damage than totally destroying the whole of the premises where it first began.

*Monday, May 21.*

The Livery of London assembled in Common Hall, when Mr. *Farell* moved several Resolutions, declaring that the late rejection of the Petition of the Livery by the House of Commons had, more than ever, impressed that body with the necessity of Parliamentary Reform; which were carried. Another Petition was proposed by Mr. *Quin*, and adopted; and ordered to be presented by Alderman Combe only. Thanks also were voted to Lord Erskine, Sir S. Romilly, Mr. Whitbread, the Lord Mayor, and Mr. Sheriff Wood.

Hart and White, now in confinement for a libel on Lord Ellenborough, have had a criminal information filed against them, by the Attorney-general, *ex officio*, for a libel on the Duke of York.

The number of Newspaper Stamps for England, Scotland, and Wales, issued from the Stamp-office (the account made up for one year, ending in 1809), amounted to upwards of 20 millions and a half, exclusive of the advertisement duty.

It appears from an account laid before Parliament, that the amount of the repairs done to the Cathedral of Canterbury during the last 20 years, is 21,050l. giving an annual average of 1050l. 5s.

GAZETTE

## GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

**MARCH.** **A**T a Chapter of the Most noble Order of the Garter, Marquis Wellesley invested with the blue ribband, vacant by the death of the Duke of Portland.

*Whitehall, April 7.* Peter de Haviland, esq. Bailiff of Guernsey, vice Rob. Porret le Marchant, esq. resigned.

John Demareeq, Advocate-general of Jersey, vice Joshua Pipon, esq. resigned.

Right hon. Francis Napier, High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

*War-office, April 7.* George Jenkins, clerk; and Saml. Briseall, clerk; chaplains to the Forces.

*Downing-street, April 16.* John Henry Newbolt, esq. a judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras.

*Admiralty-office, April 21.* Sir Richard Bickerton, bart. major-general of Marine Forces, vice Collingwood, deceased.

*Downing-street, April 27.* Hildebrand Oakes, esq. major-general, His Majesty's Commissioner for the affairs of Malta.

*Whitehall, April 28.* Right hon. George Earl of Glasgow, Lieutenant and Sheriff Principal of Renfrewshire.

*Whitehall, May 1.* Right hon. Henry Baroa Mulgrave, Master-general of the Ordnance.

Right hon. Charles Yorke, Sir Richard Bickerton, bart. vice-admiral of the red, Robert Ward, esq. James Buller, esq. Wm. Domett, esq. vice-admiral of the blue, Robert Moorsom, esq. and Viscount Lowther, Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral.

*Downing-street, May 2.* Robert Gordon, esq. Lieutenant-governor of Barbice.

*Downing-street, May 4.* Vice-adm. Sir John Duckworth, K. B. Governor and Commander in Chief of Newfoundland.

*Foreign-office, May 10.* John Philip Morier, esq. Secretary of Legation to the United States of America.

## CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

**W**M. Chicheley Bunce, esq. of the East India Civil service under the Government of Bombay, late Assistant-resident at Bussora, was appointed Commercial Resident at Muscat in the room of Capt. David Seton, deceased (see p. 180); and immediately embarked for that station in the *Aurora* from Bombay, with a large fleet of ships, and considerable forces, on an Expedition to the Persian Gulf; an account of the success of which, under the command of Lieut.-col. Lionel Smith, is recently received from India.

John Burnet, esq. judge-admiral of Scotland, vice Cay dec.

## ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

**R**EV. Hector Bowen, Llanmadock R. Glamorganshire, vice Davies, resign.

Rev. John Wilkinson, jun. B. A. Gate Helmsley V. York.

Rev. George Furlong Wise, M. A. Clirstow V. with the chapel of Kingsbridge, Devon, vice Wilcocks, deceased.

Rev. George Cooke, M. A. fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, Brinkley R. near Newmarket.

Rev. A. Bowlt, Lucker perpetual curacy, vice Foster resigned.

Rev. Edward Embry, St. Paul's Covent garden R. vice Bullock, dec. Mr. E. had been curate of the parish 30 years.

Rev. John Nelson, B. A. Beeston next Mileham R. Norfolk.

Rev. John Pugh, chaplain to Price's Hospital, Hereford.

Rev. Jonaah Pratt, B. D. Sir George Wheeler's chapel perpetual curacy, Spital square, vice Hoddesford, deceased.

Rev. George Scott, Brinkley R. near Newmarket.

Rev. Gervase Holmes, Copford R. Essex.

Rev. Dr. Trench, Bp. of Waterford, to the see of Elphin, v. Dr. Law, dec.; Dr. Stock, Bp. of Killala, to be Bp. of Waterford; and Dean Verschoyle to the bishopric of Killala, Ireland.

Rev. Luke Heslop, B. D. archdeacon of Bucks, St. Augustine V. Bristol.

Rev. William Trivett, M. A. Bardwell R. Suffolk.

Rev. George Anguish, M. A. prebendary of Norwich, Lound R. Suffolk.

Rev. T. Bellamy, Stockwood R. Dorsetshire.

Rev. William Raine, M. A. Lower Leamington perpetual curacy, Gloucestersh.

Rev. Geo. Hutchinson, of Oriol college, Oxford, St. Mary's Nottingham V. vice Bristow, deceased.

Rev. Evan Lloyd Clerk, B. A. Abberfraw R. Anglesey, vice Owen, deceased.

Rev. John Mitchell, B. C. L. Fairfield V. co. Glouc.

Rev. Mr. Paul, Finedon V. Northamptonshire, vice Cave, deceased.

Rev. Mr. Cooke, Thedingworth V. Leicestershire, vice Cave, dec.

Rev. Mr. Williams, Ashby-cum-Fenby, co. Linc. vice Shepherd, dec.

His Grace the Duke of Richmond has presented Rev. Mr. Roberts, rector of Passage, to the deanry of St. Patrick.

Rev. Dr. Napleton, Prelector in Divinity in Hereford Cathedral, the Abp. of Canterbury having declared void the election of Rev. M. Morgan.

Rev. John Hutchinson, Ashton-under-Linc. R. Lancashire, vice Grey, resigned.

Rev. Edward Trevenson, B. A. Drewsteignton R. Devon.

Rev. E. Otter, Bothal R. Northumb.

Rev. Thomas Powys, LL. B. Fawley R. Bucks.

Rev. Tho. Bowen, Temple-Guiting perpetual curacy, Gloucestershire.

Rev.

Rev. Dr. Gretton, dean of Hereford, Upton Bishop V. Herefordshire.

Rev. Thomas Speidell, B. D. fellow of St. John's college, Oxford, Northmoor perpetual curacy, Oxfordshire, *vice* Wise, resigned.

Rev. John Mitford, Benhall V. Suffolk.

Rev. Dr. Byam, of University college, Oxford, chaplain in ordinary to His Majesty.

Rev. Geo. D'Oily, fellow of Bene't college, Cambridge, chaplain in ordinary to His Majesty.

Rev. Tho. Hen. Shepherd, M. A. Clayworth R. Notts.

Rev. J. L. Salvador, Staunton upon Wye R. Herefordshire.

Rev. Leonard Middleton, rector of Great Comberton, Little Comberton R. *vice* Martin, resigned.

Rev. Heneage Horsley, M. A. of Christ Church, Oxford, prebendary of St. Asaph, and only son of the late Bishop, to the ministry of the Scottish Episcopal chapel in Dundee, *vice* Strachan, dec.

Rev. H. Phillpotts, a prebendal stall in Durham cathedral.

Rev. John Pitman, M. A. Rissington-Wick R. Glouc. *vice* Wetherell, resigned.

Rev. Edward Griffith, M. A. fellow of Merton college, Oxford, one of His Majesty's preachers at Whitehall.

Rev. R. White, M. A. Shalford V. Essex.

Rev. Charles Holbech, Morchard-Bishop R. Devon.

Rev. Geo. T. Chamberlaine, Kenton V. Devon.

Rev. John Nance, M. A. Old Romney R. Kent.

Rev. Wm. Hungerford Colston, M. A. Rector of West Lydford, Keinton Mansfield R. Somersetshire.

Rev. Dr. Hunt, of Brimsfield, co. Hereford, Wellington and Ravensdon V V. Bedfordshire.

Rev. George Norris, M. A. Bagthorpe R. Norfolk.

Rev. John Higgins, rector of Bacton, Llanwarne R. Herefordshire, *vice* Thomas, deceased.

Rev. John Hughes, Llysfaen R. *vice* Thomas resigned.

Rev. Mr. Parry, Eglwystach, *vice* Hughes, resigned.

#### BIRTHS.

April **L**ADY Macdonald Lockhart, a daughter.

20. In Ely-place, Dublin, the wife of Col. the Hon. H. A. Dillon, a son and heir.

21. At Pimlico-lodge, Mrs. Elliot, a son.

At the house of Dowager Lady Whichcote, Grantham, the wife of James Atty, esq. a son.

22. At Antony, Cornwall, the wife of Right hon. Reginald Pole Carew, a dau.

23. At Clifton, the Countess of Castle-stewart, a son.

25. The wife of Mr. Hardy, of the Balloon public-house, Nottingham, three boys.

26. At Lambeth palace, the wife of the Hon. and Rev. Hugh Percy, a dau.

The wife of Benjamin Peach, esq. Walthamitow, Essex, a son.

28. At Batterssea-rise, the wife of H. Thornton, esq. M. P. a son.

30. The wife of John Maddison, esq. of Grimsby hall, near Louth, a dau.

*Lately*, At Edinburgh, Viscountess Glentworth, daughter-in-law to the Earl of Limerick, a dau.

At Rhiew-bank, Montgomeryshire, the wife of Humphrey Rowlands Jones, esq. of Garthmill-hall, a son.

May 1. The wife of Wm. Moore, esq. of Doctors Commons, a dau.

2. In Arlington-street, Lady Milton, a daughter.

The wife of Rev. Thomas Powys, of Fawley, Bucks, two boys and a girl.

7. At Hooton-park, Cheshire, the Lady of Sir Thomas M. Stanley, bart. a son.

8. In Sackville-street, Lady Elizabeth Fielding, a dau. which survived but a few hours.

At Elm-grove, Maryland point, Essex, the wife of W. Stanley, esq. a dau.

12. The Marchioness of Winchester, a son.

18. The lady of Right hon. Lord Viscount Turnour, a son and heir.

20. The wife of Rev. Tho. Leigh, of Wickham-Bishop's, Essex, a son.

22. At Rothley Temple, the wife of Rev. Joseph Rose, a son.

#### MARRIAGES.

**L**ATELY, at Dublin, Robert Latouche, esq. M. P. for Kildara county, to Lady Emily Trench, sister to the Earl of Clancarty.

At Exeter, Major Bradford, to Maria Anne, sister to Sir S. H. Northcote, bart.

Rev. T. F. Bowerbank, rector of Pattemham, Herts, to Judith Anne, widow of the late T. Grey, esq. of Chichester.

Capt. James Dacres, to Arabella, dau. of Lieut.-gen Sir Hew Dalrymple.

Rev. Wm. Preston; vicar of Bulmer, Yorkshire, to Frances, dau. of Hall Plummer, esq. of Bilton-hall.

Capt. Wm. Hill, R. N. to the only dau. of the late Wm. Upton, esq. of Cheriton Bishop, Devon.

At Tunis, Mr. Wm. Hen. Richardson, merchant, of Malta, to Anne 2d dau. of F. F. Folach, esq. his Swedish Majesty's consul at Marseilles, and grand-daughter of Sir Edward Newenham, of Black Rock, near Dublin.

Tho. Kitchen, esq. of Greetwell, to Susan, dau. of the late Charles Clark, esq. of Red-hall, near Lincoln.

At Belfont-lodge, Sir Edward Bindloss Perrots, bart. to Louisa Augusta, dau. of

of Col. Bayley, and niece of the Earl of Uxbridge.

In Bedfordshire, Chevalier Lempriere, of the royal and military order of St. Louis in France, to Miss Maria Frobisher, with a fortune of £15,000.

At Dublin, Jerome de Salis, count of the Holy Roman Empire, to Miss Henrietta Foster, 3d dau. of the late Lord Bishop of Clogher, and niece to the Right hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer of Ireland.

Rev. Tho. Mills, M. A. vicar of Bumpstead Helion, Essex, to Esther, only dau. and heiress of the late Geo. Parris, esq. of Quickbury, Essex.

Capt. Brereton, Cambridge Militia, to Maria-Anna, eldest dau. of the late T. Brereton Watson, esq. of Springfield, co. Tipperary.

Capt. Fanshawe, R. N. eldest son of Gen. F. to Annie Maria, second dau. of Col. Jenkinson, of the Board of Green Cloth.

Richard Stanley, esq. of Barber-wood, near Rotherham, banker, to Miss Thacker, dau. of the late Mr. Jos. T. of Wild Mills, Derbyshire.

April 24. At Richmond, Surrey, Peter Taylor Robertson, esq. major in the 8th, or King's own regiment, to Mary, 6th dau. of the late Vice-admiral Sir W. Parker, bart.

At Great Yeldham, Essex, Rev. Francis Merewether, vicar of Haverhill, Suffolk, to Frances Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Gregory Way, esq. of Spencer Farm.

At Hallaton, co. Leic. Rev. J. Owsley, R. of Blaston, to Miss Read.

25. In Bloomsbury-square, by special licence, Sir Robert Graham, of Eak, Cumberland, bart. to Elizabeth, only dau. of John Young, esq. of Battle, Sussex.

30. At Hampton, Col. Hawker, 14th light dragoons, to Miss Jordan, of the Priory, Sydenham.

May 1. At Lockington, Rev. Henry Knightley, R. of Byfield, Northamptonshire, to Jane Diana, 3d dau. of Rev. Philip Story, of Lockington.

2. Thomas Spöng, esq. of Mill hall, to Mary Elizabeth, only dau. of Geo. Nash, esq. of Gillingham.

3. Geo. Gipps, esq. M. P. to Jane, youngest dau. of John Bowdler, esq. of Hayes, Kent.

Rev. Geo. Hen. Teale Farbrace, R. of Eythorne, Kent, to Elizabeth Bower, only dau. of James Methurst Painter, esq. of Upper Deal House.

4. At Aldermaston, John Berkley Monck, esq. of Coley-park, near Reading, to Mary, eldest daughter, of Wm. Stephens, esq.

5. J. A. Rucker, esq. of Mincing lane, to Anne, eldest daughter of the late Stephen Bancroft, esq.

6. Rt. hon. Lord Bolton, to the Hon. Maria Carleton, eldest dau. of the late Lord Dorchester.

At Knighton, Wm. Knox, esq. of Carleton Curlien, to Christian Anne, eldest dau. of Henry Coleman, esq. of Stony Gate-house, co. Leic.

C. J. Mills, esq. of Down house, co. Glouc. to Miss Hatch, dau. of the late Jas. H. esq. of Claybury-hall, Essex.

Rev. Edward Stanley, R. of Alderley, Cheshire, to Catharine, eldest dau. of Rev. Oswald Leicester, R. of Stoke, Salop.

7. Capt. Ogden, of Watlington-hall, Norfolk; to Mary, dau. of Geo. Bowles, esq. of Chiswick-lodge.

10. At Bath, Jonathan Elford, esq. only son of Sir Wm. E. bart. of Bickham, Devon; to Charlotte, only child of the late John Wynne, esq. of Abercynlleth, Denbighshire.

Rev. Wm. Davies, M. A. R. of Rockhampton, to Sarah, eldest dau. of George Buckle, esq. of Chepstow.

16. Tho. Kennedy, esq. of Charlottestreet, to Miss Smith, Lady Mayoress, only dau. of the Lord Mayor.

19. Lord Francis Murray, 2d son of the Duke of Athol, to Lady Anna Maria Percy, 2d dau. of the Duke of Northumberland.

21. By special licence, the Marquis of Ely, to Hon. Miss Dashwood, eldest dau. of Sir Henry D. bart. of Kirtlington-park, Oxon.

P. 384.—April 26. By the marriage of Alexander Marquis of Douglas and Clydesdale (son of his Grace the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon) with Susan Euphemia, youngest daughter of William Beckford, esq. of Fonthill, by the Lady Margaret Gordon, daughter of Charles Earl of Aboyne, the heir-apparent of the Ducal line is united to a descendant of the Abercorn line, being the two principal branches of the House of Hamilton, lineally derived from the Blood Royal of Scotland: the Marquis being descended from John Marquis of Hamilton, son and heir of the Regent, James Duke of Chatellerault; and the Marchioness, through her paternal grandmother, from Lord Claud Hamilton, brother of the above Marquis of Hamilton. Her Ladyship is also, paternally as well as maternally, in distinct lines, descended from Elizabeth Countess of Lennox, daughter of James Lord Hamilton, by the Princess Mary Stuart; and, maternally, from the Lady Anne Hamilton, Countess of Huntley, daughter, and the Lady Jane Hamilton, Countess of Glencaine, sister of the Regent above-mentioned; and from the Lady Susan Hamilton, Countess of Dundonald, daughter of William and Anne, Duke and Duchess of Hamilton.

James II. King of Scotland, died 1460.

James Lord Hamilton, died 1479. — Mary Stuart.

James Earl of Arran, died 1530.

\* Elizabeth Hamilton. — Matthew Stuart Earl of Lennox, who was slain at Flodden 1513.

James Duke of Chatelherault, Regent of Scotland, guardian to Queen Mary, and, by an act of the three estates anno 1543, declared next heir to the Crown, failing issue of that Queen; died 1575.

Eliza — Sir Hugh Campbell, beth. of Loudoun 1592.

John Marquis of Hamilton, died 1606.\*

William Anne. — George Gordon, Lord of Glencairn.

John Claude Lord Hamilton, D'An- Lord Pais- bigny, lev. died 1621.

Sir Matthew Campbell, of Loudoun, died about 1579.

Marion — Thomas Lord Boyd, died 1619.

James Earl of Glencairn.

James Marquis of Hamilton, Earl of Cambridge, K. G. died 1624.

Erne Duke, of Lennox, James Hamilton, Earl of Abercorn, d. 1618.

Boyd.

James Duke of Hamilton, Marquis of Hamilton and Clydesdale, and Earl of Cambridge, K. G. beheaded 1649.

George Marquis of Huntley, died 1636.

Sir George Hamilton, died 1679.

William Douglas, Earl of Selkirk, son of William Marquis of Douglas; took the surname of Hamilton, and was created Duke of Hamilton; K. G.; died 1694.

George Marquis of Huntley, died 1649.

James Hamilton, Earl of Abercorn, died 1734.

James Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, &amp;c. K. G. died 1712.

John Earl of Dundonald, died 1730.

Charles Earl of Aboyne, died 1705.

George Hamilton, died 1734.

James D. of Hamilton, &amp;c. K. T. d. 1742.

Catherine Stewart, E. of Galloway, d. 1786.

John E. of Aboyne, d. 1732.

George Hamilton, died 1715.

Archibald, now Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, &amp;c.

Margaret Stewart.

William Beckford, Esq. d. 1770.

Maria Hamilton, da and coheir, d. 1798.

Alexander Marquis of Douglas and Clydesdale. — Susan-Euphemia Beckford.

\* It is worthy of remark, that through this Elizabeth Countess of Lennox (who was great-great grandmother of King James I. of England) the Royal Families of England, Austria, France, and Savoy, are lineally descended from the house of Hamilton.

## ACCOUNT OF THE LATE LORD COLLINGWOOD.

CUTHBERT LORD COLLINGWOOD was born in 1730 at Newcastle, of an ancient and respectable family, but perhaps, till latterly, declining; and was educated at the school there (a contemporary of Lord Eldon and Sir Wm. Scott, of whose concurrent good fortunes in life he frequently spoke with great satisfaction and delight.) His father, Cuthbert, of Ditchburne, died in 1780.—He married Patience daughter and coheir of Erasmus Blacket, esq. alderman of Newcastle upon Tyne; by whom he had two daughters, Sarah, born 1793, and Mary (having previously lost a brother in the naval service, who fell a sacrifice to the climate in the West Indies.) He was made lieutenant in 1775, a post captain in 1780, and in 1799 a rear-admiral.—By his death England has lost the great abilities of a man whose existence was sacrificed to her naval service, and whose every thought was devoted to her naval name. He fled wherever his country sent him; and has said that he never in his life had declined a call. It will give encouragement to every young aspirant in the Navy whose professional preferment may be tardy, to be told that Collingwood was a midshipman nearly 15 years; while it will give this animating lesson, that perseverance like his insures success. Once a lieutenant, he was soon made, and soon posted. His brilliant career and subsequent exertions, in the West Indies, on the 1st of June, at Cape St. Vincent, and at Trafalgar, are too well known to require an eulogy, for they could not be exceeded in valour and extent. His Lordship was the particular friend of Lord Nelson: they had served much together, and had ample opportunities of admiring each other's conduct, particularly in the memorable battle of the 14th of February 1797. He last left England on the 30th of April, 1805; and from that period was constantly afloat, and employed in the most active services. In the autumn of that year, when he with difficulty got the Dreadnought into the stream of the Gut of Gibraltar, he stood upon the poop, with only five ships under his command, smiling at 55 sail of the Enemy; and when they wore back, he wore himself in their face, and actually blockaded the Bay of Cadiz, they within—keeping that position, in the sight of an Enemy so immensely superior, until the British fleet was reinforced, and the Enemy ultimately destroyed in the battle of Trafalgar. In that battle, then second in command, he led one of the British lines into action in the Royal Sovereign, and was the first to break the Enemy's line. His conduct excited the admiration of the whole fleet; and Lord Nelson frequently directed the attention of his Officers to the Royal Sovereign, ex-

claiming with the enthusiasm which he always displayed in battle, "Look at Collingwood—Look at Collingwood!" For his conduct in this battle he obtained his peerage. The bad state of his health had long required his return home: but he staid upon the hope that the French fleet would come out from Toulon. His last active service was the direction of the preparations which ended in the destruction of two French ships of the line on their own coast. Of that service he attributed all the merit to the brave officers who more immediately superintended it; with such discrimination, such careful attention to the producing future merit in others, as well as with such affectionate regard for the happiness and honour of all around him, that his letters on that occasion may be considered as a little volume of useful instructions to the Navy.—His character is thus given by a friend in the Leicester Journal, from which a few other parts of this account have been extracted: "His Lordship's judgment was sound and firm, his mind acute and penetrating, his wit so very lively, it led him constantly to pun; and though general punsters must be frequently insipid, he seldom failed to produce the playful equivoque he wished.—To his religious duties he constantly attended: his religion, like himself, was without terror, pure without fanaticism, and gentle without levity. The Latin he had learned at school he had never forgotten; and though he knew but sufficient French to maintain a general correspondence on the coast, and could scarcely manage Spanish at all, he was notwithstanding a good scholar, but a scholar of the old school. He was always perfectly dignified in his deportment, without that execrable pride which we often see assumed as a cloak to conceal a want of worth. A rich vein of native worth within him, its assumption was unnecessary. Unprejudiced he was not: one prejudice he had, which was singular, as his mind was liberal. He deemed it to be the bounden duty of every Englishman, to hate a Frenchman as his natural foe; and no man ever hated the national character, and the nation, more cordially than he. As he sometimes expressed a respectful pity for the Spaniards, and as the love for his country was the leading feature of his noble soul, this probably arose from a concealed opinion he entertained, 'that universal dominion would be the fate of France.'—Lord Collingwood had not seen any of his relatives for a considerable period before his death. When serving in the Channel, he generally kept at sea, from the fear of losing a general action; and when in port, he staid but a few days, attending on board to the minutiae of his ship,

ship, sleeping only on shore whilst his cabin was being caulked. Still no man was more alive to domestic feelings; his heart rebounded with joy at a packet from his family; and in a letter written but a few months ago, he says, "I wish much to see poor dear Lady Collingwood; but she knows my Country wants my services, and she is too good a woman to expect it."—The writer once conversed with him on the battle of Trafalgar; he said with energy, 'Mr. H. could I but once more see them, I should die contented and happy.'—His Lordship was of middle stature, but extremely thin, and temperate in his general habits; ate always with an appetite, drank moderately after dinner, but never indulged afterwards in spirits or in wine; while his personal attention to the lowest guest at his table was always universally observed. It was his general rule in tempestuous weather, and upon any hostile emergency that occurred, to sleep upon his sofa in a flannel gown, taking off only his epauletted coat. The writer of this just delineation has seen him upon deck without his hat, and his grey hair floating to the wind, whilst torrents of rain poured down through the shrouds, and his eye, like the eagle's, on the watch. Personal exposure, colds, rheumatism, ague, all—nothing seemed to him when his duty called." He bore his illness with the greatest composure, and his last moments were tranquil. He was so sensible of his approaching dissolution, that he ordered a quantity of lead on board at Minorca, for the purpose of making a coffin for his conveyance to England. His Lordship died off Minorca, March 7, on board the *Ville de Paris*. His death is supposed to have been occasioned by a large stone in the passage to the bladder: for some time before his death he was incapable of taking any sustenance whatever. His body was put on shore at Gibraltar, whence it was conveyed to Sheerness by the *Nereus* frigate, put on board the Commissioners' yacht, and brought up the river to Greenwich. On this occasion all the ships fired 21 guns. The *Nereus* began, the Port Admiral second, and all the others in succession: the firing lasted nearly three hours. His remains were interred, May 11, in St. Paul's cathedral. The procession did not display the pomp of a public funeral, but was marked by suitable grandeur and solemnity. Between 9 and 10 in the morning, the body, carried by twelve veterans, Lord Collingwood's flag thrown over as a pall, and eight naval officers as

pall-bearers, was brought out of the Great Hall at Greenwich Hospital, and carried to the gates of the College, between two ranks of pensioners, 500 in number; attended by the chaplain, four wounded captains and eight lieutenants, Lord Hood, and the Lieutenant-governor. The body was then put into the hearse, being preceded by the Banner of England, and the Coronet and velvet cushion carried by a man on horseback bareheaded, supported by two pages, &c. The hearse, drawn by six horses, was blazoned with heraldic ornaments and trophies. The stern of the Royal Sovereign was displayed on the sides; also the armorial bearings of Collingwood, with supporters and motto, *Ferax animus et idem*. The dexter quarter of the shield presented a golden lion, in a field of blood, and *Trafalgar*, in large letters. Eight mourning-coaches and six, ornamented with escutcheons, and a number of private carriages, followed. On their arrival at St. Paul's, the procession was received at the West door by the Rev. Mr. Wellesley, brother to Marquis Wellesley, and Rev. Dr. Weston, the Ministers who performed the funeral service. The body was carried to the Cathedral, preceded by the Royal Standard, the Coronet, and attendants. After the coffin, as chief mourners, in crape, Mr. Collingwood, Mr. Spencer bishope, M. P. Mr. Hall, Mr. Sted in silk, Lord Grey, Lord St. Vincent, Lord Mulgrave, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Cochrane, Honourable Thos. Grenville, Admiral Harvey, Sir Peter Parker, and about 30 other admirals and captains who had served under his Lordship. The body remained in the Cathedral with the standard lowered, and the coronet placed on the pall, till the service had been performed. It was then taken to the vault under the dome, and laid in the ground by the side of Lord Nelson's magnificent sarcophagus (the identical tomb intended by Cardinal Wolsey for his own remains.) At the request of the family, a steward, who had served Lord Collingwood more than eleven years on-board different ships (whose attachment had remained unshaken) was allowed to perform the last sad office to the remains of his master, by placing the coronet on the coffin. Several Greenwich pensioners attended the funeral. Lord Collingwood's title is extinct for want of male issue. He has left a widow and two daughters, on whom his pension of £2000. a year devolves; but who had never seen him since his elevation to the Peerage.

#### ACCOUNT OF THE LATE JOSEPH COOPER WALKER, ESQ.

*His saltem accensum donis, & fangar inani Munere.*—

April 12. Died at St. Valeri, near Bray, Ireland, after a lingering and painful ill-

ness, which he bore with the patience and resignation of a Christian, Joseph Cooper Walker, esq. member of many literary and philosophical societies. The loss of  
this



this accomplished scholar will be long and deeply deplored by all true votaries of science and the fine arts; but those only who have had the happiness to be included in the circle of his friends, can justly appreciate and duly regret the many virtues which dignified, and the numerous graces which adorned his character. Never was there any man who united in an higher degree the accomplishments of the Gentleman with the attainments of the Scholar. His polished manners, his refined sentiments, his easy flow of wit, his classical taste, and his profound erudition, rendered his conversation as fascinating as it was instructive. The rare qualities of his heart procured for him the most devoted attachment of relatives and friends, the affectionate regards of all who knew him. A frame of peculiar delicacy incapacitated Mr. Walker for the exercise of an active profession, and early withdrew his mind from the busy bustle of the world, to the more congenial occupation of literary retirement. The intervals of exemption from pain and sickness, which are usually passed in languor or in pleasure, were by him devoted to the cultivation of those favourite departments of literature to which he was guided, not less by natural taste than by early association. To seek for that best of blessings—health, which his own climate denied him, Mr. W. was induced to travel. The ardent mind of this young enthusiast in the cause of Letters, which had drunk deep from the classic fountains of Antiquity, and had imbibed the most profound admiration for the heroes and the sages of old, regretted not his constitutional debility, but seized the occasion which invited him to that sacred theatre on which the greatest characters had figured, and the noblest works had been achieved. He visited Italy; he embraced with enthusiasm that nurse of Arts and of Arms; he trod with devotion her classic ground, consecrated by the ashes of Heroes, and immortalized by the effusions of Poets; he studied her language, he observed her customs and her manners; he admired the inimitable remains of ancient art, and mourned over the monuments of modern degradation; he conversed with her learned men; he was enrolled in her academies, and became almost naturalized to the country. Mr. W.'s mind having taken this early direction, the study of Italian Literature became his favourite pursuit; and, to his latest hour, continued to be his occupation and his solace. But, though thus attached to the literature of Italy, Mr. W. was not regardless of his native land. At a period when it is fashionable to be altogether English, this true patriot felt and avowed his ardent attachment to, and decided preference for, the Country of his birth. The first fruits of his genius were offered

on the altar of his Country. He devoted the earliest efforts of his comprehensive mind to vindicate the injured character, and to enlighten the disputed history of Ireland. He dwelt with delight on her wild romantic scenery; he loved the genius, the eccentric character of her children; the native language of Ireland to his ears was full of harmony and force; and the songs of her bards filled his patriotic soul with rapturous emotion. He was, indeed, an Irishman of Ireland's purest times. As a Critick and an Antiquary Mr. W. was equally distinguished. In his masterly delineation of the revival, progress, and perfection of the Italian Drama, the Muse of Italian Tragedy appears with new grace, attired in an English dress. As the restorer of the literary commerce between England and Italy, almost closed since the time of Milton, the name of Walker will be added to those of Roscoe and Matthias. The Essays on the customs and institutions of ancient Ireland are written in the true spirit of a native historian, and, as they are eminently useful to the antiquary, must be singularly interesting to every Irish breast. These, his earliest works (the offspring of his vigorous mind, at a period when many young men are not yet emancipated from the tyranny of pupillage) evince a maturity of judgment, a soundness of criticism, and a range of learning, which would not disgrace the name of the venerable Vallancy.

Mr. Walker returned from the Continent little improved in health, but his mind stored with the treasures of observation. He soon retired from the turbulence of a city life to the tranquillity and pure air of his romantic villa under the mountains of Wicklow: in this lovely seclusion, where the sublime grandeur of the distant view is finely contrasted by the cultivated beauty of the nearer prospect, he found a situation at once favourable to his invalid state, and in unison with his taste and pursuits. Still a martyr to his constitutional malady, he suffered it neither to sour the unchangeable sweetness of his temper, nor to relax the ardour with which he pursued his studies. Though enjoying his seclusion; he was not deprived of the pleasures of society: his solitude was enlivened by the occasional visits of friends, and his connexion with the world of letters was kept up by an extensive epistolary intercourse; the literary traveller interrupted his studies to admire the tasteful arrangement of his library, and enjoy the conversation of its elegant owner. This valuable collection of choice and rare books was, in part, the fruit of his travels and researches, and was enriched by many contributions from his learned friends: it

\* An acute asthma.

was, in truth, an honourable monument of the taste and learning of its master\*.

In that liberality of sentiment, and in that polish of manners, which is the natural result of travel, and which an education entirely domestic can seldom supply, as well also as in his literary pursuits, Mr. Walker resembled that accomplished nobleman the late Earl of Charlemont, whose friendship he enjoyed whilst living, and whose memory he cherished in death. By the side of this enlightened patriot he walked through the fertile fields of Italian literature, and the more thorny paths of controverted antiquities, until the death of that venerable Patriot deprived Ireland of her truest friend and brightest ornament. Mr. Walker did not long survive; but, after a few years of mingled bodily pain and mental enjoyment, followed to the grave this associate of his literary labours.

Mr. Walker was in the 49th year of his age when he died; and he breathed his last sigh in the arms of a brother and sister, whose paternal sorrow seemed equally to defy consolation and description.

It will gratify the admirers of Italian literature to learn, that Mr. Walker has left them a valuable legacy in the *Life of Tassoni*, which, though without his latest corrections, will add another wreath to the crown which criticism has entwined for the author of the *Memoirs on Italian Tragedy*, and the *Historical Memoirs of the Irish Bards*.

Vol. LXXIX. p. 1237. The following honourable testimony to the character of a worthy parish priest, has just been erected on a neat monument against one of the pillars in the Church at Maldon, in Essex: "In memory of the Rev. *William Williams*, A. M. who was 38 years vicar of the united parishes of All Saints and St. Peter in this town. Obiit Nov. 6, 1809, ætat. 63 years. This Tablet was erected by the Parishioners of the above Parish as a just and grateful token of their respect."

Vol. LXXX. p. 189. The late Sir *Tho. Gascoigne*, bart. bequeathed nearly the whole of his property, about 12,000*l.* a year, to Mr. Oliver, of Parlington, and in failure of male heirs, to the house of Wentworth. Mr. O. has since taken the

name and arms of Gascoigne, in compliance with the will.

P. 190. a. The late *Townley Ward*, esq. was the son of the Rev. Henry Ward, by Janet, his wife, one of the three daughters and co-heiresses of Henry Townley, late of Dutton-hall, co. Lancaster, esq. Mr. Ward commenced business in Henrietta-street in 1766; and his eminent abilities, aided by a persevering disposition and strong mind, acquired him that distinction in his profession, which he maintained to his last moments. In politics, he was a staunch Whig, and early in life became a member of the Whig club, and a zealous supporter of the cause. He took a very active part in Mr. Fox's first election for Westminster; and his zeal was unabated when, in conjunction with Edmund Burke, esq. and other distinguished characters, he warmly espoused the cause of his friend, Lord John Townshend, in his opposition to Lord Hood. Mr. Ward was married in 1772 to Miss Eleonora Hicks, a lady distinguished for personal charms and accomplishments, who died in 1800, and by whom he had no children. He has for many years entertained at the Willows the young gentlemen from Eton-school, on their annual excursion up the Thames on Election Saturday; and he has frequently on those occasions been honoured with the company of their Majesties, and the younger branches of the Royal family. Mr. Ward not having left any issue, or any consanguineous relation, he has devised the Willows, and all his real and personal property, to Patrick Crawford Bruce, esq. of Taplow-lodge, with whom he has for many years been on the most intimate terms of friendship. He has also bequeathed upwards of 20,000*l.* to his friends, confidential clerks, and old servants, several of whom have been in his service upwards of 20 years.

Pp. 183, 257. The late Mr. *Hill* (not Alexander, as by mistake in p. 183) *Douglas* of Old Hall near Manchester, conjointly with his brother Mr. Douglas of Grantham in Lincolnshire, were the persons who tiled the celebrated cause with Sir Richard Arkwright on the specification of his patent for the Spinning Machines; by which means a great national benefit was obtained; by liberating all these machines

\* It is to be lamented that such appropriate memorials of departed genius should so frequently be violated by the avarice or Gothic taste of those into whose possession they come. In the present instance, however, Mr. Walker's valuable collection has descended to a spiritually fraternal, Samuel Walker, esq. who, with pious devotion to the memory of a beloved brother, has determined to preserve, inviolate, the literary treasure. To this gentleman, we understand, the world will be, at some future day, indebted for the publication of the interesting *Journal of his Travels*, and such other written remains of the late Mr. Walker as were in a fit state to meet the public eye.

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throughout

throughout the kingdom from the overbearing monopoly of his patent, and which the Court of King's Bench, by this cause, set aside.

P. 380. Six additional codicils to the will of Dr. *Lew*, late Bishop of Elphin, have been recently discovered at the see house. By these the great mass of his property, not disposed of by his will, one moiety of which, in default thereof, would have gone to Mrs. Law, and the other moiety, in equal shares, to his brothers and sisters, is variously devised.—To his brother, Dr. Edmund Law, he gives 9000*l.*; to Miss Carey, Mrs. Law's niece, 500*l.*; and Dr. Brinkley's legacy is increased to 15,000*l.* exclusive of his valuable library, and excellent collection of astronomical and other instruments.

P. 389. The late *Richard Vernon Sadlier*, esq. was lineally descended from Sir Ralph Sadlier (one of the principal Secretaries of State in the reign of Henry VIII.; and made knight-banneret after the battle of Musselburgh in Scotland, Sept. 10, 1547); and was the proper representative of that family, though he never took up the title of baronet, which had been conferred on one of his ancestors, in the direct line from Sir Ralph, in 1661. He was married, in 1749, to Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Owen, rector of North Stoneham, in the county of Southampton, whose numerous virtues, and strong native sense, qualified her to promote the happiness of her husband in the most essential manner. She died in 1793, without living issue. Mr. Sadlier was for many years the leading Magistrate for the county of Hants; and fulfilled the important duties of that office in a manner which reflects the highest honour on his legal knowledge, judgment, and benevolence. In him were united, in an eminent degree, the distinguishing qualities of a scholar and a gentleman. He possessed a knowledge of the world, and an urbanity of manners, which fitted him at once to serve and adorn society; with a store of intellectual accomplishments, which made him for a long series of years an acceptable and respected member of the highest Literary circles: whilst his unwearied desire of enlarging the sphere of his attainments might have enabled him to boast, like a great character of Antiquity, that he was never less solitary than when alone. His genius was active and versatile: as an epistolary writer, few excelled him; and he had the faculty of expressing his thoughts with almost equal facility, either on light or serious subjects, in elegant and classical verse. A gentle and unoffending manner, prompted by a sincere desire to diffuse happiness around him, justly endeared him to a large circle of respectable friends; and a deep fund of useful information, blended with genuine wit, and an inex-

haustible store of anecdote, rendered him the object of general admiration and regard. To these talents and acquirements, Mr. Sadlier added the conscientious exercise of those virtues which distinguish the Christian. He was just and candid, without being rigorous or severe; liberal, yet free from ostentation; and pious, though untainted by enthusiasm. The remembrance of his worth will remain long and deeply impressed on the minds of all who enjoyed his friendship, or experienced his liberality. The Christian fortitude and resignation, the calmness and composure, which he exhibited in his last moments, clearly evinced the integrity of his motives through life, and the certainty of his hopes in death. At his own particular request he was interred in the family vault in the church-yard of St. Mary at Southampton, in the most private manner; his funeral being attended only by his immediate relatives and domestics. As neither Mr. Sadlier nor his brothers (who died several years before him) left any issue, the present representative of the family is Robert Sadlier Moody, esq. the eldest and only surviving son of Mr. Sadlier's only sister; and for many years one of the Commissioners for virtualising his Majesty's Navy.

*Ibid.* The generous liberality of *Thomas Henshaw*, esq. of Oldham, was very conspicuous in his life-time; for he gave to two of his partners 10,000*l.* each in admitting them to a share of his business. He married a widow with three children, a son, and two daughters; to each of whom he gave 30,000*l.* on their coming of age: one of the latter is married to Mr. Lloyd, the banker in Lothbury, and the other to a partner of a considerable wholesale hatter in Gracechurch-street, T.T.R.

P. 391. a. Capt. *Walter Booth*, R. N. has left the whole of his personal property, amounting to upwards of 40,000*l.* to his niece Mrs. Ellis, wife of Thomas Ellis, esq. formerly a wholesale linen-draper in Cheapside near Mercers Hall. T. T. R.

P. 396. a. The late Mr. *Thomas Mortimer* was formerly employed in the tuition of young noblemen and gentlemen. He was the author of "The British Plutarch;" or Lives of illustrious personages of Great Britain, since the accession of Henry VIII. This work was originally printed in 12, and since in 6, duodecimo volumes. He also wrote "The Universal Detector," 8vo; "The Student's Pocket Dictionary," 12mo; "The Elements of Commerce, Politics, and Finance," 4to; and a Translation of Necker on the Finances of France, which was published under the patronage of the first Marquis of Lansdowne.

P. 397. The remains of Mr. *Rauzini* were attended by a numerous and respectable body of gentlemen, from his house in Gay-street, to the place of interment

terment in the Abbey Church. Mr. Braham, and a select number of his musical friends, &c. were chief mourners. No funeral at Bath has been so well attended since the days of Beau Nash.

#### DEATHS.

*May* . . . **O**N his outward bound voyage 1809. to Bengal, by falling overboard, Geo. Lodington, midshipman of the Lord Duncan East-Indianman.

*July* 15. At Kaira, Guzerat, East Indies, Harry Kelston Elderion, esq. eldest son of Mr. Harry E. late of Bristol; lieutenant in the 2d batt. 7th reg. Bombay Native Infantry.

*Sept.* 23. At Verdun, of the fever and ague, Lieut. George Lewis Ker, late commander of His Majesty's gun-brig Teazer.

*Dec.* 29. At Kingston, Jamaica, Sparkes Ingle, 4th son of Mr. John I. of Ashby de la Zouch.

1810. *Jan.* 15. In St. Lucia, Capt. E. K. Matthews, 6th West India reg. eldest son of the late Etherington Thos. M. esq. of St. Catherine's, Jamaica.

22. Aged 67, Mr. John Bradley, formerly senior marshalman of London: an office which he purchased in 1771, of B. Crosby, esq. then Lord Mayor, but which he had lately resigned.

27. At his brother's house at Gamston, Notts, aged 40, the Rev. Edward Mason, A. M. late of Clare hall, Cambridge, rector of Heapham, and of Bescby, both in the county of Lincoln, and chaplain to the Right Hon. Lord Yarborough. The deceased was a native of Blyth, Notts, of which parish his late father (the Rev. E. Mason, vicar of Sutton and Gringley in the latter county) had been 30 years resident Minister during the life of the present incumbent; and in the parish-church of Blyth the deceased's father, mother, and several of his relatives have been interred. It was the wish of the friends of the deceased that his remains should be deposited there also; but, on the request being communicated at the vicarage, the vicar's wife (himself having arrived at second childhood) refused compliance; and although the Archdeacon, and several of the parishioners, urged her acquiescence, yet she would not permit the ashes of the son to crumble in the sepulchre of the parent; and the deceased was accordingly interred in the parish-church of Gaunston.

*Feb.* 23. At Trinidad, Baron de Montalembert, a brigadier-general in our service, who served with distinction at St. Domingo.

*March* 14. At Madeira, whither she had repaired for the benefit of her health, aged 19, Miss Byrne, of Cabinteely, eldest daughter of the late Robert B. esq.

19. In Ireland, aged 24, Rev. Samuel Burrowes, eldest son of Rev. Dr. B. of

Portora, co. Fermanagh, rector of Omagh, &c. &c.

21. At the Royal College, Greenwich, of a decline, aged 21, Miss Dorothea Elizabeth Ellison. (See under *April* 7.)

24. On his passage from Trinidad to St. Kitt's (intended for England by the packet), J. G. Coleman, esq. deputy naval officer of Barbadoes.

At Kirby-moor-side, co. York, in his 85th year, the Rev. Wm. Comber, M. A. 54 years vicar of that place, previous to which he was two years rector of Hasketon, near Woodbridge, co. Suffolk; a gentleman whose easy manners and spotless integrity rendered him generally beloved and respected; and in whom the neighbourhood will be deprived of an active and able magistrate, our religious establishment of a zealous adherent, and the afflicted and indigent of a sympathizing and charitable friend. He was formerly of Jesus college, Cambridge, where he proceeded B. A. 1746; M. A. 1770; and was grandson to the learned Dr. Thomas Comber, Dean of Durham. It is remarkable that there have been eight institutions to the living of Hasketon, since he vacated it in 1756.

29. At Madeira, Hon. Miss Laura Kinaird.

*Lately*, At the seat of Sir Edwin B. Sandys, bart. of Misserden castle, co. Glouc. aged 73, Mrs. Sandys, a maiden lady, and near relative to Sir Edwin.

At Chipping Sudbury, aged 76, Mrs. Mason.

At Newent, co. Glouc. Mary the wife of Benjamin Ayerigg, esq.

Miss Ewbank, sister to T. E. esq. of Coventry.

On his passage from Bengal, Capt. J. Scott, eldest son of J. S. esq. of Eyton, Salop.

Aged 95, Mrs. Dorothy Challoner, of the College Precincts, Worcester.

The relict of W. Wrenford, esq. late of Longuen.

At Brighton, aged 70, the relict of S. Rhodes, esq. of Hoxton.

At Burton Bradstock, near Bridport, Sarah, the wife of Rear-admiral Ingram, and daughter of the late Rev. John King, of West-hall.

In Bath, after a short illness, Edward Filmer, esq. son of Sir E. F. bart. and formerly captain in the army.

The wife of B. Longuet, esq.

The wife of Mr. Dowling, of Chew Magna.

In the West Indies, of a decline, the wife of Samuel Martin, esq. of Antigua, late of Poplar lodge, Exham.

Rev. S. Bennett, nephew to the Bishop of Cloyne.

Rev. John Wyld, rector of Aldridge, co. Stafford.

Mr. Joseph Rogers, of Mariborough.

Aged 23, Miss Bompas, of Fishponds, near Bristol.

Aged 40, Mr. Wm. Stevens, attorney at law, of Cirencester.

Mr. Sam. Ballard, of Bambury, Wilts.

At Turmorton, of a decline, Anne, the wife of Mr. Thomas Beard.

In Bath, Miss Lloyd.

At Newbury, Mr. Mentor, formerly a respectable tradesman.

\* At Stelling hall, co. Northumb. Wm. Archer, esq.

At Newbarn, co. Northumb. Mr. Tho. Taylor, aged 71 years, during 40 of which he had been principal colliery agent to the late and present Duke of Northumberland.

Aged 37, John Lynch, esq. barrister of the Inner Temple. He was author of several useful and ingenious publications, as well as poetic effusions; and though many have been so well received by the public as to call for repeated editions, he would never willingly, even to his most intimate friends, avow himself to be the author of them.

At Lickatun, Isle of Man, James Birchall, M. D.

At Armathwaite, Cumberland, John T. Esq., son of Col. T. in Loweswater. His death was occasioned by a fall from his horse a few hours before, between Armathwaite hall and Ouse-bridge.

At Paradise-hill, Salford, Manchester, aged 57, Mrs. Grey, sister to the benevolent Mr. Nield of Chelsea.

At Horsley, Derbyshire, aged 101, Sam. Parker.

At Lichfield, Elizabeth, dau. of the late John Cave-Brown, esq.; and the following day, Louisa, dau. of Wm. Cave-Brown, esq. of the same place.

Aged 61, Mr. Humphrey Percot Field, near 50 years a very respectable surgeon of Cannock, Staffordshire.

At Paisnoll, co. Staff. in his 10th year, George, eldest son of F. G. Pigot, bart.

At Leominster, Mr. Vales, a member of the body corporate of that place.

At Great Nantow, Mrs. Anne Sinduby, relict of Jeremiah S. esq.

At Swardstone hall, Norfolk, aged 97, Mrs. Mary Berncy, the last surviving dau. of Tho. B. esq. of the same place, who died in 1720, and the last surviving sister of the late John B. of Bacon-hall, esq.

At Harleston, Norfolk, aged 81, Mrs. Eliz. Heyman, widow of Henry H. esq. of Stroud, Kent.

At Tring, Norfolk, Thos. Dugate, esq. and, about three weeks afterwards, his wife.

At Trunch, Norfolk, aged 23, Harriet, 2d dau. of Rev. M. Ward.

At Lavenham, Suffolk, John Mudd, esq.

At Ipswich, Mrs. M. Hingston, dau. of Rev. Mr. H. formerly master of the grammar-school of that town.

At Woodbridge Hacheston, Essex, aged 91, Mr. Samuel Cutting.

At Roxwell, Essex, aged 78, the wife of Rev. Richard Birch.

At Colchester, the wife of Benjamin Craven, esq. and dau. of the late Wm. Kerstern, esq.

At Shepherd's, Crapbrook, the wife of John Tempest, esq.

At Brookland, Kent, aged 24, Edward Snood, esq.

At Down Court, Doddington, aged 17, Anne, dau. of Mr. John Johnson; the third daughter he has lost within the last three months.

At Queenborough, Edward Shove, esq. surgeon, one of the magistrates for Kent.

At Southampton, the wife of W. Jolliffe, esq. senior barrist.

At Quarley-house, near Andover, the widow of Edward Haggerston, esq. of Ellingham, Northumberland.

At Cuffnells, Sussex, the infant son of Geo. & Henry Rose, esq. M. P.

At Burbage, Wilts, Caroline, youngest dau. of the late Rev. H. Jenner, and niece of Dr. J.

At Grey's house, Maidenhead, aged 95, Lady Antonia Leslie, mother of Lord Lindores.

At Newbury, aged 86, E. Withers, esq. senior alderman of that borough.

At Bath, Richard Cope Hopton, esq. of Canon Frome, Herefordshire.

At the castle belonging to the Earl of Meira, Donington-park, co. Leicester, aged 51, Charles Best. He was one of the oldest domestics in his Lordship's establishments; he attended him when Lord Rawdon, in the American War, and was with him when his Lordship distinguished himself so conspicuously; he was likewise taken prisoner with him by the Count de Grasse, when of their return. The Americans artfully endeavoured to have his Lordship delivered over to them, but the Count, being acquainted of the sacrifice they purposed committing, refused to acquiesce; and to that cause must we attribute the Earl's friendship to the unfortunate exiles of that country.

At Bradenham-house, Bucks, Frances, dau. of the late Major-general Smith, by his wife Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Bellingham Graham, bart.

At Bath, Richard Johnson, esq. late of Swaffham, Norfolk.

At Bath, aged 23, Lieut. Bernard White, 20th reg. in the service of the East India company.

At Bath, Henry Walter, esq. youngest son of the late Henry W. esq. for some years chamberlain to the corporation of Bath.

At Swansea, Samuel Hancorne, esq. collector of customs in that port nearly 20 years.

At Spetisbury, near Blandford, Rev. Edward Bindfield, curate of that parish.

At Exmouth, aged 83, Mrs. Mary Willis, late of Bath, a widow lady of exemplary benevolence, liberality, and piety. She survived but a few weeks the loss of her only daughter, Mrs. Mary Cure, also a widow lady, late of Bath, after having lived together 54 years. In them were united the most pleasing cheerfulness and urbanity of manners, to the strictest attention to all the duties of sincere religion.

At Pontefract, Carmarthenshire, Joshua Parr, M. D.

At Castle-Piegan, Carmarthen, Thomas Blome, esq. formerly captain in the Militia of that county, and for several years in the commission of the peace.

At Wrexham, aged 61, Charles Massie, esq.

At Pick-hill, near Wrexham, Thomas Brecken, esq.

At Mytyle-hill, Pembroke-shire, aged 79, Charles Gibbon, esq.

At Beaumaris, the relict of the late Rev. Mr. Rathbone, rector of Llangelynin, Carnarvonshire.

The relict of Tho. David Lloyd, esq. of Llywdianth, Anglesea.

At Angelcaw, Berwicksh. John Hay, esq.

At Port Glasgow, James Crawford, esq.

At Glasgow, Richard Cross, esq.

At St. Boswell's, N. B. Rev. Mr. Seade, minister of that parish.

At Turin, aged 100, Anne Allardice.

At Stirling, aged 52, Wm. Telford, esq. cashier to the Stirling Banking Company.

At Edinburgh, the widow of Joseph Harrison, esq. of Whitehaven.

At Edinburgh, Helen, daughter of R. W. Duff, esq. of Peddersso.

At Farnghy, Nannshire, Duncan Campbell, esq.

At Inverhallan, district of Cowall, N. B. aged 102 and four months, Mary Leitch. She had constant good health, and the exercise of her faculties till within six weeks of her death. She married at 16 years of age, and had a numerous family. She was a householder for 82 years; four years ago she went to live with her daugh.

At Paris, in very indigent circumstances, the celebrated Paul Benfield, esq. His fortune, on his return from India, a few years ago, was supposed to exceed considerably half a million sterling.

At Bengal, aged 85, Cudbert Thornhill, esq. late master-attendant of the port of Calcutta, and one of the oldest European inhabitants of Bengal. He was resident in India some time before the taking of Calcutta by Surajah Dowlah in 1756, and was present during the greater part of that unfortunate scene: with several other Europeans, he sought shelter in the English shipping then at Fulta; and thus fortunately escaped the dreadful catastrophe

of the Black Hole. Capt. Thornhill had traded to almost every part of India; and at Judda, a port in the Red Sea, he became acquainted with Mr. Bruce, the celebrated Abyssinian traveller, by whom he is honourably mentioned in his works. He was nominated master-attendant in 1785, and held that appointment till April 1809.

April 1. At Seville, in consequence of a cannon-shot wound, while counteracting the Spanish works before Cadiz, Marshal Victor (Duke of Belluno).

7. At Guernsey, Esther Eliza wife of Capt. Basden, 89th reg. and daughter of Capt. Joseph Ellison, 2d captain of Greenwich Hospital, and Director of the Chest of Greenwich.

8. In Oxford street, aged 32, the wife of Mr. Dapout, of the Army Pay office.

Aged 63, Mr. David Hutton Morley, of the British Coffee-house, Cockspur-street.

At Sleaford, the wife of Mr. Blyton, stay-maker.

Aged 46, Mr. Robert Hawkins of the George inn, Whitefriar gate, Hull; and on the 11th, Mrs. Hawkins, aged 43.

9. At Odiham, the relict of the late John Payne, of Dodds, Babbaloes, esq.

At Carshalton, aged 58, Francis Page, esq.

Mrs. Percival, of Aldersgate-street, widow of the late Edward P. esq.

At his house, Blue Style, Greenwich, aged 66, Robert Maitland, esq. late a merchant in Coleman-street. (See vol. LXXIX. p. 1179.)

At Teignmouth, Devon, in consequence of an inflammation upon the lungs, brought on by fatigue, and the affectionate discharge of her maternal duties to a beloved and only remaining daughter, Mrs. Jane Parr, wife of Rev. Dr. Parr, of Hutton, co. Warwick, and niece of the late Tho. Mauleverer, esq. of Arnecliffe, Yorkshire.

The infant son of Dr. Arnold, of Stamford.

At Shilton, co. Leicester, Mrs. Elizabeth Cooper, relict of the late Mr. Tho. C.

By the bursting of a blood vessel in the head, while pulling on a new boat, Mr. George Heard, of Newington, Surrey.

At Greatford, Lincolnshire, aged 69, Mr. Roden, known for 30 years at Dr. Willis's in that place.

At Louth, aged 96, Mrs. Bosswell.

In Broad-street, Oxford, aged 64, the relict of Rev. John Pickering, M. A. late of New college, Oxford.

At Overton, Wilts, Rev. John Cole, B. D. of Jesus college, Oxford.

10. Mary, wife of the Rev. John Waltham, rector of Darlaston, Staffordshire.

At the Lead Works, near Sheffield, aged 69, John Browne, M. D. On Easter-day, the Sunday after his interment, the following was the conclusion of a discourse on the Resurrection at the parish church,

by the Rev. Edw. Goodwin, jun. M.A. "How should this likewise [the doctrine of a Resurrection] 'comfort our hearts,' and reconcile us to that severest of all earthly trials, the loss of dear friends or of valuable members of society. If our friends have been 'the friends of God,' and have lived and died 'in His faith and fear,' we are taught to believe that though no longer visible to us, they are not lost. The separation will only be temporary, a time of re-union will come, we shall see their faces and hear their voices again; and we shall be for ever with them and with the Lord. But, though these cheering considerations forbid us to 'sorrow' for departed friends 'as those who have no hope,' neither Reason nor Religion requires us to be insensible of our loss, or to regard with unconcern the removal of 'the excellent of the earth,' whose lives have been devoted to the service of mankind. Here, doubtless, your thoughts will naturally be turned to a recent event, which this town and neighbourhood will long have reason to deplore--the loss of a truly great and benevolent character, who ought to 'be had in everlasting remembrance.' On the extraordinary qualities and unwearied benevolence of this excellent man it is unnecessary for me to dilate, as they were so fully known to every one who hears me. Gifted with powers of mind which fall to the lot of few, he uniformly employed them to the noble and godlike purposes of charity, and 'goodwill towards man.' No opportunity of benefiting his fellow-creatures was unnoticed or unimproved by him. His purse, and (what is much more) his time, his talent, his personal labours, were on all occasions at their service; and no one ever applied to him for relief or assistance in vain. But, not to dwell longer on the general features of his character, it will be sufficient to mention only that conspicuous lasting monument of his zeal and benevolence, the Sheffield Infirmary, which, so long as it continues to afford an asylum for sickness and disease, will afford reason to bless the name of him by whose judicious and persevering efforts it was begun and completed. May his immortal spirit rest in peace! May his errors and imperfections have been blotted out, and his good deeds have found a merciful acceptance through the atonement and merit of the great Redeemer! And may we all, according to our several abilities and opportunities, be excited by his example to 'go, and do likewise;' that when our death cometh, it may be 'the death of the righteous,' and that 'our latter end may be blessed.'

11. The wife of James Penfold, esq. of Cheam, Surrey.

In Cannon-street, Mr. Andrew Ritz, a native of Switzerland.

In Keppel-street, Bedford-square, Mrs. Lætitia Clogstoun, widow of Robert C. esq. late of Antigua.

Aged 39, the wife of Mr. Benjamin Flower, printer, of Harlow, Essex, and eldest dau. of Mr. John Gould, Dedbroke, Devon.

At the Hotwells, Bristol, of a consumption, the wife of Rev. John Bauster, of Wareham, Dorset.

At Suenton, aged 74, Mr. Tho. Pepper, formerly of Bridlesmith-gate, Nottingham.

Rev. Wm. Whitaker, of Motcombe house, Dorset.

At the Observatory, in the University of Oxford, aged 76, the Rev. Thomas Hornsby, D. D. and F. R. S. Savilian professor of astronomy, professor of natural philosophy, reader in experimental philosophy, and librarian of the Radcliffe library, whose long and eminent services in the cause of science, and whose successful labours in completing the astronomical arrangements of the Observatory, will ever be remembered with gratitude by the University, and transmit his fame to posterity. He was formerly fellow of Corpus Christi college, Oxford; M. A. 1757; D. D. 1785.

Aged 27, Mr. A. Atkinson, spirit-merchant at Northallerton, and son of Mr. Christopher A. of Hull.

Aged 96, Mr. Coll Turner, Edin-Taggart, Luss. He had a very numerous offspring, and lived to see the daughter of his daughter's daughter.

12. Mr. Thomas Allsop, of Wanlip, co. Leicester.

At Edmonton, aged 79, the widow of the late Sam. Simpson, esq. of Lancaster.

At Mr. Hall's, Cheapside, Miss Hannah Storrs Fry, third dau. of the late Mr. Richard F. of Pickwick, Wilts.

At Grove-house, Topsham, Devon, aged 80, Mrs. Margaret Goodrich, relict of the late John G. esq. of Virginia.

Aged 65, Mrs. Iliffe, sen. of Stretton, co. Leicester.

At Wotton under Edge, Mary, the wife of Henry Dyer, esq. and second daughter of Rev. Charles Lee, of Bristol.

Aged 30, Mr. Geo. Taylor, merchant, of Hull.

At Fordington, Mr. T. Salisbury, solicitor, and steward to Lord Rivers and Wm. Morton Pitt, esq.

At Wisbeach, in the Isle of Ely, aged 75, Mrs. Anne Burges, relict of Mr. Geo. B. surgeon, formerly resident at Gedney in Lincolnshire. With composure, and a steadfast trust in God's mercies, she awaited the issue of her illness, which was neither severe nor tedious. Perfectly resigned to her departure, she died, praying to her Maker, and blessing those about her; and so gradually and gently did she expire, that her soul was gone to join her Redeemer almost before it was perceived

to have quitted the body. During her short illness, though she felt little or no pain, she several times expressed her surprize that she could not take her breath so easily as she had been accustomed to do; but the reason for it never seemed to strike her, nor was she aware that a merciful God was thus softly and silently dissolving the thread that bound her tender spirit to a transitory and troublesome world. She was a fond and indulgent parent to her children, and was followed to the grave by the respect of all who knew her.

At Ockham, Surrey, aged 73, Mr. Wm. Shears.

13. In St. James's-street, aged 69, Mr. W. Stinton.

Miss Eleanor Blakesley, of Mark-lane. At Mr. Story's, Deptford, aged 53, Miss Betts, dau. of Mr. Tho. B. of Sull-house, near Norwich.

Aged 72, Mr. John Freer, of Blaby, co. Leicester.

In St. James's-parade, Bath, aged 59, Mrs. Elcanora Jones, daughter and only child of the Rev. John Noyes Jones, formerly rector of St. Peter's, in the city of Bristol, and of Kilve in Somersetshire, by Patience, daughter of — Hippeley, esq. of an ancient family in that county. To the latter parent, who died but a few months before, aged 87, after a widowhood of between 50 and 60 years, she had from her infancy shewn the most unremitting and devoted filial attention, confined almost exclusively to her own personal services, assisted only by a single female domestic; notwithstanding the successive additions of much ailment to herself, from the different branches of her paternal ancestry. Brought up in the habits of prudent economy, which a very moderate provision at first made necessary, she gave a clear proof of the blessed spirit of contentedness, when, being advised to investigate her claim to a disputable property, she peremptorily declined it, as being already possessed of "health, peace, and competence," and determined not to break in on either by contention. Even in Bath her choice was in the most still and quiet part of it to purchase a small habitation, where she had lived many years, in a constant attention to the duties of religion, respected by and endeared to as large a circle of respectable friends, as her parent's age and infirmities would admit her being known to. By her will and codicil, she made a disposition of her fortune (for a description of one part of which, see our vol. LXXVIII. p. 555.) equally just, liberal, and benevolent, towards her heir at law, her relations on the side of both parents, some "dear friends," and in one instance, to no small amount, towards unfriended worth, though not con-

nected by affinity; and left one hundred pounds to the Bath City Infirmary and Dispensary.—Mr. Archdeacon Cox, in his *Historical Tour of Monmouthshire*, Part I. p. 133, says, that the priory of Usk "belonged to the late Alderman Hayley, and forms part of his widow's jointure." It belonged in 1721 (the date of a will now before us) to William Jones, esq. whose two daughters were his co-heiresses. The youngest married, as mentioned in our former pages, Samuel Stoke, esq. who obtained from her a power of the entire disposal of her moiety, in the event of their son's dying in his minority. He left it by his will, subject to that contingency, to his second wife for her life. On her death it devolved to Mr. Cooper, who now is in possession of the undivided property; the other was many years in the possession of the lady above-mentioned as lately deceased at Bath.

Aged 75, Mrs. Levette, late of Northfleet, Kent.

14. Mr. Thomas Tuckey, of Wykin, in the parish of Hinckley, co. Leic.

In Portland-place, Mrs. Francis Fearon. At Dartmouth, Andrew Pinson, esq. of Wadstray-house.

The wife of John Maberly, esq. of Duke-street, Westminster.

At Mossingside-ledge, near Edinburgh, Right hon. Wm. Coulter, Lord Provost, and his Majesty's lieutenant for the city and county of Edinburgh.

In Northampton, Mrs. Barbara Whalley, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Eyre W. rector of Eton, Northamptonshire.

Aged 20, Mr. Andrews, of Brazen-nose college, Oxford.

Aged 86, Mr. Edward Matterson, of York, one of the common councilmen for Micklegate ward.

15. At Kensington, the son of Capt. Broad, of the Royals.

Aged 77, Mr. John Phillips, of Bridg-street, Cambridge.

The wife of Mr. Spence, draper, in the Market-place, Leicester.

At Prestwold, co. Leic. aged 92, Mr. Cooper, a respectable farmer.

At Boston, interred in one grave, Mr. Wm. Appleby, and his wife, each of them in the 83d year of their age.

Mr. John Dixon, an eminent horse dealer. He left Melton Mowbray between eight and nine in the evening, intending to go home; but his horse fell down on the road, and occasioned his death.

At his brother's house in Pall Mall, aged 18, John Geo. Edw. Hunt, esq. student of Trinity college.

16. Aged 42, Mrs. Mary Anne Swire, relict of the late Mr. R. J. Swire, who died 30 Jan. 1811.

Aged nine months, Richard Awdry Mar-riott,



riott, son of Mr. George Richard M. of Great Coram-street. (see vol. LXXIX. p. 676.)

In the Crescent, Birmingham, the widow of the late John Rickards, esq.

Aged 69, the wife of Wm. Field, esq. of Canenbury.

Rev. Matthew Pugh, near 50 years curate of St. James's, Westminster, and one of the Conduct Fellows of Trinity college, Cambridge; B. A. 1758; M. A. 1761.

In Dublin, Lady Des-Voeux, wife of Sir Charles D. of Indiaville, Queen's County, bart. and dau. of the late Dean Champagne.

At Ryde, aged 42, Lieut. Thomas Colman, R. N.

At West Collington paper-mill, near Edinburgh, aged 24, Mr. William Annandale, youngest son of Mr. Alex. A.

At Hailsham barracks, in the prime of life, in consequence of illness brought on by the pestilential climate of Walcheren, Robert Thompson, esq. paymaster 1st batt. 3d reg.

At her nephew's, Mr. Nash, Cornhill, aged 65, the worthy wife of Geo. Vander Neunburg, esq. of St. Martin's, Stamford Baron, co. Northampton.

At Barton upon Humber, the relict of the late Mr. Ostler, surgeon, and mother of Mr. W. O. solicitor, Grantham.

17. In Portugal-street, the widow of Wm. Wells, esq. of Bexley, Kent.

At Ensham, Oxfordshire, the wife of Thomas Hardy, esq. one of the magistrates of Oxford.

In Stonehouse, Plymouth, Capt. D. Winter, R. N.

Aged 63, Mr. John Ireland, printer, in the Market-place, Leicester; strictly independent in his principles, of great probity, and much esteemed.

At Bloxham, Oxfordshire, Rev. Wm. Pargeter, M. D. son of the Rev. Mr. P. vicar of Bloxham. He was formerly of New college, Oxford; and being much attached to the study of physick, practised that profession with eminent skill and diligence for many years. During the battle of the Nile, he acted as a physician in the fleet under Lord Nelson, and afterwards held a situation of the same nature at Malta; but that climate not agreeing with his constitution, he retired on a pension to his native village, where he died, as he had lived, universally beloved and respected for his virtues and humanity.

At Callander, Major James Macpherson, formerly of the 42d regiment.

18. In Southampton-street, Bloomsbury, aged 79, the relict of the late Sir Charles Talbot, bart.

At Stainton, in Cumberland, Mr. Thos. Sander, well known for several years, as eminent in his profession of bone-setting, and successor to the late Benjamin Taylor.

His death was occasioned by being overtaken by a thick fog in passing over the mountains from Borrowdale to Cockermouth, where he was obliged to remain all night; and a heavy rain falling during the night, he had so far lost the use of his limbs, that he was unable to mount his horse (which had stood by the whole time); and when day-light appeared, he was under the necessity of making his way back again, a considerable distance, upon his hands and knees.

Aged 79, Henry Sayer, esq. of East Burnham, Bucks. The death of his wife was announced in our last volume, p. 677.

At Sheffield-house, Kensington, aged 83, Thomas Robinson, esq.

In Stamford-street, aged 77, Fnoch Hodgkinson, esq.

At Hadley, Robert Manners, esq. son of the late Lord William M. and brother of the late Gen. Russell M.

At Lenton, aged 86, Mr. Chamberlain, an opulent farmer and grazier.

At Horncastle, aged 93, Mr. Robert Harrison, lately of Christ's college, Cambridge.

Rev. Mr. Sealey, rector of Northleigh, Oxfordshire, and for many years master of the Free-school at Witney.

At Ockham, Surrey, aged 66, the wife of Mr. Edw. Capon.

19. In Dorset-street, Manchester-squ. aged 74, Hon. Robert Walpole, formerly envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at the court of Lisbon for 30 years, and brother to the late Horatio Earl of Orford.

Mr. W. Murray, B. A. of Pembroke-college, Oxford.

At Lowestoft, aged 62, the Rev. John Amyas, rector of Hensted, co. Suffolk, to which he was presented by Bevil Panton Chambre, esq. in 1793; (see vol. LXIII. p. 1220.) He was formerly of Caius college, Cambridge, B. A. 1770.

Frederick-William Brisco, third son of the late Sir John Brisco, bart. of Crofton-hall, Cumberland.

Aged 65, the wife of Mr. John Sharpe, of Market Deeping, and formerly of Deeping Fen, framer and grazier.

At Louth, aged 82, Miss Richmond, a maiden lady.

At West Hanning, near Wantage, aged 86, Mrs. Mary Robins.

20. Mr. James Amos, a merchant and underwriter. He was suddenly seized with an apoplectic fit in the subscription-room at Lloyd's coffee-house, and instantly expired.

In Lincoln's Inn-fields, Henry Mad-deck, esq.; a native of King's Cliffe.

Near Upper Easton, aged nearly 80, Mrs. Anne Baynton, widow of Mr. Wm. B. formerly a surgeon, of Bristol.

Mrs.

Mrs. Wood, relict of the late Mr. Thomas W. of Stoke Golding, near Hinckley. Aged 75, Mrs. Perkins, of Boston.

At Greenock, Lieut. Roderick Macleod, of the Minotaur. He was raised to his rank from a private station, as a reward of his merit.

The infant child of R. Terrewest, esq. of Lincoln.

At Godmanchester, aged 62, Mr. Christopher Lumley, formerly of Waybridge, Hunts.

Mr. Allen, of Higham Ferrers, many years the agent of Earl Fitzwilliam there.

21. At Long Stow, Cambridgeshire, aged 71, the Rev. Richard Haighton, M.A. rector of that parish, and of Croxton, in the same county, and perpetual curate of Hapton, co. Norfolk. He was formerly Fellow of Christ's college in the University of Cambridge, B. A. and senior wrangler, 1762; M. A. 1765; and one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Cambridge upwards of 30 years. Longstow is in the gift of Rev. Robert Thompson, LL. D. and Cropton of Edw. Leeds, esq.

John Trevanion, esq. many years M. P. for Dover.

In his 10th year, Charles son of Mr. Sheriff Atkins.

At Lincoln palace, aged 83, the widow of the late Rev. Dr. Buckworth, of Walsingham, and dau. of the late Vincent Amcotts, esq. of Harrington hall, co. Lincoln. By her death the Mistresses Buckworth, of St. Martin's, Stamford Baron, acquire a property of 60,000*l*. Her remains were conveyed in funeral procession from the Palace at Lincoln to Surfleet, on the 30th.

Aged 74, Henry Blegborough, esq. of Richmond, Yorkshire.

At Legbourn, Lincolnshire, aged 40, Mr. Geo. Neville, farmer. His death was occasioned by falling from the shafts of a cart, which went over his hand and leg, and brought on a mortification. His father and mother died on the same farm about two months ago.

At Morton, near Gainsborough, aged 66, Mr. Tho. Cawkwell, miller.

22. Aged 44, Mr. C. Rees, son of Rev. Dr. Rees, editor of the Cyclopædia.

In Market-street, St. James's, Mr. Vandone, many years porter to the Prince of Wales. His Royal Highness, a year ago, observing him infirm, said to him, "Vandone, you have worked long enough; retire, and you shall have your salary as usual."

At Mr. Wiltshire's, Clapham Common, Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of Mr. Winstanley, of Old Broad-street.

In Portugal-street, Harriet, second dau. of the late Rev. Henry Drummond.

GENT. MAG. May, 1810.

During the defence of *Fort Matagorda*, Major Lefevre, royal engineers, by a cannon-ball. By his death the army has lost a most intelligent officer. Upon every occasion in which his services were demanded, he evinced the utmost bravery and zeal; but it was chiefly at the battle of Maida that he displayed those qualities.

The talents he manifested in a distinct command which was entrusted to him in that ever-memorable battle, entitled him to the honour of a medal, which was intended to be conferred only on officers of superior rank; but his claims were undeniable, and the reward which was due to his gallant exertions was in justice granted as a fair distinction which he had earned on that glorious day. The reputation he had acquired attracted the notice of His Majesty's government; and he was, with great propriety, selected as an officer in every respect qualified to give the Spaniards the aid of his talents, and to obtain such intelligence respecting the state of things in Spain as could be relied upon for the extent and the accuracy of its details. In the performance of both these services, he gave the utmost satisfaction. Major Lefevre may be truly said to have existed only for the service. His passion for the Army predominated over every other, and almost every thought of his mind was concentrated in that single point. He, at last, fell a victim to his heroic gallantry. General Graham, who entertained a just conception of his merit, had commanded him to bring off the detachment that had so long and so bravely defended the fortress of Matagorda. This fortress had been very injudiciously dismantled in part, previous to the arrival of the French. Sensible, too late, of the importance of its position, as it commands the entrance into the inner harbour, it was resolved to defend it; principally with a view to retard the approach of the French towards Cadiz. The detachment employed for this purpose succeeded in keeping possession of the fort for about three weeks. The French employed nearly 15 days in constructing their batteries; and the first they opened was at the distance of about 1200 yards. Their second battery opened at the distance of about 800 yards: they succeeded in making a breach, and it was their intention to have stormed it. The little garrison had suffered so much, having lost about half its number in killed and wounded, that it became necessary for the remainder to evacuate the place. Major Lefevre recommended that some gun-boats should be employed against the French batteries, both to annoy the enemy, and to divert their fire during the evacuation. This, however, was unfortunately omitted. The French, therefore, still kept

up

up a tremendous fire upon the fort. The evacuation was effected in good order; and Major Lefevre continuing in it to the last, was, at the moment of retiring from it, struck between the shoulders by a 32-pound shot, and instantly killed. (See the *Gazette* account, p. 474.)

93. At Balham-hill, Miss Gregory, the mistress of a respectable seminary for young ladies.

At Sutton, Surrey, aged 73, Mrs. Anne Baxter.

At Islington, Mr. Wm. Froggatt, of Lombard-street, perfumer.

At Wimbledon, the wife of Mr. Hatchett, Hotel, Piccadilly.

Aged 62, Mr. P. Whittet, a considerable farmer at Hardwicke, Cambridgeshire. He dropped down suddenly in his yard, and expired.

Aged more than 60, Mr. Wm. Bateman, of Asthall, co. Oxford; a man well acquainted with the farming business, which he conducted with much success.

94. At Radford, near Shrewsbury, Hon. Luke Gardiner, second son of the late Viscount Mountjoy.

Aged 73, Mrs. Royston, widow, of Stamford.

Aged 70, Mr. Sculthorpe, a respectable farmer, of Holywell, near Stamford.

At Boston, aged 80, Mrs. Sarah Beaumont.

At the Retreat, Bag Enderby, near Horncastle, aged nearly 80, Wm. Elm-hirst, esq. He was of an antient family in Yorkshire; had resided many years at Stainsby, and was very well known in that part of the country, as a man of strict integrity of character, and possessing much agricultural knowledge.

At Holbeach, Lincolnshire, John Thomas, M. D.

In Brixton-place, Surrey, aged 37, John Marquand, esq.

95. In St. James's-palace, Mrs. Bartolli, many years keeper of the ball-room, and other apartments.

On China-terrace, Lambeth, aged 85, Mrs. Mary Fletcher, dau. of the late Francis F. esq. of Temple-bar.

Mrs. Webster, of Walnut-tree-row, Lambeth.

Charles Domville, esq. of Stanbroke-hall, near Worcester, and of Sautry-house, near Dublin.

In Cloak-lane, aged 40, Matthew Crotty, esq. cousin to the Countess of Mexborough and Lady Eldon.

Aged 65, Mr. Berry, of Rockingham.

At Nottingham, aged 65, the widow of the late Rev. Richard Tillard, vicar of Wirksworth, and mother of Rev. R. T. rector of Bluntisham, Hunts.

At Collingham, the wife of Mr. Nicolls.

At Rodland, near Bristol, John Tylor, esq.

96. At Donington, Salop, aged 72, Ca-

tharine Letitia, widow of the late John Lewis Petit, M. D.

Aged 42, Mr. Edward Wright, printer, of St. John's-square; the third brother, of the same business, who has died prematurely within two years and a half.

The eldest dau. of Mr. Luglesant, hosier, of Leicester.

At Portsea, aged 28, Mr. James Hay, jun. sculptor. From his earliest days he was much accustomed to the study of the natural history and antiquities of his country, in which he acquired a great proficiency, as well as a knowledge of the learned languages. Being an able draftsman, and possessing an exquisite taste for painting, he was put under B. West, esq. P. R. A.; but having a greater inclination for sculpture, he was very soon after pupil to J. Flaxman, esq. Under this distinguished master, two years, he made a rapid progress in the art, whilst he likewise studied anatomy and physiology under Sheldon, Brookes, &c. Too intense application to the various branches of science, brought on a lingering disease, which terminated, by a premature death, the life and labours of a rising genius, who might have proved an honour and an ornament to his country.

At Graby, near Falkingham, aged 40, Mr. Bunning, a respectable farmer.

Aged 24, Mr. Henry Palmer, son of Wm. Danby P. esq. merchant, of Yarmouth.

Advanced in years, the widow of the late Mr. Mason, of All Saints, Oxford.

Mr. Samuel Saltmarsh, of Nuncham, Oxfordshire.

27. At his house in Goswell-street, aged about 40, a respectable man of the name of Fountain, who dropped down in a fit, and instantly expired.

Aged 74, Henry O'Brien, esq. of Blatherwick-park, Northamptonshire.

Mr. Robert Lovell, farmer, of Great Billing, near Northampton.

At Hintlesham-hall, co. Suffolk, in his 80th year, Richard Savage Lloyd, esq. He sat in two parliaments, 1759—1761, for the borough of Totness, in Devonshire; and was son of Sir Richard L. knight formerly one of the Barons of the Exchequer, who died Sept. 6, 1761. See Vol. XXXI. p. 430.

28. At Hammersmith, aged 74, Mr. Alexander Palmer, many years cutler to the Royal Family.

At South Lambeth, Surrey, aged 75, Wm. Havard, esq. a partner in the Hereford City and County Bank. When Mr. Havard (like his countryman Whittington) left his native place to pursue his fortunes in the great metropolis, he had not a sixpence in his pocket on his arrival in London. A tradesman, now resident at Hereford, gratuitously repaired his shoes, and regaled him with porter and bread

bread and cheese, after the fatigues of a journey which was altogether performed on foot; and Mr. Havard has often declared, that he never partook of a repast with a greater relish. From this period, such was the perseverance, ability, and success with which he applied himself to business, that he gradually rose, with increasing honour and esteem, from clerk to partner in the house of Mr. Jones, M. P. for Devizes, who lived opposite the Mansion-house in London; and has now bequeathed to five daughters more than 10,000*l.* each. His house and the hospitalities of his table were open to his countrymen in general; and many of his younger friends from Hereford were aided by his powerful interest and valuable advice. Nor were these the only prominent features of ability and worth in the character of Mr. Havard: *The Banks of the Lug*, and other similar effusions, acknowledge him as no despicable poet; and he not only aided Mr. Dibdin in his work called *The Bystander*, but also contributed some of those popular productions which are so happily calculated to excite the daring of our gallant tars. Of these the well-known words of *My Poll and my Partner Joe* were written by him. In a word, Mr. Havard has done honour to the city of Hereford, which gave him birth; his memory will ever be held in respect, and his example is worthy the imitation of all.

In York-street, St. James's-square, aged 15, Isabella-Anne, 3d dau. of Henry Hugh Hoare, esq.

At John Leeke's, esq. Lower Grosvenor-place, Marianna, 2d dau. of Capt. Stacpoole, R. N.

In Hill-street, John Scott, 2d son of Robert Adamson, esq.

In Kentish-town, aged 44, Mr. James-Robert Burchett, for many years a confidential clerk in the house of Messrs. Townley, of Doctors-Commons; a man of strict probity, of strong intellectual talents, of great quickness and assiduity in business, and highly respected.

At Shrewsbury, Mr. Joseph Littler, late of Norfolk-street, Strand.

At Brighton, Catharine, 3d dau. of the late Sir Wm. Poulis, bart. of Ingleby-mannor, Yorkshire.

Mary, the wife of Rev. Francis Kinchant, of Easton, Herefordshire.

Aged 71, Mr. John Pacey, formerly an eminent farmer and grazier, of Hackleton, near Northampton.

In St. Saviour-gate, York, aged 73, Thomas Smith, esq. banker, senior alderman of that corporation, and father of the city. He served the office of sheriff in 1778, and that of Lord Mayor in 1786 and 1793.

Aged 15, Miss S. E. Mergott, 2d dau. of John M. esq. of Langton, co. Leic.

Aged 17, James, the eldest son of Mr. James Powell, of Wapping.

29. Aged 65, Alexander Clark, esq. of the Haymarket.

Of a deep decline, Lieut. James Cuthbert, R. N.

At Landsend, Somersetshire, aged 89, in consequence of a wound received during the attack on Buenos Ayres, Capt. John Payne, late of the 45th foot.

At Taunton, aged 18, Mr. Arthur Palmer Acland, youngest son of John A. esq. of Fairfield, Somersetshire.

Aged 60, the wife of Mr. Thomas Hardy, farmer, of Wood Newton.

At Henbury, Mrs. Mary Kinaston, widow and relict of the late Edward K. esq. of Oteley-park, co. Salop.

30. At Mortlake, Surrey, aged 77, the relict of Wm. Pitt, esq. and sister of the late Sir Brook Watson, bart.

Mr. Francis Fincham, Charing-cross.

At Bath, in his 5th year, Henry-Atwood-Coulson Power, 2d son of Col. P. 32d reg.

At Pimlico, Mr. Sylvia, a Jew, well known for his eccentricity. About 45 years ago, he used to attend the Royal Exchange, mounted on a beautiful charger, with a servant who held the horse during the time that his master transacted business. The Lord Mayor, conceiving it a nuisance to introduce an animal of that description on the Exchange, one day ordered it to be taken away, and not brought there again, which order was complied with. He lent 500*l.* to Mr. Wilkes on his bond, which he afterwards increased, in consequence of non-payment, to 2000*l.* and the bond was burnt.—Mr. Sylvia was brother of the Jew who was murdered some years ago in Garden-row, Chelsea, by his nephew, who was hanged in Cross-street, Bishopsgate-street. Through the death of his brother he got about 2000*l.*

Aged 80, Mrs. Mary Blydesteyn, relict of Mr. John B. of Harp-lane, Tower-street, merchant.

Mr. Phillips, in Rutland-street, Leicester, late of Billesdon, Leicestershire.

Lately. In Ceylon, Lieut. Thomas Rodney, 19th reg. 9d son of the Hon. John R.

In Milson-street, Bath, the relict of John Lloyd, esq. of Berth, Denbighshire, and formerly chief justice of the Carmarthen circuit.

At St. James's-palace, Madame Brandenburgh, laundress to Her Majesty.

At Hymenstown, Tipperary, Hon. Mrs. Robbins, lady of Geo. R. esq. and sister of Hon. Geo. Massy.

At Novogorod, Miss Praskowja Lupolow, celebrated for her filial tenderness. Six years since she walked from Tobolsk to St. Petersburg (a distance of 4000 wersts) to solicit from the Emperor the recall of her father, who had been exiled to Siberia in 1796. On this circumstance the play

of *The Exile*; which, by poetical licence, places the event in the reign of Elizabeth, is founded.

The wife of Thomas Hart, esq. banker, of Uttoxeter.

At Trethill, Cornwall, John Roberts, esq.

At Milksham, Wilts, E. Darby, esq. iron-master, of Coalbrook-dale.

At Bishops Lydeard, Thomas Charter, esq.

At Broadway, Somerset, aged 87, Mr. Pike, formerly an eminent clothier of Coombe St. Nicholas.

At Beeche, Herts, Thomas Woodley, esq.

At Epping-grove, Wm. Black, esq. many years an eminent land-surveyor.

At Reading, aged 87, the relict of Commodore Mitchell.

At Cardiff, aged 84, the widow of Wm. Nicholl, esq. of Cae Main, Glamorganshire.

On his voyage to India, aged 18, Mr. John Jones, son of Rev. J. Jones, Hants, nephew to Mrs. Atcher, of Bath.

In Avon-street, Bristol, Mr. Doddrell, engraver, many years parish clerk of Temple.

In London, aged 29, of a typhus fever, which caused his death in about 40 hours, Philip, the youngest son of Mr. Bird, postmaster, of Cardiff.

Aged 76, Mary, wife of Rev. John Waltham, rector of Dorlston, Staffordshire.

At Martock, aged 85, James Patten, esq.

In Swansea, the relict of John Rees, esq. of Killymaenllwyd, co. Carmarthen.

At Gillingham, Major Strachan, formerly of the royal marines.

At Ludlow, Mr. Green, surgeon.

Aged 82, the relict of John Reilly, esq. late of Bury.

At Burton, Westmoreland, Richard Smill, M. D.

At Norwich, Mr. T. Barber, attorney.

At Mortlock, aged 82, Mrs. Mary Taylor, a maiden lady. She was the nearest relative of the late Mr. Hill, of Whitton, who died worth 900,000*l.* He bequeathed to her 2000*l.* and an annuity of 100*l.* for her life.

Mrs. Galpine, of Warminster.

Aged 94, Mrs. Ellington, of Peterborough.

Aged 86, Mrs. Elizabeth Leheup, a maiden lady of Bury.

Aged 64, D. Ganning, esq. of Norwich.

At Appleshaw, the relict of the late John Hedges, esq.

Mrs. Wood, mother of Mr. W. of Dry Leas, Gloucestershire.

Aged 78, the relict of Mr. Joseph Hardwick, of Ross.

Aged 88, Mr. J. Prosser, of Ross.

Geo. Reade, esq. of Alderbolt-park, Hants.

At Berbice, Wm. Woodley, esq. lieutenant-governor of that settlement.

Mr. J. Rich, of Tetbury.

Mrs. Burr, of Luton, Bedfordshire.

In the Adelphi, of the Walcheren ague, John Irwin, esq. surgeon to the forces.

In East-street, Red Lion-square, aged 76, Mrs. Susanna Jones, a maiden lady.

At Nant, in the parish of Hellan, near Denbigh, Mr. Tho. Edwards, otherwise Tym o'r Nant, the British dramatic poet and satirist; a man whose native, though uncultivated talents, have given him a considerable and durable celebrity in the principality.

At Nottingham, aged 72, Mr. Wm. Doubleday Croft, attorney at law, who, in 1778, performed a very Herculean task, in ringing St. Mary's ninth bell, at Nottingham, which is 23*wt.* in seven hours and 22 minutes, in a peal of 10,360 grand-sire eaters. His funeral was honoured with a mourning peal on St. Mary's ten bells, composed by himself. It is allowed, that he was the most extensive change-ringer, composer, and writer in the world, having made it his study sixty years.

On the coast of Africa, Capt. Josiah Wittman, of His Majesty's ship *Dauntless*.

At Brompton, Mr. Philip Sydenham.

Aged 50, Mr. John Rose, of Whaplode.

At Grantham, aged 71, Mrs. Galloway.

Aged 69, Capt. Tho. Thompson, of Hull.

Rev. Samuel Hudson, rector of the consolidated rectories of Bixley and Framlingham Earles, Norfolk.

At Caistor, Lincolnshire, aged 35, after a short illness, in consequence of the bursting of a blood-vessel, Rev. Wm. Harrison, M. A. son of Rev. Mr. H. vicar of Winterton and of Great Limber. He was a fellow of St. John's-college, Cambridge, an excellent scholar, and greatly beloved.

At Statenborough, near Sandwich, Kent, aged 67, Edward George, esq. formerly steward to the Earl of Guildford, at Waidershare.

Rev. Chas. Kipling, formerly fellow of Wadham college, Oxford, vicar of Oakley, and perpetual curate of Chiltern, Ashenden, and Dorton, Bucks, M. A. 1759.

In London, Mrs. Martha Watson, relict of the late J. W. esq. who in 1784 served the office of mayor of Oxford. This person strongly exemplified the vicissitudes of human life, and lately experienced the liberality of the city of Oxford, in having a pension of 20*l.* a year settled on her for life, on account of her very reduced situation. (See the death of her son noticed in p. 391.)

The wife of Rev. William Blake, of Crewkerne, co. Somerset.

In the island of Madeira, whither he had gone on account of ill health, Edward, the eldest son of the late Edward-Otto Ives, esq. of Titchfield, Hants.

At Antigua, Charles, the youngest son of the late Samuel Goodwin, esq. of Spah, co. Stafford.

At St. Christopher's, Frederick Hyde Wollaston,

Wollaston, esq. fourth son of Rev. Francis W. of Chislehurst, Kent.

At Stanmore, Mr. Chas. Andrews, surgeon.

Catharine, eldest dau. of the late Mr. Christopher Arden, of Newmau-street.

Richard Meyrick Dayrell, son of Richard D. esq. of Lillingstone Dayrell, Bucks.

At Castlesemple, W. M'Dowall, esq. of Garthland, M.P. for Renfrewshire, and His Majesty's lieutenant for that county.

At Carlisle, the Hon. Mrs. Douglas, sister of the late Earl of Seaforth.

Rev. Wm. Jones, of Thornbury, many years Dissenting minister of that place. He was an honest man, a consistent Christian, and a faithful minister of the Gospel.

At Temple Cloud, aged 82, Mr. Edmund Morse, late of Worle.

At Goathurst, near Bridgewater, the relict of the late — Escott, esq.

At Clyst St. Mary, near Exeter, the relict of Rev. C. Salter.

The relict of W. Heath, esq. of Hemblington, Norfolk.

At Grove cottage, near Teignmouth, Miss Catharine C. Bridges.

At Cherington, Gloucestershire, Joseph Lousley, esq. late of Blewberry, Berks.

At Duke's-place, Essex, aged 88, Mrs. Lucy Ley, relict of Rev. Charles L.

At Terling, Essex, the wife of Rev. Mr. Goodday.

The wife of Valentine Bedlam, esq. of Bishops Stortford, Herts.

Joseph Duke, esq. of Chester.

Tho. Davies, esq. of Oswestry.

Mr. Shellard, in the Old Park, Bristol.

At Plymouth, aged 76, Capt. W. Cooper, late of Pipe-lane, Bristol, who belonged to the coasting trade between Bristol and Plymouth for 50 years.

W. Birdsworth, esq. one of His Majesty's justices of the peace, and deputy-lieutenant of the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland.

May 1. At Bristol, Mr. James Worthington, a native of Ormskirk, serjeant and clerk to the 1st R. Lancashire militia, quartered there, who, from his long and faithful services, was buried with military honours, many officers attending who had softened a long bed of sickness; and under the auspices of Lieut.-col. Plumble and his lady, a handsome subscription has been raised for the benefit of a wife and 4 children. Mr. Worthington had received a solid education, and when the Manchester regiment was embodied in 1777, enlisted into that corps of volunteers, was made a non-commissioned, and was soon appointed clerk to the paymaster and to the adjutant; in which he ever continued, and faithfully discharged his station. He was twice wounded at the siege of Gibraltar; and, though excused all regimental duties, when the sortie was made, in which

"no volunteers" were allowed, he put on his grenadier coat, slipped into the ranks, and was at the storming of the 14 gun battery. Unassuming as brave, he did not sufficiently exert himself towards pushing forward his own interest; and he was too useful to be parted with, a fatality (too often) that checks the progress of meritorious men. Had his scholarship been less, he might have been more fortunate. This patient soldier closed his life in the bosom of his family, and with the resignation of a sound Christian: the writer saw him when his eyes were dimming, and he could not speak, and when he put his hands across to express his faith, and that he knew the old friend and once fellow-soldier that pressed his clammy hands.

A RAMBLER.

2. At Wing, Bucks, the Hon. and Rev. Henry Jerome De Salis, D. D. late of Queen's-college, Oxford, rector of St. Antholin, London, vicar of Wing, one of His Majesty's chaplains in ordinary, and count of the holy Roman empire, F. R. and A. S. He proceeded M. A. 1774; B. and D. D. 1777. (See our Poetical Department, p. 463.)

3. At Hackney, aged 86, Mrs. Lucy Roberts, a maiden lady.

At Colchester, aged 87, Mrs. Thompson, relict of the late William T. of Mile-end, near Colchester, who was a grandson of the rector of Kettlebarston, co. Suffolk, of the Thompsons, near Kendal, Westmoreland. Mrs. T. was the daughter of Samuel Halls, of Colchester, in the profession of the law, who died there in 1725; and mother of Mr. Lawrence, the agricultural writer.

4. In Highbury-place, Islington, aged more than 70, Rev. Wm. Parry, D. D. who for many years was esteemed as a popular preacher, and through life was valued as a benevolent man.

At Woodside, Caddington, Bedfordshire, John Arkley, esq. of Finsbury-place.

5. At Pimlico, Mr. Savage, gaiter-maker to the army.

6. Mrs. Elizabeth Mossop, of Froxfield, Wilts, widow of the late Rev. Henry M. curate of St. Andrew's, Highborn.

At Epsom, Henry, third son of John Scott Whiting, esq.

7. Aged 72, Mr. Booth, of Stamford, spirit-merchant.

8. At Mark Field, Stamford-hill, the wife of Mr. Charles Deacon, of Milk-street.

9. Isle Overton, by the Coroner's inquest, died by the visitation of God, in the street of Golden-lane, about noon, being near to and on his return home from getting medical advice. His disorder was attended at times with excruciating pain; and being satisfied from its first attack about six weeks ago, that if he could not get relief,

it must be fatal, and from its being latent withing he very earnestly and liberally desired, that when dead he might be opened, to ascertain for the good of his fellow-creatures the real nature of his case. Accordingly, by permission of his friends, this was done; and a long examination took place, when it was found that his mortality was solely occasioned by an inflammation of the *aorta*. This case being particular, and the opening of the body leading to useful information, it is hoped the deceased's desire will take place by its coming before the public. He was born at Tetford, co. Lincoln, April 16, 1765, and was several years a reputable tradesman at Boston; but, on trying what extraordinary success the metropolis might afford, a series of calamities reduced him to the lowest ebb in life, from which his widow and young family are left in great distress.

10. At Wimbledon, of a consumption, aged 21, Catharine, eldest daughter of the late Michael Bray, esq.

11. Aged 14, Anne, daughter of Wm. Stanley, esq. of Elm-grove, Maryland-point, Essex.

12. At Deptford, Kent, closed a life of piety, aged 70, Mary Percy, relict of John, the grandson of Arthur Percy, who died at Litchborough, Northampton, 1745. The late Mr. Tracy, of Brompton, was led to consider this Arthur of the Worcester branch of Percy, the representative of which is considered to be Dr. Thos. Percy, Bishop of Dromore; his great-grandfather, John Percy, matching with the daughter and heir of Arthur Lowe. If the judgment of this laborious and faithful genealogist was confirmed, it is possible the seniority of blood of this branch of that great family might be found to be in the representative of the first mentioned Arthur Percy. But see the full and accurate pedigree of the Percy's in Nash's Worcester-shire, vol. II. p. iv.

At Camberwell, aged 82, Shovel Blackwood, esq. grandson of that illustrious admiral, Sir Cloudesley Shovel, who shone in the reign of Queen Anne. In him were blended all those qualities which constitute the true ornament of the Christian and domestic character: his piety as a Christian, affection as a husband, tenderness as a father, and kindness as a master, were eminently conspicuous, and universally acknowledged: in addition to

these virtues, he possessed a suavity of manners which endeared him to all his acquaintance: for the last seven years of his life he was afflicted with a severe illness, during which his resignation and composure never forsook him; his valuable existence was lengthened by the unremitted attentions of an exemplary and affectionate wife, who, with a large circle of relations and friends, is left to lament his irreparable loss. He was interred on the 19th, by his express desire, in a private manner, in the family vault, at Crayford, Kent.

13. At Gainsborough, aged 82, Mrs. Harpham, widow.

14. At Bourn, aged 66, Robert Pearson, several years surveyor of the road from Bourn to Catby, and keeper of the Bourn toll-bar. He had been to Bourn on some business, apparently in good health, and called for a glass of liquor at a public house, where, after complaining of a pain in his head, he instantly expired.

15. Aged 68, Mr. Andrew Dowding, of Shadwell.

16. Mr. St. George Caulfield, formerly a gentleman commoner of St. Mary's-hall, Oxford, who made a distinguished figure for some time past in the fashionable world.

17. In Mereford-street, Evelyn Shirley, esq. of Easington, Warwickshire.

18. In Bedford-square, the wife of John Crawford, esq.

19. In Finsbury-place, Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. G. A. Wylie.

20. In Mile-end road, aged 34, Mr. Thomas Newell, late of the 4th or Queen's own dragoons.

22. In Southampton-place, New-road, Mr. Hugh Wilson, of Chislehurst, Kent, engraver, brother of Mr. W. of the Stereotype office.

22. In Millman-street, Foundling-hospital, aged 82, the celebrated Chevalier D'Eon; who, by surgical examinations since his decease, proves to be a male. Of this extraordinary *he-she* character, an account shall be given in our next.

23. At Addington-place, Camberwell, aged 72, Mr. Stephen Huntly, of Weston-street, Southwark: in whom his family have lost a most affectionate relative, and society a truly honest man.

At Hertford, of a decline, aged 25, Fitzowen-George Skinner, esq. late commander of His Majesty's sloop Trimoule.

#### BILL OF MORTALITY, from April 24 to May 22, 1810.

Christened.		Buried.			
Males	773	Males	779	2 and 5	152
Females	720	Females	704	5 and 10	37
Whereof have died under 2 years old		426		10 and 20	61
Peach Leaf 5s. 2d. 5s. 2d. 5s. 3d. 5s. 6d.				20 and 30	120
Salt 1 l. 0s. 0d. per bushel; 4d. per pound.				30 and 40	136
				40 and 50	157
				50 and 60	125
				60 and 70	114
				70 and 80	98
				80 and 90	33
				90 and 100	4

**MARITIME COUNTIES.**

	Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans			Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlesex	110	2	51	6	40	6	32	1	50	9	Essex	110	8	43	6	41	2	32	4	43	6
Surrey	121	4	55	1	46	5	35	4	51	6	Kent	103	0	58	0	41	0	30	3	48	0
Hertford	99	9	58	6	41	6	30	4	48	0	Sussex	108	4	00	0	45	0	30	6	00	0
Bedford	101	10	64	0	43	2	28	8	48	2	Suffolk	105	3	00	0	41	4	27	4	39	10
Huntingd.	107	10	00	0	42	2	26	0	42	3	Cambridg.	110	0	53	4	43	5	21	1	41	4
Northam.	112	4	71	6	44	0	23	8	52	4	Norfolk	109	3	00	0	36	9	25	4	40	6
Rutland	108	0	00	0	45	9	25	3	46	6	Lincoln	103	0	58	2	40	5	20	9	42	8
Leicester	102	5	62	1	44	5	27	9	49	0	York	94	9	61	0	39	9	24	2	51	7
Nottingham	108	0	61	0	45	4	28	0	57	8	Durham	98	10	00	0	57	7	30	7	00	0
Derby	95	4	00	0	46	8	30	6	57	2	Northum.	86	4	61	4	44	0	29	0	00	0
Stafford	112	11	00	0	49	4	33	7	56	2	Cumberl.	102	2	61	0	51	8	31	0	00	0
Salop	126	4	82	5	56	7	35	7	00	0	Westmor.	108	0	68	0	54	4	30	1	00	0
Hereford	121	2	60	8	53	3	35	0	55	11	LANCASTER	106	0	00	0	53	7	29	3	37	2
Worcester	116	8	56	10	57	3	37	1	55	6	Chester	102	2	00	0	00	0	37	1	00	0
Warwick	121	1	00	0	54	8	35	8	63	0	Flint	112	0	00	0	67	2	00	0	00	0
Wilts	119	0	00	0	51	4	36	4	62	0	Denbigh	113	5	00	0	64	0	29	1	00	0
Berks	115	10	00	0	48	2	33	7	53	8	Anglesea	000	0	00	0	00	0	22	0	00	0
Oxford	113	8	00	0	41	0	32	0	54	11	Carnarv.	98	8	00	0	48	0	25	8	00	0
Bucks	112	6	00	0	40	6	32	6	56	8	Merionet.	93	5	00	0	52	0	44	4	00	0
Brecon	120	0	36	4	54	5	28	10	00	0	Cardigan	97	4	00	0	40	0	18	2	00	0
Montgom.	118	4	00	0	56	9	29	19	00	0	Pembroke	98	6	00	0	43	9	17	8	00	0
Radnor	125	6	00	0	58	3	32	0	00	0	Carmarth.	109	4	00	0	56	2	18	4	00	0
Average of England and Wales, per quarter.											Glamorg.	113	6	00	0	58	8	29	10	00	0
	110	1	61	9	48	4	28	5	51	1	GloUCESTR.	126	11	00	0	48	5	00	0	00	0
Average of Scotland, per quarter:											Somerset	128	0	00	0	51	8	26	9	54	0
	78	11	40	11	40	2	28	9	46	2	Monmo.	126	11	00	0	56	4	00	0	00	0
											Devon	119	0	00	0	50	10	29	5	00	0
											Cornwall	112	2	00	0	50	3	25	4	00	0
											Dorset	116	3	00	0	51	4	34	0	00	0
											Hants	114	8	00	0	47	8	32	0	00	0
												107	3	60	0	47	6	27	1	49	0
Aggregate Average Prices of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain.....																					

TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 4s. 5d. Claro Market 4s. 6d. Whitechapel 4s. 3d.



# EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN MAY, 1810.

Bank Stock.	3 per Ct E. Red.	6 per Ct Consols.	4 per Ct Navy.	5 per Ct 1797.	Long Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchequ. Bills.	South Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Om- nium.	Irish 5 per Ct.	Imp. 3 per Ct.	Eng. Lot. Tickets.	English Prices.
269½	69½	70½	100½	1797.	18½	185	18 a 19 pr.	9 a 10 pr.	75½	69½	70½		96½	68½	24 6	Full Money.
1 holiday	69½	70½	100½	1797.	18½	185	18 a 19 pr.	9 a 10 pr.	75½	69½	70½		96½	68½	24 6	Ditto.
2 269½	69½	70½	100½	1797.	18½	185	18 a 19 pr.	9 a 10 pr.	75½	69½	70½		96½	68½	24 6	Ditto.
3 269½	69½	70½	100½	1797.	18½	185	18 a 19 pr.	9 a 10 pr.	75½	69½	70½		96½	68½	24 6	Ditto.
4 269½	69½	70½	100½	1797.	18½	185	18 a 19 pr.	9 a 10 pr.	75½	69½	70½		96½	68½	24 6	Ditto.
5 269½	69½	70½	100½	1797.	18½	185	18 a 19 pr.	9 a 10 pr.	75½	69½	70½		96½	68½	24 6	Ditto.
6 Sunday	69½	70½	100½	1797.	18½	185	18 a 19 pr.	9 a 10 pr.	75½	69½	70½		96½	68½	24 6	Ditto.
7 268	69½	70½	100½	1797.	18½	185	18 a 19 pr.	9 a 10 pr.	75½	69½	70½		96½	68½	24 6	Ditto.
8 268½	69½	70½	100½	1797.	18½	185	18 a 19 pr.	9 a 10 pr.	75½	69½	70½		96½	68½	24 6	Ditto.
9 268½	69½	70½	100½	1797.	18½	185	18 a 19 pr.	9 a 10 pr.	75½	69½	70½		96½	68½	24 6	Ditto.
10 266	69½	70½	100½	1797.	18½	185	18 a 19 pr.	9 a 10 pr.	75½	69½	70½		96½	68½	24 6	Ditto.
11 266	69½	70½	100½	1797.	18½	185	18 a 19 pr.	9 a 10 pr.	75½	69½	70½		96½	68½	24 6	Ditto.
12 Sunday	69½	70½	100½	1797.	18½	185	18 a 19 pr.	9 a 10 pr.	75½	69½	70½		96½	68½	24 6	Ditto.
13 265	69½	70½	100½	1797.	18½	185	18 a 19 pr.	9 a 10 pr.	75½	69½	70½		96½	68½	24 6	Ditto.
14 265½	69½	70½	100½	1797.	18½	185	18 a 19 pr.	9 a 10 pr.	75½	69½	70½		96½	68½	24 6	Ditto.
15 265½	69½	70½	100½	1797.	18½	185	18 a 19 pr.	9 a 10 pr.	75½	69½	70½		96½	68½	24 6	Ditto.
16 265½	69½	70½	100½	1797.	18½	185	18 a 19 pr.	9 a 10 pr.	75½	69½	70½		96½	68½	24 6	Ditto.
17 265	69½	70½	100½	1797.	18½	185	18 a 19 pr.	9 a 10 pr.	75½	69½	70½		96½	68½	24 6	Ditto.
18 265	69½	70½	100½	1797.	18½	185	18 a 19 pr.	9 a 10 pr.	75½	69½	70½		96½	68½	24 6	Ditto.
19 Sunday	69½	70½	100½	1797.	18½	185	18 a 19 pr.	9 a 10 pr.	75½	69½	70½		96½	68½	24 6	Ditto.
20 263½	70	70½	101½	1797.	18½	185	18 a 19 pr.	9 a 10 pr.	75½	69½	70½		96½	68½	24 6	Ditto.
21 263½	70	70½	101½	1797.	18½	185	18 a 19 pr.	9 a 10 pr.	75½	69½	70½		96½	68½	24 6	Ditto.
22 263½	70	70½	101½	1797.	18½	185	18 a 19 pr.	9 a 10 pr.	75½	69½	70½		96½	68½	24 6	Ditto.
23 263½	70	70½	101½	1797.	18½	185	18 a 19 pr.	9 a 10 pr.	75½	69½	70½		96½	68½	24 6	Ditto.
24 263	70	70½	101½	1797.	18½	185	18 a 19 pr.	9 a 10 pr.	75½	69½	70½		96½	68½	24 6	Ditto.
25 262	69½	70½	101½	1797.	18½	185	18 a 19 pr.	9 a 10 pr.	75½	69½	70½		96½	68½	24 6	Ditto.
26 262½	69½	70½	101½	1797.	18½	185	18 a 19 pr.	9 a 10 pr.	75½	69½	70½		96½	68½	24 6	Ditto.
27 Sunday	69½	70½	101½	1797.	18½	185	18 a 19 pr.	9 a 10 pr.	75½	69½	70½		96½	68½	24 6	Ditto.
28 262½	69½	70½	101½	1797.	18½	185	18 a 19 pr.	9 a 10 pr.	75½	69½	70½		96½	68½	24 6	Ditto.
29 holiday	69½	70½	101½	1797.	18½	185	18 a 19 pr.	9 a 10 pr.	75½	69½	70½		96½	68½	24 6	Ditto.

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# THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE :

LONDON GAZETTE  
GENERAL EVENING  
M. Post M. Herald  
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P. Ledger—Oracle  
Brit. Press—Day  
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Star—Traveller  
Pilot—Statesman  
Sun—Even. Mail  
Lond. Chr. Packet  
Albion—C. Chron.  
Courier—Globe  
Eng. Chron.—Inq.  
Cour d'Angleterre  
Cour. de Londres  
15other Weekly P.  
17 Sunday Papers  
Hue & Cry Police  
Lit. Adv. monthly  
Bath 3—Bedford  
Berwick—Boston  
Birmingham 3  
Blackb. Brighton  
Bristol 5, Bury  
Camb.—Chath.  
Carli. 2—Chester 2  
Chelms Cambria.



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Doncaster—Derb.  
Dorchester—Essex  
Exeter 2, Glouc. 2  
Halifax—Hants 2  
Hereford, Hull 3  
Ipswich 1, Kent 4  
Lancast.—Leices.  
Leeds 2, Liverp. 6  
Majest. Manch. 4  
Newc. 5.—Notts. 2  
Northampton 2  
Norfolk, Norwich  
N. Wales Oxford 2  
Porten—Pottery  
Preston—Plym. 2  
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to have been Caxton's.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by J. NICHOLS and SON, at CUCKOO HEAD, Red Lion Passage, Fleet-street, London:  
where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, POST-PAID. 1810.

# METEOROLOGICAL DIARY for May, 1810. By Dr. POLE, Bristol.

Days, Mo.	M. 8 h.	G. heat	Inches. 28ths.	WEATHER.
1	57 64		29-17	clear
2	47 53		29-17	some scattered clouds, windy
3	45 53		29-16	cloudy
4	54 58		29-15	ditto
5	38 47		29-17	ditto
6	39 46		29-18	cloudy at times
7	41 46		29-18	cloudy, afternoon rainy, windy
8	49 57		29-6	cloudy at times, some showers, windy
9	51 56		29-12	cloudy, frequent rain
10	46 60		29-17	mostly cloudy
11	49 59		29-19	mostly clear
12	43 52		29-18	cloudy, some rain
13	48 57		29-16	cloudy
14	50 63		29-11	mostly cloudy
15	44 58		29-8	mostly cloudy, some showers
16	50 60		29-8	mostly clear, some rain in the morning
17	44 56		29-10	rain most of the day
18	44 49		29-9	mostly clear
19	51 59		29-17	mid-day cloudy, with rain
20	47 60		29-17	mostly clear
21	63 59		29-11	cloudy at times, with heavy rain, high wind
22	55 60		29-14	cloudy at times
23	52 57		30-0	clear
24	51 62		30-1	mostly clear
25	57 63		30-0	clear
26	57 63		30-0	mostly cloudy, some light rain
27	56 64		29-18	mostly cloudy
28	55 61		30-1	ditto
29	51 62		30-5	rather cloudy at times
30	57 67		30-4	clear
31	61 72		30-3	clear

The average degrees of Temperature as noted at 8 o'clock in the morning, are 50 12100ths; those of the corresponding month in the year 1809, were 56 78-100ths; in 1808, 56 90-100ths; in 1807, 55 66-100ths; in 1806, 54 17-100ths; in 1805, 57 50-100ths; and in 1804, 57.

The quantity of Rain fallen this month, is equal to 2 inches 59-100ths; that of the corresponding month in the year 1809, was 1 inch 45-100ths; in 1808, 2 inches 99-100ths; in 1807, 5 inches 82-100ths; in 1806, 1 inch 50-100ths; in 1805, 1 inch 44-100ths; and in 1804, 2 inches 75-100ths.

## METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for June 1810. By W. CARY, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.						Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.					
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in June, 1810	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in June, 1810.
May	°	°	°			June	°	°	°		
27	47	60	46	29, 95	fair	12	54	66	53	, 94	cloudy
28	48	56	45	30, 13	fair	13	55	60	50	, 85	rain
29	46	51	46	, 40	fair	14	50	63	54	30, 15	fair
30	49	63	51	, 30	fair	15	54	66	51	, 19	fair
31	52	66	50	, 30	fair	16	52	62	46	, 03	fair
Jun. 1	53	63	52	, 29	fair	17	50	60	54	29, 95	fair
2	54	69	54	, 25	fair	18	56	70	60	, 95	fair
3	53	66	50	, 22	fair	19	60	70	60	, 95	cloudy
4	52	65	55	, 20	fair	20	63	72	63	, 95	cloudy
5	54	55	50	, 24	cloudy	21	64	77	66	30, 20	fair
6	51	79	55	, 19	fair	22	68	73	55	, 30	cloudy
7	54	67	56	, 11	fair	23	54	69	53	, 38	fair
8	56	70	61	, 05	fair	24	56	73	60	, 25	fair
9	59	73	55	29, 94	fair	25	59	73	66	, 09	fair
10	59	70	55	, 72	cloudy	26	59	61	55	, 05	cloudy
11	58	68	54	, 62	fair						

# THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

## For JUNE, 1810.

Mr. URBAN,

June 13.

**Y**OUR pages are the proper repository for the following vindication of the fair fame of Sir William Dugdale. His character as an Antiquary and Genealogist, though far above any eulogium from my pen, will receive additional lustre from the fact being generally known, that, during the long period of a century and a half, his voluminous works have been attacked by only one calumniator.

A short time since, chance threw into my way a volume containing several Tracts printed by R. Heath, Monmouth: one of these had the following title: "A small Specimen of the many Mistakes in Sir William Dugdale's Baronage, exhibited in some Remarks on about half a Page of that voluminous Work. In a Letter," &c. being the reprint of a scarce and curious pamphlet, written by the late learned Dr. Richard Rawlinson, and addressed to that eminent Antiquary Mr. Thomas Hearne, of Oxford. On the original title-page is written by Hearne thus:

*Suum cuique.*

Thomas Hearne.

Nov. 9, 1730,

sent me by Dr.

Richard Rawlinson.

"Introduction. To the Antiquarian and Book-collecting World.

"Though this pamphlet was publicly sold, I have reason for thinking but few copies were circulated; for, on shewing the book in my possession to several eminent literary characters, in the course of last summer, they all confessed their unacquaintance with it, which more forcibly urged its publication: The distinguished literary reputation which Sir William Dugdale has long enjoyed, renders his labours almost the national standard of genealogical history; but if the same ignorance and misrepresentation with which he is here charged, will attach to other parts of his collections, the laurel crown, with which he has been honoured, will no

longer continue to flourish round his temples. It were greatly to be wished that such a profound scholar and historian, as well as acute critic, as Dr. Rawlinson, had been publicly encouraged by the nobility of the kingdom, to have revised our National Baronage, for which his mind was so eminently formed."

The Editor afterwards says, "This book shall never, at least for some years, be of any saleable value in the book or antiquarian world."

Not finding any animadversions on the Baronage mentioned by the Biographers of Dr. Rawlinson, as written by him, I was induced to the perusal of the piece from curiosity, but soon discovered, from the petulant, insolent language in which it is written, it could never have been the production of that able Antiquary.

The truth is, that the pamphlet reprinted by Mr. Heath is the production of one Charles Hornby, in 1730, who afterwards added another Letter to the two which the reprint contains, (the title says a Letter,) and gave a new title-page, thus: "Three Letters, containing Remarks on some of the numberless Errors and Defects in Dugdale's Baronage, and occasionally on some other Authors. London: printed for the Author, 1738." The two first Letters relate to the great family of the Clares, and the third to that of Bruce, of which two small engraved pedigrees are given. Throughout the whole book (248 pages) the Author speaks very contemptuously of our standard genealogical writers. I have carefully compared the reprint with the original, and find not the slightest alteration.

Without condescending to animadvert on the errors Hornby professes to have discovered in our venerable Antiquary, (which, if correct, would be only specks in the sun,) I shall conclude by the following remark from

from a book, in my humble opinion, not sufficiently valued\* :

"These are the animadversions of 'snarling Charles Hornby,' of the Pipe Office. They only prove, what every intelligent and candid critic might previously have known, that such an extensive assemblage of minute facts and dates was not compiled from obscure and recondite sources without occasional errors, mistakes, omissions, and neglects. What Dugdale performed on the subject which he undertook appears, even at this day, after so many succeeding labours, truly wonderful; and nothing in the same class has since arisen '*aut simile, aut secundum.*' The censures passed by Hornby upon Dugdale are both illiberal and unjust; he accuses him of want of judgment, care, and understanding, and affirms that 'his avarice made him undertake burthens too heavy for his shoulders, and pushed him beyond his speed.'"

Happily, Hornby's book is scarce; and Dr. Rawlinson will, doubtless, no longer be considered the Author of aspersions on the character of an indefatigable fellow-labourer in the fields of Antiquity.

NAT. ORWADE, D. D.

MR. URBAN, June 11.  
THERE is a class of afflicted fellow-creatures in this country, who seem to be utterly disregarded: I mean the blind, whose friends, in respect to circumstances, are able, and, in respect to inclination, willing, to procure for them every relief and comfort that money can buy; but they have no means of seeking the accomplishment of so becoming a duty. Methods have long since been invented and practised abroad with the greatest success; whereby, whilst the poor blind are taught to earn a living by being trained to handicraft employments; the rich blind are, in the first instance, taught to read and write, and through that medium led on to a familiar acquaintance with the sciences. Hence, such of them as possess genius are enabled to display it, and those who are not so gifted derive a variety of rational means of amusement, gratification, and improvement. Allow me, Sir, to call the attention of your readers to this interesting subject, in the hope that some plan may be devised by which the opulent blind in this country may become partakers of the be-

\* *Censura Literaria*, vol. VIII. p. 113.

nefits resulting from the ingenious discoveries long since made for the relief of their fellow-sufferers on the Continent.  
HUMANITAS.

MR. URBAN, Bangor, Carnarvonshire, June 13.

IN perusing this morning your useful Miscellany for May, p. 422, I was rather unpleasantly surprised at meeting with my name, introduced in a way, I must candidly confess, not very congenial to my feelings, From your well-known candour in the admission of *pro* and *con* into your instructive columns, I flatter myself you will allow me a passage through that unbiassed channel, to eradicate the aspersion which Dr. Richardson has there levelled against me.

On referring to page 422, you will find Dr. R. accuses me of having "stated, in different newspapers, the discovery of a new species of Fiorin Grass," &c. &c. I shall not, in the present instance, enter into a definite explanation on the subject, but merely confine myself to a paragraph published with my concurrence in the North Wales Gazette of March 29, which, in my humble opinion, is a negative to Dr. R.'s statement. I now transcribe the paragraph *verbatim* as it appeared in the newspaper alluded to, not feeling myself answerable for the *new-fangled* appearance it may have assumed in other papers:

"We have been favoured with a most beautiful specimen of the Fiorin Grass found, by Dr. Pring (of this city), at Maunfah, growing under a fence belonging to T. Griffith, esq. the principal leader or string (of which there were 27) measured six feet in height, and contained 277 ramifications of the most luxuriant growth. Dr. Pring has since set the root and string (placed horizontally) in his garden, and intends having it transplanted off, next September, into a piece of land where an old fence has lately been scattered, and has promised to favour us with the result of an experiment which we most sincerely hope will be generally adopted — as (see our impression of March 1\*) it will afford green fodder for cattle during the four winter months.  
"Bangor, Thursday, March 29."

I have now to assure you, Mr. Urban, that the only motive which

\* "Dr. Richardson's Letter to Thomas Allen, esq. on the variety of Irish Grass, called Fiorin."

actuated me to give it publicity in the Paper alluded to, was with a view to stimulate the Agriculturists of our Principality to the culture of a Grass so invaluable in itself, and so highly creditable to Dr. R. the Discoverer.

I shall trespass no farther on your indulgence, except in expressing my ardent desire that you will permit the preceding statement to appear in your next Number.

Yours, &c. JOSEPH PRING, M.D.

#### ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION.

No. CXLVI.

For "bearded," read "beaded wreaths,"  
in p. 407, b. l. 19.

#### INTERMEDIATE ARCHITECTURE (continued.)

**C**HAPEL in the Tower of London; date from 1154 to 1189. The work of Gundulph, Bishop of Rochester. It is a design raised in the true Saxon taste; and however its lines may not directly contribute to illustrate the Intermediate Architecture, yet a strong presumption may be maintained that there were at this period admirers and carriers-on of the old Saxon mode of construction in all its leading characters. The Plan: an oblong, with a semi-circular East end; aisles North, South, and East, encircle the body of the Chapel. The upright gives columns with rich, and, as usual, varied ornamented capitals. The arches are without architraves, turning on one line only. Above these arches is a gallery composed of arches also, divided by piers; each worked with their single line, without any architrave or ornament whatever. The covering over head is a plain semi-circular cove. The aisles are groined, and are without ribs. This Chapel is a singular curiosity, and bears on the lines its own peculiar attractions\*.

Temple Church, London; date 1185. That part necessary to be adjoined in this place is the Nave, with an Aisle, planned in a direct circle. The external upright (in those lines unsullied by modern alterations) is after the Saxon manner; the entrance is full of enrichments; the work of the windows, not so elaborate; against the piers are breaks, giving some hint towards a buttress; a parapet with blocks crowns the first story. The second story of course recedes

back to carry up the lines of the Nave; the windows are plain openings, without columns, &c. on the piers, buttresses, and the termination of the upright is with battlements. These buttresses and battlements are subsequent masonry, probably in the Tudor times. The interior gives much of the Intermediate Architecture, in clustered columns with bands, the new conceived capitals, and mouldings to the architraves and ribs of the aisle. The several Arches are Pointed, excepting those to the windows, they having circular heads, conformable to their external appearance. In the dado, a run of recesses, with columns and Pointed arches; the architraves of the Saxon mode. Over the arches of the Nave is a course of recesses, with Saxon columns and arches, which intersect, and give the Pointed form\*.

Dunstable Priory Church; date from 1130 to 1135. Although these dates appear antecedent to those just brought forward, it is thought well to bring the description of the West front of this Church into this point of discussion, as a kind of abstract of the various characters marking the Intermediate Architecture. The principal entrance is an exceeding large doorway, after the purest Saxon manner; four columns on each side, supporting six courses of circular architraves to the great arch. The enrichments are of the most profuse kind that are any where to be met in the like instance, in basso-relievos, foliage, &c. The opening of this door-way has been in some sort filled with a smaller one, and niches over it; work done in the Tudor times. On the left of the great door-way is a recess, with a Pointed arched head; half of its architrave, rich Saxon diagonals; and the counter portion, the new conceived mouldings, without any ornaments. Within this recess are Saxon columns, and intersecting arches. The doorway entering into North aisle, and immediately attached to the foregoing recess, is in the new conceived style; six columns on each side (capitals plain) supporting seven courses of architraves to the arch. Much beautiful foliage interspersed in the courses, and the grounds between the arches of this door-way and

\* Engraved in *Antient Architecture*.

\* Engraved in *Antient Architecture*.  
the

the recess are filled with small ornamented square compartments. Above these entrances are three tiers of columns and arches: the middle tier is worked into a gallery, and two large central windows; while the other two tiers are formed as recesses. These decorations, with the buttresses right and left of the upright, are in the new conceived style; and in the spandrels within the arches is much rich foliage. That portion of the upright on the left has a square tower, and the finish of the design is with a square run of battlements: these two latter particulars are of Tudor work \*.

If, in many instances, we have found a school for the study of the Rise and Progress of English Architecture, none can convey more instruction for this purpose than the West front of Dunstable; in which are found so many of the varying features already discussed, and brought into one point of view, so that any doubt as to the priority of design must surely henceforward be utterly done away; a fixed manifestation remaining, that the Pointed Style owed its origin to this country.

Like the infinity of conformations seen in our smaller religious structures of the pure Saxon work, as before noticed, we may also count upon as many demonstrable proofs from the same sources of the Intermediate Architecture, all rising in judgment to confirm our opinions in this respect, and to condemn those false and delusive insinuations, that Frenchmen were our forerunners and instructors in the science of Architecture.

**POINTED STYLE OF ARCHITECTURE**  
*during the Reigns of Henry III.*  
*&c. and Edward III.*

Among the great characteristics now bursting on our sight, truly original, and divested of all the peculiarities of the parent stock, are Porches, Windows Three in One, Buttresses, Perforated Parapets, Towers, round, square, or octangular; pinnacles, spires, &c. &c. On this head we may refer to Salisbury Cathedral; date 1258. The West front has three divisions, made by buttresses: in the centre division, the three-arched entrance, the Three

in One centre West window, and the pediment, or front of the roof. In the side divisions, other three-arched entrances (of inferior dimensions), two stories of windows, &c. In these divisions, and in the buttresses, are an immense number of niches and recesses, with columns and arched heads; particular lines of which bear much ornament. On the great side buttresses are pinnacles; the finishings between these buttresses and the centre pediment are battlements; but evidently of much later workmanship. It may be noted, that while the windows in their arched heads preserve a plain Pointed sweep, the arched head to the niches and recesses takes a diversity of three turns in their inner sweep. Many of these heads are set with pediments. A variety of compartmented dados occur in this front. It has been maintained, but I conceive without any appropriate reference, that the Centre Tower and Spire are of a date subsequent to the other parts of the Structure; for, upon a mature survey, I find the character of the decorations to each, done in one regular and uniform Style \*.

South side of the Cathedral. Taking its main lines, there is much union in all the uprights. The windows to the side aisle story, bear Two in One; those to the principal story or centre aisle (nave and choir) have Three in One. The windows to the first and second transepts shew in general Three in One. This Three in One, so called from its allusive appearance to such a geometrical figure, was a mode of window arrangement, with the long narrow lights so united, previous to the introduction of mullions, with their consequent tracery. The finishings to all the uprights in the transepts, East ends of the aisles, Lady-chapel, buttresses, &c. are with pediments; they constituting, with the pinnacles and great spire, one universal pyramidal constellation of Pointed forms, characters with the Pointed arches themselves, constituting in the most plain and decisive manner the significant appellation of the Pointed Style. Many arched bows, or flying buttresses, have been brought into these side

\* Engraved in *Antient Architecture*.

\* See my general Survey of its present state in vol. LXXIII. p. 632.

elevations, not in concealed or doubtful stations, as Mr. Whittington maintains, but in an open and assuming character; not alone as a pleasing decoration, but an useful and successful support to the main walls themselves.

To speak in general terms of the interior of the Church: the clusters of columns are turned (each detached one from the other) round a central one; they are secured in their heights by one or more uniting bands: the ornaments (unlike the exterior) are dispersed with a sparing hand; the mouldings to the bases and architraves are many, but evince little or no ornamental embellishment. The arches are seen, either with the regular Pointed sweep, or varied with the three turns. In a few words: Although the exterior of this Church is in fact one mass of decorative splendor, demanding the most unbounded admiration; the interior no less chains our attention, from its chaste appropriation of parts, its solemn degree of grandeur, and all those secret and hidden powers, which even the arch destroyer and calumniator of our antient piles, Sir C. Wren, could not forbear to pay a sort of homage to, in the following expression, found in his Survey of this Cathedral: "The incomprehensible sustinment of the various parts (of the Church), although they have not any visible principle to account for their resistance to time and their own weight, yet shew the *astonishing and consummate skill of the antient Architect.*"

Before I quit this Cathedral, let me once more shed a tear in pity for the innovated and modernized Architectural state of the service part of the arrangement, and sepulchral relics remaining therein; where new-fangled decorations have been set up, utterly irrelevant to the style of the fabric, without order or propriety; where monuments have been either destroyed, removed, or their particular parts huddled together, to the confusion of Architectural design, and historical evidence; where the statue of the Founder, Bishop Poore, is laid in a corner of the second North transept (torn from its appropriate station, North side of the high altar) upon the fragments of the monument of Lord Hungerford, once standing

on the North side of Our Lady's chapel; and where the inscription belonging to the latter memorial is now actually tagged to that of the munificent Prelate who bid these walls arise!

AN ARCHITECT.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN,

June 9.

THE approaching Encænia at Oxford, in honour of the new Chancellor, Lord Grenville, have already in an eminent degree excited the public curiosity; and lodgings are now with difficulty to be procured for the accommodation of strangers. A numerous company may, therefore, be expected; and the recollection of the inconveniences which were experienced in 1793, at the Duke of Portland's installation, suggests to me the thought of reminding the Curators of the necessity of framing some more efficient arrangements for the intromission of persons into the Theatre. It may be remembered that, on that occasion, a very great curiosity existed, on the first day, to hear the prize compositions, which were recited by Mr. W. E. Taunton, of Christ Church, the present recorder of Oxford, and Mr. Edward Coplestone, of Oriel, the present Poetry Professor; and, in consequence of no preparation having been made for the admission and distribution of so large a concourse of visitors, the greatest confusion and distress arose. No prodigious a throng had not been known in Oxford since the famous trial of Miss Blandy in the Divinity School. Ladies fainted, some lost their hats, some their cloaks, others their shoes, many were severely hurt by the pressure of the crowd, and hundreds obliged to return home, fatigued and disappointed. It was solely through the vigorous and undaunted exertions of the late President of St. John's, Dr. Dennis, that order was at length restored, and the company who had obtained entrance into the Theatre were at length permitted to listen to the admirable compositions of the Gentlemen to whom the prizes of the year had been adjudged, and to whom full justice is done in your vol. LXIII. p. 662. Now, Sir, to prevent the recurrence of so unbecoming a tumult, I recommend it to the Curators to provide some new arrangement,



ment, which may have at once the effect of dividing the crowd, and checking their impetuosity. For this purpose, I propose to them that the company be admitted at all the doors, and that the doors themselves be opened at a very early hour. It was in consequence of the doors not being opened until a very short time before the ceremony began, that the confusion in 1793 originated. The visitors were kept waiting on the outside until vast numbers were accumulated, and, on the admission being made, an instantaneous rush succeeded, of which, among well-dressed women, it is more easy to conceive than describe the distress. On the contrary, if the company be suffered to enter as they arrive, the mischief of crowding is prevented, and ampler justice also is done, as those who come first will be sure to occupy the best seats, to which, from their superior diligence, they are entitled. By this mode also, as the Theatre will be filled more slowly, the Curators and other Officers of the University have it more effectually in their power to prohibit the entry of improper persons. As, however, these precautions may possibly fail of their intended effect, with the view of providing a more operative check to indiscriminate admission, I propose also, that no person, whether of the University or a stranger, be permitted, on any day of the *Encænïa*, to enter, but on payment of a small sum of money, say one shilling, to be appropriated hereafter to the use of the Infirmary, or other charitable institution. Hitherto, upon these occasions, entrance into the Theatre has been gratuitous, for which I see no good reason. This great building will contain, it is said, very commodiously, three thousand persons; and the *coup d'œil*, on its being filled with the Members of the University in their different academic dresses, and with strangers of both sexes, the majority consisting of young and beautiful women of the first rank and condition, is confessedly the finest in the world. It seems to me, therefore, that there can be no impropriety in imposing a moderate tax on those who, upon the collection of so much beauty, and the delivery of the finest effusions of talent and genius, have at once their visual and intellectual senses regaled in the most exquisite

manner; particularly also, when this moderate tax is to be mainly necessary to their own comfort and accommodation, in tending to prevent the inconvenience of a promiscuous multitude, to say nothing of the purpose to which it will afterwards be applied, in aid of some charitable foundation. A.

Mr. URBAN, *Harpenden, June 19*

AS the objections adduced by your Correspondent, p. 428, against Hedgehogs sucking Cows, are only repetitions of those advanced in a preceding Magazine, and already replied to by me (p. 213); he is respectfully referred to that paper; which, indeed, appears to have altogether escaped his observation.

That cows, while grazing in pastures fenced by thick hedges, and abounding with bushes, are exposed to injuries somewhat similar to those inflicted on the udder and dugs by hedge-hogs, must be candidly acknowledged; but, as neither of those circumstances could possibly occur on the dairy-farm alluded to, which is nearly destitute of both, being principally inclosed by banks and intersecting ditches, it seems reasonable to infer that the punctures and lacerations discovered on the cows on that farm must have been occasioned by hedge-hogs only.

With respect to the recumbent posture, in which cows rest, being unfavourable to hedge-hogs sucking them, it must, on the contrary, appear that this situation affords the greatest facility to their access; and, indeed, Nature seems to direct the females of many kinds of animals\* to choose this peculiar position during the time they are administering food to their young.

Permit me, Sir, before I take my leave of this subject and anonymous Correspondents, to ask "A Friend to Humanity" whether, while we are desirous of extending our beneficence to the inferior part of the creation, though no more than our duty, charity towards the superior does not require us to abstain from invidious and indecorous animadversions on the industrious poor, who are usefully and respectfully employed in the different occupations of life, wisely assigned them by Providence. W. HUMPHRIES.

\* Sows, bitches, foxes, cats, &c. &c. &c.





*N.W. View of POYNINGS Church, Sussex*



*N.E. View of POYNINGS Church & Ruins*

Mr. URBAN, *Birmingham,*  
Jan. 26.

TO the many Sussex Churches already perpetuated in your volumes, allow me to add POYNINGS Church (*see Pl. I. fig. 1*) from the N. W. and also another view from the opposite direction (*fig. 2*), which includes the ruins of the baronial mansion of the once-famous De Poynings family. Lying within a short and favourite ride from Brighton; I hope that some one of your numerous antiquarian friends will oblige us with a description of the subjects now laid before them. Attree’s *Topography of Brighton* (published last year) says, “The inside of the Church disappointed our expectations; for, though there are some few remains of ancient monuments, the memorials of the once-illustrious dead have perished with them. There are some relics also of painted glass in the windows, but little is to be learned from them. The whole fabrick has been neglected for ages; but we learn with pleasure that it is shortly to undergo a thorough reparation. The present rector [Rev. Dr. Holland, son-in-law to Lord Erskine] is in possession of no records respecting it, but is promoting a search for them in the various public depositories of Ecclesiastical Antiquities.” Michael de Poynings, who died 43 Edward III. by his will, bearing date on St. Matthew’s day, 42 Edward III (A. D. 1368) bequeathed 200 marks towards the building of a new Church here, which is probably the present Edifice. (*Mag. Brit. vol. V. p. 516.*)

Near Poynings is that remarkable chasm in the Downs called *The Devil’s Dike*: which, though nothing more than a precipitous valley formed by the hand of Nature, is ascribed to the labours of the grand author of mischief, whose name it bears. This *ryght pleasaunte* legend so easily “slides in a verse,” that you must pardon my wandering above “the cool element of Prose” to relate it.

#### THE DEVIL’S DIKE.

A SUSSEX LEGEND.

FIVE hundred years ago, or more,  
Or, if you please, in days of yore;  
That wicked wight yclept *Old Nick*,  
Renown’d for many a wanton trick,  
With envy, from the Downs, beheld  
The studded Churches of the Weald:

GENT. MAG. June, 1810.

(Here Poynings cruciform—and there  
Hurst, Albourne, Rolney, Newtimber,  
Cuckfield, and more, with towering crest,  
*Quæ nunc præscribere longum est;*)  
Oft heard the undulating chime  
Proclaim around ’twas service-time,  
While to the sacred house of pray’r  
Went many a pious worshipper.

“Can I with common patience see  
These Churches—and not one for me?  
Shall I be cheated of my due  
By such a sanctimonious crew?”  
He mutter’d twenty things beside;  
And swore, *that* night the foaming tide,  
Led through a vast and wondrous trench,  
Should give these pious souls a drench!

Adown the West the Steeds of Day  
Hasted merrily away,  
And Night in solemn pomp came on,  
Her lamp a star—a cloud her throne:  
The lightsome Moon she was not there,  
But deckt the other hemisphere.

Now, with a fit capacious spade,  
So large, it was on purpose made,  
Old Nick began, with much ado,  
To cut the lofty Downs in two.  
At ev’ry lift his spade threw out  
A thousand waggon-load, no doubt!  
O! had he labour’d till the morrow,  
His envious work had wrought much sor-

row;  
The Weald, with verdant beauty grac’d,  
O’erwhelm’d—a sad and watery waste!

But, so it chanc’d, a good old dame,  
Whose deed has long outliv’d her name,  
Wak’d by the cramp at midnight hour,  
Or just escap’d the night-mare’s pow’r,  
Rose from her humble bed when, lo!  
She heard Nick’s terrible ado!  
And, by the star-light, faintly spy’d  
This wicked wight, and dike so wide.  
She knew him by his mighty size,  
His tail, his horns, his saucer eyes;  
And while, with wonderment amaz’d,  
At workmen and at work she gaz’d,  
Swift cross her mind a thought there  
flew,

That she by stratagem might do  
A deed which luckily should save  
Her country from a watery grave,  
By his own weapons fairly beating  
The father of all lies and cheating!

Forth from her casement, in a minute,  
A sieve with flaming candle in it,  
She held to view:—and simple Nick,  
Who ne’er suspected such a trick,  
(All rogues are fools,) when first his sight  
A full-orb’d luminary bright  
Beheld—he fled—his work undone—  
Scar’d at the sight of a *new Sun*;  
And muttering curses, that the Day  
Should drive him from his work away!

Night after night, this knowing dame  
Watch’d—but again Nick never came.

Who

Who now dare call the action evil  
 "To hold a candle to the Devil?"

Yours, &c. WILLIAM HAMPER.

Mr. URBAN, *March 28.*

**I** SHALL make no apology for going on with the following observations upon the present state of the Jews, but proceed with the matter in hand, and shew how little likely the well-intentioned members of the London Society are to convert them to the Christian faith; for they will be found too tenacious of their principles to give way to any argument in favour of Christianity, where pecuniary interest is not the principle. Pliancy of disposition was never their foible, though they have for interest accommodated themselves to self-denial, and even denied their faith, under arbitrary governments, for worldly interest.

I am led into these reflections from motives which declare me no apologist for these people; though, in the detail hereafter, I may be allowed, in justice and truth, to give them their due, and particularly where they may be found oppressed by opinions too hastily formed under popular prejudices. Fostered under the most happy form of government that human wisdom can contrive, we behold them ever anxious to pay the loyal tribute of gratitude, as becoming the situation of a banished people, who have no home, and are under sufferance in a foreign country. Here they enjoy their own laws; and their differences are allowed to be settled amongst themselves, without any reference to the laws of the land, in all cases where those laws are not infringed.

The fact of the case appears, that the government, moral and ecclesiastical, of the Jews in this country, is under the sanction of their own laws only; and entirely in their own hands; and, though not quite without appeal to ours, seldom comes into a public court of justice. Yet none of these bye-laws are sanctioned by any legislative act of ours, but obtain currency entirely by their own consent, under the authority of the synagogues.

These matters were managed on their first settlement here, as in Holland, by arbitration amongst themselves, and from old regulations,

which time and circumstances had rendered obsolete, and so confused that an almost new system became indispensably necessary. For the formation of this code of their bye-laws, the most considerable of the community had several meetings about 20 years since, the result of which was, that such only of the old laws were retained as did not militate against the present state of things, and the new ones were framed as suitable to the present time and customs as possible, but still observant of never departing from the original principle of obedience and conformity to the established laws of the land.

These laws and regulations, being established and confirmed after several meetings of the people, were at last sealed in the Synagogue Chambers, on the first day of Nisan, A. M. 5551, or the 5th of April, 1791; and from that time have been looked upon as the executive laws of the whole body of the Jews in England, bearing the sanction of issuing from the great Synagogue of London.

Thus established, to be of the greatest use, they were printed in Hebrew and English, and liberally distributed, that none might plead ignorance; but, as every system has its foible, the integrity of some of these private laws is very questionable, as well as the principle which delegates their dispensation very often to very improper judges.

By these regulations, it appears that their ecclesiastical government is under the controul of wardens and overseers, and select vestries of seven (for Elders they have not had since the time of those mentioned in the Bible). The saving principle here established, of not appealing to the laws of the land, is a discreet and serviceable one, yet it is very arbitrary in its operation; for, though the parties disputant agree to settle by their adjudication, the judgment of the case may be left to the dispensation of the greatest fool or most prejudiced person in their affairs; and, by the second clause of these private laws, the accuser may become judge in many cases, pronounce sentence, and inflict the punishment at will, if submission allows it. The highest fine is thirty-nine half-crowns, in remembrance of the thirty-nine stripes directed

directed to be inflicted upon the wicked, in Deuteronomy, chap. xxv.

With respect to the legality of these laws, their absurd, unwarrantable, and ridiculous assumption has been sometimes checked in our Courts; for these sages, with their prayer-books and Bibles before them, acknowledge no other power in their own affairs; yet some of the articles in their compendium seem to give such unlimited power, that in a Court of Common Law they would be deemed unreasonable; nor can the private agreement of the parties to arbitrate their differences set aside a legal appeal, or *oust* the Courts of Law or Equity of this kingdom of their jurisdiction, as appears by the cases of *Hill v. Halister*, 1 Wilson, 129, and *Thompson v. Charnock*, 5 Term Reports, 139.

I do not expect that my friends the Israelites will praise me much for thus exposing the futility of their bye-laws, which they think comparable to those of Moses; but I pity their weakness, and hope the facts and statements here laid down will have their due weight with all those whose favourable opinion I value, and be considered as addenda to the numerous volumes of moral history already in the world. I know, Friend Urban, that I am entering into a wide field of observation; but the government of so great a body as the Jewish nation, in a political or a moral view, must be an object of magnitude to all observers, and very well deserves Legislative consideration: but I doubt much whether their ignorance, and consequent obstinacy, is not the greatest denial to any improvement that might be suggested in their favour; therefore the notion of their conversion, as soon-hereafter expected, must appear in a very dubious point of view, if not totally unattainable in their present state. To illustrate this, I shall just state a few facts that are observable to the whole world, relative to these people. An English Jew starts into life a very ignorant or uninformed being; for what he knows of the Pentateuch, or his Prayers is from collateral English translations printed with the original Hebrew. Of the Talmud and Rabbinical writings he knows not the character. Born and bred to commercial transactions, his knowledge

is confined to such topics; and all his leisure is spent in the amusements of the town, visiting, or walking, but always with an eye to business. I observe this from the rarity of learned English Jews; though I could mention a few yet living who are an ornament to their society. If any others exist here, they must be some rare exotics lately imported, and unknown to the publick. However, these foreigners, German, Dutch, or Portuguese, are generally better learned; and to them the present race here owe much of their exactness in religious discipline, and severity in their way of living. The increase of these, of late years, is also another obstacle to the conversion of the natives, but a great advantage to the commerce and circulation of the country.

There never was, that I could find, any agreement between the Jewish Synagogues or Vestries absolutely to maintain their poor. Casualties have been occasionally relieved; and, as the rich were always at hand, the poor were not quite so unfortunate as to perish for want. During the time of the Soup-establishments the Jews had one; but it would not have supported itself, if it had not been assisted with part of the Christian benevolence subscribed at Lloyd's. This was an affair that concerned the Nation at large; yet what was done? The middling class of tradesfolk were too heavily charged by the Synagogues, and the country assessments, to support any farther form of contribution. And of this truth some letters circulated among them in 1801, might be brought in proof, which were published at that time to enforce the payment for the feasts and offerings.

From the few means they follow, their industry and sobriety must be great indeed to enable them to live. Their diet and ceremonies precluding them, in a great measure, from learning trades, they therefore all very early become dealers; yet, as such, very few large capitals are to be found amongst them. I cannot think they can nominate thirty in the Great Synagogue, twenty in the Fenchurch-street, and six in the New Synagogue, who have capitals of more than 5 or 6000*l*. A few families of Portuguese merchants, who have

have brought large capitals to this country, must be excepted; but cannot prevent us from observing they are a very poor race of people, whose religious and ceremonious laws have always placed an insuperable obstacle to their rising beyond a certain mark in this state of existence. But their mode of life is not that of the rest of the world, the prejudices of which are too formidable to be overcome: hence it is no wonder the heads of the nation were so eager in getting the repeal of the Naturalization Bill, about sixty years ago; for, had this been universally adopted, the Jews would only have been by this a distinction in name, without the efficacy of religious principles.

The separate state these people seem doomed by Heaven to live under, is still more remarkable in the female sex; who, though taught to execute the women's arts, can never be taken into English private families for servants of any description, from the objections before-mentioned. Even if accomplished above that sphere, they would still remain unemployed, on account only of their being Jewesses; and these people themselves prefer Christian servants in every capacity but that of Cooks, which their religious rites compel them to have, so that it is not with them a matter of choice.

From what has been said, it may be easily perceived, that no improvement attainable by either sex, if accompanied with their present prejudices, can make them serviceable out of their community, or can ever be overcome by any scheme, however specious or well-meant it may appear.

In my next shall be considered the errors of the Jewish forms of education, with a few strictures to prove that Jews are incapable of forming principles for their own reformation or amendment.

HENRY LEMOINE.

Mr. URBAN, *Guernsey, Feb. 23.*

"According to the fair play of the world, let me have audience." SHAKESPEARE.

**Y**OUR volume for the last year has only now come under my notice. With much satisfaction I have turned over the many pages of your and your Correspondents' labours, and am well pleased at observing the candour, im-

partiality, and correctness, which pervade the whole; but there have come to my view two instances of extreme incorrectness and misconception.

The first is the letter of an eminent Herald, disowning, p. 198, what he terms "a grossly erroneous Table of Precedency" which appeared under initials similar to his own, p. 126\*.

The other instance of misconception is that of a Constant Reader, p. 401. In the account of the Baronets of Ireland which I sent you p. 127, it was my wish only to throw together the few biographical and genealogical notices which I had been able to collect from the peerages, baronetages, and the volumes of the Gentleman's Magazine. It was not my intention to state that the Sir Henry Tute (2nd column) was now living. I merely put together the alliances I had found under that name. In the Blake article I said that the Baronet was supposed to be heir presumptive to the Wallscourt barony. This is far from stating that he really is so.

In the Morris article I have followed the opinions throughout of many eminent heralds. Whatever your Correspondents may at any time, therefore, state contrary to it, is most probably devoid of truth.

I am happy to hear that there is shortly to be published an Irish Baronetage, a work for which there is much enquiry.

In answer to your Correspondent's query, I inform him that there is no Baronetage of Scotland.

Yours, &c. BIOGRAPHICUS A.

Mr. URBAN, *Cork, May 12.*

**I**N your Magazine for February last, p. 136, and in other literary publications, a paragraph to the following purport has appeared:

"A gentleman of Aberdeen has directed his executors to offer a sum not less than £1200. for the best treatise on the evidence that there is a Being all-powerful, wise, and good, by whom every thing exists; and particularly to obviate difficulties regarding the wisdom and goodness of the Deity; and this in the first place from considerations independent of written Revelation; and in the second place, from

\* As this is a subject of great delicacy, on which Doctors widely differ, we shall not make it a matter of controversy; nor would the first letter have appeared had not we supposed it sanctioned by regal authority. EDIT.

Revelation ; and, from the whole, to point out the inferences most necessary for, and useful to mankind. The Ministers of the Established Church of Aberdeen, the Principals and Professors of King's and Marischal Colleges of Aberdeen, and the Trustees of the Testator, are appointed to nominate and choose three judges, who are to decide after the 1st of January 1814, on the comparative excellencies of such treatises as shall be laid before them ; £400. to the one next in merit."

I intend to become a candidate for this prize ; but, before I enter on so laborious an attempt, I wish to know from some of your Correspondents—

1. Who and what was the testator?
2. Who are his executors ? and have they published his will formally ? and if not, why not ?
3. Are his assets sufficient for the purposes mentioned ?
4. Is his will likely to remain undisputed ?
5. What will be the last day for presenting the treatises ?
6. How and to whom are they to be presented, and may they be sent by post ?
7. How am I to authenticate the one I intend to write, so that I may be known, should I prove successful, to be the author ?
8. Upon the whole, is it certain that £1200. will be paid to the author of the best treatise, and how soon after 1st Jan. 1814 ?
9. If successful, shall I be allowed the profit of printing the treatise ?
10. When are the three judges to be chosen ?

Yours, &c.

G. L. D.

Mr. URBAN, *May 21.*

**Y**ESTERDAY having occasion to speak with a poor mutilated sailor, another man accosted me. I found both resting as fatigued on a sloping hedge-bank,

The last said, "Sir, I am the poor man that shewed you an Hospital letter;" these words, and his arm being slung in an old handkerchief, and apparently more wasted, identified the person bit by a snake. See p. 438.

His report was: that nine gentlemen had examined his arm in the Hospital; that none could offer any relief; such was all too late; that the first means used were insufficient; that his hand should have been cut off. He was returning to his parish in the country.

If I have thought since that my first notion about the wounded part being cut out, which militated against an unnecessary use of the knife, were founded on former reading; of what use are books now? Our College of Physicians, who are correct even to minuteness, down to changing the names of Spanish fly and Chamomile, would do well to give the world an *Index expurgatorius*.

Some account of this practice may possibly be sent by some Correspondent who can cure without cutting off; and I hope you may give us that account in print. P.

Mr. URBAN, *Christ Church, Hants, March 13.*

**T**HE papers of your excellent Correspondent on the subject of Architectural Innovation, I have, almost from their commencement, perused with the greatest satisfaction and delight; and I will confess that they were, in some measure, a means of instigating me to enter upon the task of endeavouring to restore the long-neglected beauties of the interesting Church of this parish. The remarks which I find in p. 130, respecting my exertions, induce me to state to your Correspondent, and to the publick, what has already been done in the Church, and what it is further in contemplation to do.

In order to render the subject the more comprehensible to those of your readers who are unacquainted with this magnificent edifice, I will briefly state that it was the church of the late Priory; that it is now nearly in the same state (the pews excepted) in which it was left at the Dissolution; and that, in its different parts, it comprehends specimens of architecture and architectural ornament of various periods, from the reign of William Rufus to the end of the fifteenth century. It is built in the form of a cross, and in its exterior length measures about 310 feet.

I had long remarked, that under the numerous coats of white-wash, which during the last two centuries had by degrees covered the whole interior of the building to the thickness of a coat of plaster, there were many ornaments entirely concealed from observation. I was at the trouble myself of clearing a few of these; and was so much pleased with the result, that



that I requested and obtained leave to proceed in similar discoveries throughout the whole church. The Earl of Malmesbury, who is the lay rector of this parish, besides aiding me most liberally with a considerable sum of money, permitted me also to take any steps which I might think necessary with respect to the Chancel. A subscription has been entered into, which in the whole will amount to about £250. This, I acknowledge, is a small sum to be applied upon so large an edifice as the church of Christ-church; but, with a due attention in every respect to economy, and with the allowance from the parish of a sum equal to what the white-washing of the church would cost, I have every reason to think that it will be sufficient.

My sole object in this undertaking is, to restore, as far as lies in my power, the whole interior of the Church and Chancel to its *pristine state*.

The white-wash is in progress of being scraped off from every part. The colour which has been adopted in the place of it, is laid on very thin, and is as nearly that of the original stone as possible.

The Porch, with its rich pointed arch, and pillars of Purbeck marble, and its arched recess for holy water on the right hand of the entrance, is finished. The Nave, the finest perhaps of any parish church in the kingdom, has been cleared, except along the gallery at the upper part, and will be coloured in the course of the spring. The zig-zag moulding of the semi-circular arches of the nave, as well as all the hatched work, or triangular indentations, which occupy the surface of the walls betwixt them and the second story of arches, have been cleared of the lime and white-wash with which they were clogged up. In several parts the hatched work had been actually plastered over with lime for the purpose of rendering the walls of uniform surface. In the second story there was a lath and plaster partition, nearly in front, that occupied the space betwixt the arches and short pillars. This space was formerly open; but owing to the church being rendered thereby extremely cold, it was thus closed up, about twenty-five or thirty years ago. As I could not have obtained permission

entirely to take away these partitions, I removed them about two feet farther back; by this means the whole of the three pillars at the sides are now exposed, and the centre pillar stands alone. When I was in Exeter in June last, I observed that precisely the same plan had been adopted in the Cathedral of that city. The capitals of the immense Norman piers of the nave have for the most part been much injured by time, but some of them are yet in good preservation.

In the South aisle, opposite to the entrance, a Norman window has been discovered, which had been built up and plastered over on a level with the wall. The low pillars, and semi-circular arches, with billited moulding, which extend along the wall of this aisle, have been entirely freed from the lime and white-wash with which all their ornamental parts were almost concealed. Fragments of similar arches and pillars, that had in some places been built up with lime and rubbish, were also found both in the South and North transepts. In the West wall of the South transept there is a round-headed window, which was before concealed, precisely similar to the one that is opposite to the entrance.

From the South aisle, passing the skreen which separates the chancel from the body of the church, and which was sadly mutilated about the year 1790, by the placing of the organ upon it\*, I will enter the Eastern part of the church. This is of a much later date than the rest. In the South-east aisle there are two Chantries. The one at the Eastern extremity, which is of the same beautiful stone as the much celebrated chantry of the Countess of Salisbury in the chancel, was in the same state as all the other parts of the church. The stone was however so smooth, and all the carved work so sharp, that, after the lime had been cleared away, it was as fresh, in nearly every respect, as it could have been immediately after it was finished. Along its upper part is now visible in Gothic characters, the date "ANNO DOMINI MILLERIMO QUINGENTESIMO XXIV\*," and in two or three places are the initials J. D. for John

\* I say nothing in this place of the blue and white polygonal gallery in front of the organ.

Draper, the prior who surrendered the monastery into the hands of Henry the Eighth. This chantry has been a subject of great admiration to all who recollect it in its former state. It has not been, nor will it be, coloured.

The other chantry in this aisle is on the North side, and occupies the space betwixt two of the columns that separate the aisle and the choir. It was constructed in the year 1525, and bears the name of Robert Harrye, who, it is supposed, was rector of Shrowton, a living which belonged to the priory of Christchurch. As this chantry has neither been whitewashed nor coloured, it will be left without any attempt at improvement.

The door of the vestry is in the South wall, nearly opposite to the last mentioned chantry. Amongst the improvements in this place, have been the opening and glazing of a window in the entrance, and taking away a modern oak floor, which divided it into an upper and lower compartment. On the removing of this floor we found against the wall, a fragment of painting, about two feet in length, and nine inches deep, which would seem to represent two persons playing at quarter-staff. It had been preserved by part of a beam of the floor resting against it. In the entrance to the vestry there has formerly been an altar; and in the wall facing the door there is a double Gothic seat, which had been built up with lime and rubbish.

The Lady chapel, or chapel of St. Mary, which occupies the space of the extreme East end of the church, behind the high altar, has had the greatest part of the lime cleared from it; and will probably be finished in the course of a month. The two Purbeck marble altar-tombs in memory of Alice and Thomas de West, ancestors of the present de la Wre family, had, like the other parts of the church, been whitewashed! The beautiful Gothic work over the altar of this chapel has been cleaned with great care. The vaulting and the lantern ornaments, several of which have on their under parts figures of persons playing on musical instruments, are in an excellent state of preservation.

Corresponding with Draper's chantry, at the extremity of the South-east aisle, there has evidently been another at the extremity of the opposite aisle.

No parts of it, however, are now left in their place, except an elegant piscina or fenestella\*. I am strongly of opinion that several carved stones with which the window in the entrance to the vestry was found to be blocked up, did originally form part of this chantry.

On the North side of this aisle, and corresponding with the vestry (on the opposite side of the church) there are two extremely elegant oratories, which, twelve months ago, were receptacles only for rubbish. They have been cleared, the rubbish taken away to the depth of about two feet, and the windows glazed. Into one of these oratories was removed, in the year 1791, an altar-tomb with a recumbent male and female figure (belonging to the family of Chidlock in Dorsetshire) which had before stood in the North transept. The walls and the pillars have been made good. Unfortunately one of the arches is in so shattered a state, that it cannot be repaired but at a much greater expence than the present subscription will allow. These oratories both open into the North transept.

In the Choir much remains to be done. Three of the windows, which are now in a great measure blocked up, partly with stone, and partly with lath and plaster, will again be opened. The stalls will be oiled. A new railing will be placed before the high altar, in place of the heavy red balustrade now there, which would disgrace the workmanship of the lowest carpenter in the parish. The high altar-screen, which is described in p. 131 by your Correspondent AN ARCHITECT, will be cleaned with the greatest care. This unfortunately has had, upon its original colouring and gilding, two or three different coats of colour, of which the worst to get off are one of dark red, and the last of white oil paint. As it will not be possible entirely to clear away the red colour, there will, I fear, be no alternative, but in conclusion to paint the whole in distemper, as nearly of a stone-colour as possible. In various parts of this altar-screen the figures have been mended by composition. This is chiefly observable in the heads and faces; and is evidently the work of persons who have lived subsequently to the Reformation.

\* There is one precisely similar in Draper's chantry.

To your Correspondent J. W. p. 7, who recommends it to the person who has the superintendence of the alterations in the Church, "to take away the whole of the pews, remove the organ to the West end, and place it on a skreen corresponding with the architecture of the church," after which he says, much remains to be done; I have no farther reply than that the re-pewing of the church (according to estimates which were given in, in order to see how far that might be practicable) would alone cost nearly £1000. His observations respecting the yellow wash remind me of a notion that was prevalent among some of the old women of the parish, that the church was to be coloured all over French grey with a yellow border.

Yours, &c.

WILLIAM BINGLEY.

P. S. The lime which has been already scraped from the walls of the church, was sold (as manure) about a fortnight ago for five guineas.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 6.

ZENO, Vol. LXXIX. p. 914, has mistaken a quotation from Pope, for the inscription on the medal he alludes to. "Which wonders how the devil it got there" is only used by Mr. Pinkerton to express his surprize at a motto being adopted descriptive of our Saviour's death, and in some sort, as the event proved, applicable to the subsequent execution of Mary herself. By putting the *wondrous* line in brackets, and omitting it in the reading, the sentence, which is now confused, will be clear.

Pinkerton, in his description of the medal, says, "It presents busts of Francis and Mary, face to face, with three legends around them, the outermost of which contains their titles; the middle one this singular sentence: [which wonders how the devil it got there] *Horæ nona Dominus I. II. S. expiravit Helli clamans*; a most ominous motto one would imagine to a superstitious ear. The innermost legend is only the name of the city of Paris." Pinkerton's *Essay on Medals*, vol. II. p. 115.

Your Correspondent M. R. in your present volume, p. 35, by looking into Lysons's *Britannia*, will find that the tradition, as far as relates to the rhyming grant to the Burgoynes, appears to be totally destitute of foundation.

I have transmitted to you these two trifling corrections, because in your valuable pages I know you do not wish to propagate error.

Yours, &c.

X. Y.

Mr. URBAN, Mainsforth,  
March 25.

I SEND a MS letter of Bishop Thomas Morton, which does much credit to the good Prelate's memory. It is transcribed from the original in the British Museum, Ayscough's Catal. 4274, p. 54.

Yours, &c.

R. SURTEES.

"RIGHT NOBLE,

"I HAVE understood by yo<sup>r</sup> Lordpp's letters to Mr. Buttler \* yo<sup>r</sup> willingness to enterteyn the motion-made in the behalfe of the children of Mr. Will<sup>m</sup> Conyeres so farre onely as to passe them over unto the care of some others; whereas my resolution hath bene that they should onely be in the hands of some professed Protestant, who wold make consience of the bringing them upp in the Religion now established; and therefore above all others I wished that they shold have bene co'mitted to the tuition of yoursele and yo<sup>r</sup> soune S<sup>r</sup> Ferdinando †. This instant I have agreed for the same which I am to take, and to have sufficient bond for their education as aforesaid until they accomplish the age of seaven yeares, and afterward, when they come to ripe age of marriage, then to give them the liberty of disposeinge themselves that way. Thus much I thoughte good to signifye unto yo<sup>r</sup> Lordpp, that, if it please yo<sup>r</sup> Lordpp interest yo<sup>r</sup>sele in this businesse, I might understand yo<sup>r</sup> Lordpp's mynde, and dispose of the same businesse accordinglie. And thus commendinge yo<sup>r</sup> Lordpp to the protection of the Almightye, I rest yo<sup>r</sup> Lordpp's trulie affectionat

THO. DUREME.

Durham Castle,  
the 7th of October, 1635."

\* Wm. Butler, esq. of Old Acres, co. Pal. one of the executors in Mr. Conyeres' will, dated 1635.

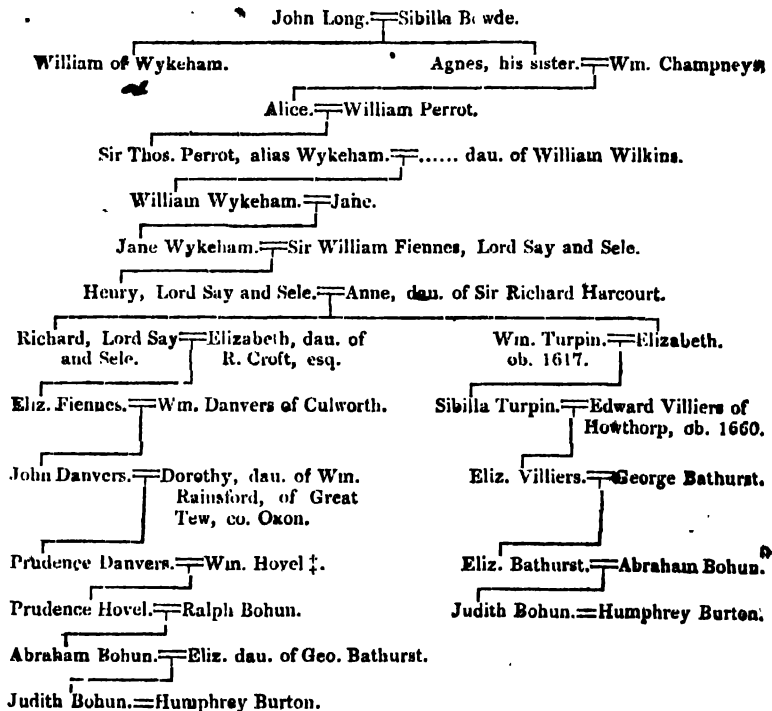
† Wardship of Katherine, Anne, and Dorothy, daughters and co-heiresses of Wm. Conyeres, esq. was granted to Ferdinand Fairfax, of Denton, kn. 25 Oct. 1635. Anne, the only eventual heiress of Wm. Conyeres, became wife to Francis 11th Earl of Shrewsbury.

Mr. URBAN, *May 3.*  
**Y**OUR Magazine being always open to perpetuate the memory of those who have deserved well of posterity, I have often wondered, and always from motives of personal obligation regretted, that so very concise an account was given of Dr. Burton, once head master of the School at Winchester. I shall therefore be obliged to you to insert the following particulars relating to a person, whose talents and virtues are not in the slightest degree exaggerated in his monumental inscription.

The ancestors of Dr. Burton\*, from a grant of arms in 1681, are acknowledged by the Burtons of Lindley, in

the county of Leicester, to have been related to that family. The grandfather of Dr. Burton married Joan daughter of Simon Norton, esq. of Coventry, sister of Sir Thomas Norton, bart. of the same place. Humphrey Burton, of Caresly near Coventry, living in 1682, aged about 30, married Judith daughter of Abraham Boun†, of Coundon, co. Warwick, clerk, by Elizabeth, one of the four daughters of George Bathurst, of Howthorp, and Elizabeth, third daughter and coheir of Edward Villiers of Howthorp, esq. By Judith Boun he had three sons: Simon Burton, M. D. fellow of New college, Oxford, M. A. 1714; &c.; &c.; M. D.

\* The following Pedigree shows that Dr. Burton could prove consanguinity to William of Wykeham, through the Bouns, and also through the Bathursts.



† The Pedigree of Boun in the History of Leicestershire begins in the reign of Henry VI. Ralph Boun having married Prudence daughter of William Hovel, by Prudence dau. of William Danvers of Culworth, all his descendants could claim consanguinity to William of Wykeham. Mary Boun married ..... Cradock, of Pickford Gate, co. Warwick; but whether she left issue I know not. George Bohun, the last heir male of the family, left three daughters; Susanna, married Gilbert Clarke; Mary, married Rowland Berkeley of Cotheridge; and Elizabeth, married Packington Tomkins, of Buckenham, co. Hereford, esq.

‡ See his Monumental Inscription in Thomas's edit. of Dugdale's Warwickshire, II 787. *GENT. MAG. June, 1810.* 1720;

1720; a physician first at Warwick, and then in London: he left one son, James Burton, esq. now living. George, the third son, was fellow of Magdalen college, Oxford, and took a College living. Elizabeth died unmarried; and Judith married Joseph Smyth, esq. of Corley near Coventry, whose descendants are to be found in a Pedigree in the fourth volume of the magnificent History of Leicestershire.

The following extract from the Register of the College at Winton ascertains the year in which Dr. Burton was admitted a scholar on that foundation: "Wint. Coll. Reg. Johannes Burton, de Kersley, comitat. Coventree, F. Con. ann. 14, ad Fest. St. Michael. 1704; admissus Aug. 24, 1705; recept. ad Nov. Coll. 1709, Feb. 17; Coll. Wint. Socius 1722; Informator 1724; rector de Ichen et Crux Easton, Hants."

In the Register of Masters, the entry says: "Dr. Warton was admitted Informator on the 7th of May, A. D. 1766, loco Johannis Burton, S. T. P. qui spontè recessit."

The estate at Crux Easton, with the advowson of the living, Dr. Burton purchased of the family of Lisle. On the brow of a hill overlooking a charming valley was a grotto of curious shell-work, adorned by some ladies of the family who resided at Crux Easton before their father sold the estate.

The writer of this article first saw Dr. Burton in the year 1771: He was then confined to his chair by a paralytic stroke; and lived in an handsome house adjoining the College, which house he left to the head-master; and which, after Dr. Burton's death, was occupied by Dr. Warton, then by Dr. Goddard, and at present by Mr. Gabell. In addition to many valuable books, bequeathed to the library, he left, as heir-looms to the house, pictures of the following noblemen and gentlemen who were educated by, and lived with him, at various periods, during the time he was head-master:

The Right Hon. Chamberlain  
Lord Ossulton.  
Right Hon. Henry Earl of Drum-  
lanrig..... 1731  
Hon. John Bulkely, Coventry. . 1731  
Hon. George William Coventry 1731  
Hon. Francis Lord Brooke..... 1731  
Right Hon. Henry Lord Viscount  
Deerhurst.  
Brownlow Cecil Lord Burghley 1730

Fulk Greville, Esq..... 1731  
John Auderson..... 1732  
Hon. Burlase Wallop, Esq..... 1731  
Charles Tryon, Esq..... 1734  
John Wynne, Esq..... 1734  
Sir Robert Burdett, Bart..... 1731

Not being possessed of any College-rolls, it is not in my power to enumerate the names of many persons, who, after having enjoyed the advantages of his tuition, acquired celebrity by the exertion of talents of various kinds: such as Bp. Lowth, Dr. Warton, and Dr. Huntingford, the present Bishop of Gloucester.

Dr. Burton died in 1774; and was buried with the usual ceremonies in the ante-chapel of the College: copies of verses written by the senior boys being affixed to the coffin, which was brought into the school-room, and from thence, after taking a circuit round the Quadrangle, was conveyed to the chapel, in which a handsome monument was erected to his memory by his nephew and executor John Smyth, M. D. at that time a physician at Winton, who wrote the inscription which follows; in which however is a slight mistake, as a letter from Dr. Burton's father to Humphrey Wanley evidently proves that Dr. B. was the second son. It is one of 202 original letters from learned men to Mr. Humphrey Wanley from 1692 to 1725, contained in the British Museum. Humphrey Wanley was keeper of the library at University-college, Oxford; and collector of MSS. for Edward Harley, the second Earl of Oxford. Wanley's father was a Clergyman at Coventry; and married Dr. Burton's aunt.

"H. S. E.

Johannes Burton, S. T. P.  
Humph. Burton, de com. civit. Coventriæ,  
armigeri,

filius natu tertius.

Arduum hujusce Collegii Informatoris  
munus,

annos plusquam quadraginta,  
summâ cum auctoritate, dignitate, felicitate.  
in totius Republicæ commodum,  
sustinuit, explevit, ornavit.

Accessit interea morum comitas,  
et in suâ senectute facunditas eximia.  
Munificentiam præter alia beneficia  
testantur aëdes vicinæ,

quas in perpetuum

Wiccamiciis suis  
elargitus est.

Obiit Jan. 24, anno Domini 1774,  
ætatis 84.

Johannes Smyth, M. D.

P."

Mr. URBAN, *Toddingham, May 12.*

**I**T is proposed to print, in London, a Second Edition of "Small Literary Patchwork, &c. by a Country Woman," with various additions, several of which have found their way into the Gentleman's Magazine, under the signature of "A. C.;" and a few other pieces never before printed. The whole will be revised, corrected, &c. by the venerable SYLVANUS URBAN, whom I have not the honour of personally knowing; but, relying on his *well-known* liberality and kindness, I have presumed to request his attention to this little Work, when it will be sent to press under his direction, so soon as a sufficient number of copies are subscribed for as will cover the expences of printing, &c.

And here I beg permission to solicit the patronage of some of your numerous Readers; candidly informing them, that such is the pressure of the times, and such the condition of my *small exchequer*, that I, as well as many other literary labourers (some of whom are said to reside in a street that I need not mention), am now somewhat solicitous to earn a penny in an honest way. Had times been otherwise, I, and the *Authors* alluded to, might perhaps have continued our literary labours for the *public good*, without receiving either *fee or reward, place or pension*, on the one hand, or *plaudits and high-sounding praise* on the other. But times are altered! And, though we may still possess so much *independence and disinterested love of our country*, as to write gratuitously an occasional page or paragraph, &c. by way of *illustrating the almost indefinite terms of Rights and Privileges*, &c. of free-born Britons, or on any other pleasing or *puzzling* topic of the day; yet, under the existing circumstances of the times, it is doubtless just and necessary, that we, as well as our superiors, should be paid a *little* in sterling value for the tear and wear of our wit and talents; especially when employed in our larger and collective adventures.

Nor do I, for my part, much hesitate to acknowledge, that I have now in *ideal view*, as a small remuneration for the waste of my pens, ink, and paper, &c. something rather more *tangible* and substantial than present fame, or even the applauses

of posterity!!!—But, to be serious; should any of your kind Readers, Mr. Urban, be disposed to honour my Patchwork with their patronage, I request them to transmit to me, through their Booksellers (or any other channel, *free of cost*), their names and orders; which will be gratefully received, either by Messrs. Nichols and Son, Red Lion Passage, Fleet Street; or at the Printing-office, Shipston-on-Stour, Worcester-shire.

ANNE CLARKE.

N. B. As it is not unlikely but some of my Readers will be *more amused in poring* over the names of my Subscribers, than in reading the Work subscribed for; I purpose printing, at the end of it, a correct list of all those who may please to honour me with their names; unless any of them intimate a wish to the contrary.

A. C.

*An Historical Survey of the Ecclesiastical Antiquities of FRANCE."*

Letter V.

Mr. URBAN,

**I**T is not without some little dismay, in which I most willingly admit the right of my Readers to participate, that I find myself still no farther advanced than the fourth column of "Architect's" second section: again, however, I promise dispatch; and will, if possible, keep my word. He objects to the date of the Western Towers of Durham Cathedral, 1233; and his objection, although advanced upon a false hypothesis, and leading to an error far more palpable than that which he undertakes to correct, is nevertheless, in my opinion, valid to a certain extent, with regard to the above-mentioned date; both the Style and the Records of the Fabrick pointing out the latter end of the *preceding* century as the more probable æra of their erection. It is curious, however, to remark the fatality which seems to hang upon every observation which falls from our "Architect;" so that he cannot even approach to what is right without manifesting that it is to chance alone that he is indebted for his glimmering of success. He objects to 1233 as the date of these Towers, substituting, upon the *correct* authority of Mr. Moore, the year 995, *i. e.* exactly a century previous to one stone of the

the present edifice standing upon another! I do not wish the Reader to take my word for this; but let him turn to Wharton, or Willis, or Hutchinson, or any other Historian of Durham who has compiled with common judgment from authentic sources. I shall not dwell upon the sarcasms in which "Architect" indulges himself in this part of his critique, trusting that he is, long ago, heartily ashamed of the injustice and rashness of his comment. To proceed—It seems incredible with him, that the bold and striking elevation of the Nave of St. Denis should be worthy of admiration, *because* the Nave of Westminster Abbey is 11 feet higher. I should think that an "Architect" might have understood how much *height* in any building is, in point of effect, increased or diminished by the relative *width*. The force of Mr. Whittington's observation is in this very comparison; but "Architect," with his wonted candour, has not scrupled to garble the passage in question, by omitting the concluding words of the sentence: "90 feet high, and only 39 wide." The result of this wilful omission is obvious; I cannot, however, but observe, that in Architecture, as in the other fine arts, there is a *greatness of manner*, independent of dimensions; and to this doubtless is to be attributed much of that lightness and striking effect which Mr. Whittington has admired in the Nave of St. Denis. Upon the subject of the windows of St. Denis, I observe "Architect" guilty of the same paltry fraud in which I before detected him, that of drawing up the date of the *completion* of one building by the side of the *beginning* of another; and so endeavouring to excite an unfair comparison, to the prejudice of the former. The history of the Lincoln Transept windows, to which "Architect" is pleased to compare those of St. Denis, is briefly this: they are uniformly of the simple form which prevailed in the early part of the Thirteenth Century, with the exception of the two rose windows, and the uppermost window of the lower South Transept; the only ones which boast either of "dimensions or flowery tracery;" and these clearly announce the improvements which took place there in the Fourteenth Century. Unless, therefore, "Ar-

chitect" is prepared to assert that the *original* windows of Lincoln are *superior* to the windows of St. Denis, nothing can be more idle than his mention of these windows at all; for as to his *very novel* information concerning the changes which have been made, at different periods, in the munnions and tracery of windows, it is really too puerile and insulting to deserve notice; yet this I must tell him, that whatever merit he may possess in his *own line* (and there exists not a person more capable of appreciating his talent, or who would have prized it more highly than the gentleman whom he has so strangely misrepresented); yet, on the *History of Gothic Architecture*, its Rise, Progress, Perfection, and Degradation, together with the various Styles which prevailed at the successive periods through which it flourished, really and truly the difference of information and judgment in the two parties is so great, as must have precluded the possibility of an interchange of ideas.

What follows in this second section in regard to the tomb of Dagobert, mentioned by Mr. Whittington as an instance of the superiority of the French Artists in the Thirteenth Century, is not a little disgraceful to our Opponent's candour and veracity. He introduces a comparison between that Tomb and the Monument of the Lady Percy at Beverley; but introduces it in such a way, that, if words have any meaning, the Reader who happens not to be acquainted with Lady Percy's Monument, must needs conclude that these two pieces of sculpture are to be attributed to the same period. He exalts, as well he may, the Monument of the Lady, at the expence of the Tomb of the King, and gives a fine description of mouldings, and crockets, and beautiful finials; but when all is said, what is it to the purpose? since it must come out at last (though not from him), that the Monument is actually of *two* centuries later date than the Tomb; the latter being a work of the Thirteenth Century, and probably the early part of it, while the Monument was not executed till the latter end of the Fifteenth, if it be not more justly placed at the beginning of the Sixteenth Century. (See Gough, Sepulchral Monuments.)

I proceed now to consider "Architect's" *third* section of remarks. He sets out with a curious, and not less perverse than curious, exordium upon the Cathedral of Notre Dame at Paris. In the early part of the Sixth Century (522), Childebert erected, upon the same site with the present, *his* Church, which immediately became the Cathedral of the Diocese. Of this edifice a transient mention occurs in the words of a contemporary Poet; whereupon "Architect" launches into some observations, equally jocose and apposite, and then brings into comparison a building of 700 years posterior date, the present Cathedral of Salisbury!! This is miserable; and it is a miserable task to be compelled to notice comments so irrelevant and absurd. As to the five Ailes of Notre Dame, noticed by Mr. Whittington as a species of grandeur which never crossed the Channel, if "Architect" could controvert this position by no better instance than that of the Galilee of Durham, he might as well have acquiesced; for what analogy or comparison is there between the arrangement of a mere square-form Chapel, and the dispositions of a spacious Cathedral?

The Author of the Survey considers the West Front of Notre Dame as "a striking proof, that the French, at the latter end of the Twelfth Century, had added a richness to their Gothic, which we, if it was not imported, were half a century later in producing." "Another gross misrepresentation," says Architect, "as Lichfield Cathedral in *its Front*, from which the Front of Notre Dame appears in many respects but an humble copy, gives a date 1140, *eighty years* anterior to the latter"!!! As to the point of resemblance, I will not undertake to discuss it with him; but is it possible that any person, an Architect too, who ventures to write upon Gothic Architecture, nay, who presumes to dictate, can affix such a date as 1140 to the West Front of Lichfield? I question whether the Verger himself would bear him out in so palpable an absurdity. Let him for an instant recur to the Canon I mentioned in a former Letter. That the *Style* then which characterizes this Western elevation, that the form of its arches, the variety of its stuary, its numerous niches, the pedi-

ments of these niches, the shape of its window, the union of magnificence with lightness which pervades the whole work; in a word, that the *general Style* of this Front is decidedly that of the *Fourteenth Century*, will be admitted, I am well assured, by all who have attended to the characteristic decorations of that period. Let "Architect" now consult the *History* of this Church, and he will find, that Walter de Langton, elected to the See in 1295, was scudulously employed, during the 26 years he was Bishop, in enlarging, altering, and decorating his Cathedral; that Bishop Burghill, who filled the See from 1398 to 1414, is also commemorated as a considerable benefactor to his Cathedral; and lastly, he will find the name of that munificent prelate, Bishop Heyworth, who held this See from 1420 to 1446, and who put the finishing hand to the edifice: to him, it is more than probable, that this West Front is indebted for the two Spires which so gracefully complete the design, as well as for that upon the Centre Tower. Let "Architect" pause on this a moment; let him recall his "*fifty years' experience*" to refresh his memory with some of the undoubted works of the middle of the Twelfth Century: I need not cite them; among his "*many thousand sketches*" he will surely find some of the buildings of Stephen and Henry II. Let him ponder them awhile; and when he shall have so done, I will ask him, under what *classification* of authority he expects to be ranged, who can gravely and dogmatically assert, that the West Front of Lichfield, as it now exhibits itself, "*gives a date 1140*;" that is, nearly *three centuries* sooner than it was really erected. For so monstrous an anachronism, I must take the liberty of borrowing one of "Architect's" own phrases, and "*hold him up for judgment before the whole Society of Antiquaries*!!! Let the Reader at the same time bear in mind, that this extraordinary incorrectness of date utterly destroys all sense and meaning in "Architect's" comparison of Notre Dame to Lichfield, and indeed renders any mention of its eminently beautiful Front, upon this occasion, totally beside the purpose. Having noticed in my first Letter the grosser improprieties which occur in this

Section,



Section, I shall not now dwell upon the absurdity which terms an opinion upon a Cathedral “a destructive error;” which cannot discover that the basement of a structure may possess “heavy magnificence,” and yet the general effect may be “lightness;” which is so blinded by prejudice, as to cite the “magnificence” of the portal of Winchester; and which, lastly, not only maintains, but has actually published an Engraving, to prove that the West Front of York is superior in “richness” to that of Rheims!! I am, however, most ready to admit, that all this is mere matter of opinion; my only quarrel with “Architect” is, that, instead of treating such subjects quietly and candidly, he has presumed, upon the flimsy pretext of his individual, and he would almost pretend *exclusive*, admiration of our National Antiquities, to attack the motives, character, moral feeling, and patriotism, of the gentleman from whom he differs, and who was not alive to answer for himself. This cannot but excite indignation in every well-disposed mind. It is this alone which could have induced me to enter the lists with him, and will probably induce me to trouble you again, Mr. Urban, in reply to some remarks of the “Architect,” which still remain to be noticed.

Yours, &c. AN ANATEUR.  
(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN, Temple, June 1.  
IN the old Law books we frequently meet with the word *Valvasour* or *Vavasour*, as a name of dignity; but, as Mr. Justice Blackstone says, “Our Legal Antiquaries are not agreed upon their origin or office.” I should be happy, through your Magazine, to draw the attention of the curious to this subject.

It is well known that the feudal policy, which had established itself upon the ruins of the Roman Empire, was not, in its strictness, introduced into this Island until the Conquest by William I.; who had no sooner established himself on the British Throne, than he took measures for introducing the feudal system into England, which he effected by consent of the General Council held at Sarum; and accordingly we find a great part of Domesday Book taken up with an account of the change of a great part of the

lands of the Kingdom from allodial into charter land, or feuds; and the tenants of such lands thus became vassals of the Crown. The feudal system being established, the immediate tenants of the Crown parcelled out their possessions to their vassals, to be held by feudal services; and these vassals of the lord thus became what the feudal books call *rear-vassals*, and their estates *rear-fiefs* (Sp. of L. 631, c. 25.); and then it is, as Sir John Dalrymple observes in his Essay on Feudal Property, p. 18, that we first meet with the term *vavasour*, or *rear-vassal* (vide LL. William the Conqueror, 24; LL. Hen. I. 7 and 27).

During this general revolution of landed property, it is notorious what struggles were made by many of our Saxon ancestors to preserve their ancient tenures; witness the custom of *Cavelkind* in Kent, and many others; which shews the great disinclination of the people to exchange their ancient freedom for the burthensome and complicated slavery of the feudal tenures; and it is not improbable that the Norman Barons would find it their interest to employ one of their English tenants as a sort of steward, to whom they might delegate that authority, the exercise of which, in their own persons, would be so odious to their vassals; and, as a reward for such services, might grant large portions of land to such representatives, to hold by such services as would most resemble their old tenures, *i. e.* socage; the nature of their office not admitting of military service. These men, into whose hands the Barons had resigned the management of their estates, and in whom they would naturally repose great confidence, might perhaps be called by their Norman masters, *favitz-vassaux*, *i. e.* their chief vassals, a name easily corrupted into *Vavasaux*, or *Vavasours*. I am aware it may be objected, that the great enmity which subsisted for some time after the Conquest between the Normans and English would prevent appointments of this sort from being general; but, whatever might be their popular sentiment, the conduct of some individuals amongst the English might be such as to remove that jealousy with which they were looked upon by their Norman masters; and, in such case, that very enmity would be the strongest inducement to interpose,

pose, between the Lord and his Vassals, one of their own body. The advantages which would naturally accrue to those who adopted this plan, would induce others to follow the example, and sacrifice their prejudices to their interest; and as most of the Normans possessed estates in France, their frequent visits to their own country would increase the necessity of their entrusting the care of their English estates to some one likely to conciliate the vassals. These men then being the immediate representatives of the Barons (and by the term Barons I would be understood all the King's military tenants *in capite* who were liable to be summoned to council) and next in authority, might well be called by Bracton, "*Viri magnæ dignitatis*;" being, as Lord Coke calls them (2 Inst. 667.) "*Vidames et vicedomini*;" and next in rank to their Lords, as Camden says, "*Vavasores vel Valvasores proximi post Barones locum olim tenuerunt*."

That these Vavasours were rear-vassals, and not tenants *in capite*, may be gathered from the Law of William the Conqueror, 24, which fixes the relief of a Vavasour "*ad legitimum suum Dominum*;" whereas in the two Laws next preceding the reliefs of an Earl and a Baron are fixed, and it is said, "*quod ad regem pertinet*;" and this seems to have been the opinion of Sir John Dalrymple (*loco citato*); for though he speaks of Vavasours or Rear-vassals as synonymous terms, he must be understood only that the Vavasours were Rear-vassals, and not *e converso*; for that would clearly not be true.

As to the tenures of these Vavasours, I apprehend it was free socage, which is defined by Finch (L. 147) to be "a tenure done out of war;" a definition which will well stand with the duties I have above suggested as probably assigned to them; besides, we find in the old books Vavasories are always classed with socage and burgage lands, which, in early times, descended to all the children of the tenant alike, and not to the eldest son, as was the case of lands holden in chivalry; thus, in an old treatise, "*De Successionibus apud Anglos*," London, 1699, the Author, in tracing the history of hereditary descents, has this passage: "If we come nearer home, to the Normandy laws, there

are two kinds of land, *partable*, or *not partable*; the lands that are partable are all *vavasories*, *burgages*, and such like, which are much in the nature of our *socage lands*; these descend to all the sons," &c. (p. 24.) And the same Author (p. 45), speaking of the rule of descent by primogeniture of lands held in chivalry, says, "They introduced a parity in the succession of lands, of other tenures, as *socage* or *vavasories*;" and Glanvil, speaking of the rule of descents in his time (l. 7. c. 8), makes no particular mention of Vavasories, but confines himself to military tenures and socage, which latter he states to be the *only* partable lands; a strong proof that Vavasories were by him considered as socage lands. (See also the Mirror, c. 1. § 3. It may be objected to me, that the relief of a Vavasour, fixed by the Law of William the Conqueror before cited, shews that their's was a military tenure; to this I answer, that though Britton (c. 66) says, that no relief can be demanded for socage lands, yet all socmen paid a year's rent to the Lord (Lett. § 126); which Bracton calls "*quædam præstatio loco relevii in recognitionem domini*;" but as it is probable that these Vavasours frequently held by homage, fealty, and curtain service, *without rent*, the Law was probably made, that the Lords might not be deprived of a relief for so considerable a part of their land as these Vavasours, it is probable, frequently held; and the very enactment of this law proves distinctly that the tenure was not military; for if it had been, a relief would have been due of common right, in proportion to the quantity of land held.

I fear I have already trespassed too far upon your valuable pages; but I cannot conclude without observing, that it is to me no slight confirmation of the opinion I have above advanced, as to the origin and office of Vavasours, that it also accounts for their gradual decline; for, if I am right in my idea of their origin, they would, of course, fall into disuse when Normandy was separated from England; for the Barons, then making England their home, would become naturalized, as national prejudice wore off, and the lands of the Vavasours being partable, would, in process

ness of time, be so divided as to leave no trace of their ancient dignity in the extent of the possessions enjoyed by their descendants; and I think it highly probable, that few, if any, Vavasories were granted after the reign of Henry III. when we learn from Bracton (l. 2. c. 30, 31), that socage lands first fell into the rule of succession by primogeniture, which may in some measure account for the great obscurity in which this subject has so long remained; for I find no mention of a Vavasour in any book later than Richard II. when Chaucer wrote, who in his *Franklin's Prologue* has this verse:

"At sessions ther was he lord and scire,  
Ful oft time he was knight of the shire,  
A shereve hadde he been, and a coronour,  
Was no wher swiche a worthy *vavasour*."

And this I think by no means conclusive to shew, that the office existed in Chaucer's time, more than our modern addition of Esquire, as a name of worship, shews that the office of Esquire exists at this day; the same may be said of the dignity of Marquis. It is possible, that before the memory of the ancient office of Vavasour was lost, the term might have been used as a common addition of respect.

If these hints should prove acceptable to any of your Readers, it will be highly gratifying to your tedious Correspondent,  
CURIO.

Mr. URBAN, March 20.

I HAD read in Bp. Rull's *Posthumous Sermons*, edited by the amiable and orthodox Nelson, the following observation: "A Heathen Philosopher hath excellently comprized all true practical philosophy in two words;" which two words, we are informed at the bottom of the page, are *ὑπερκαὶ ἀντερεχ*. On reading a Funeral Sermon from the pen of the Rev. Francis Skurray, occasioned by the death of Mr. Davis of Loughleat, co. Wilts, we have the following remark and annotation: "I shall make no apology for laying before you an aphorism which was frequently in his mouth, and which he used to remark, would, if duly observed, annihilate the very possibility of quarrelling. It is comprized in these words, 'Bear, and forbear.'" The note on these observations runs thus: "The classical reader will no doubt

recognize in the above aphorism the *ὑπερκαὶ ἀντερεχ* of the Greeks."

I should be much obliged, if any of your learned Correspondents would favour me with information, in what Author the above proverb is to be found; and also farther acquaint me, whether the *ὑπερκαὶ* of the learned Bishop of St. David's, or the *αντερεχ* of Mr. Skurray, be the right quotation\*.  
CANDIDUS.

Mr. URBAN, March 15.

THE Letter of your Correspondent J. C. p. 126, on the various Versions of the Psalms, has occasioned me to trouble you with a few observations on the present mode of singing in most Churches and Chapels of the Establishment. The Versions of Sternhold and Hopkins, and of Tate and Brady, are, it is true, printed in our Common Prayer Books, and ordered to be sung in all Churches and Chapels; in this matter, however, the Clergy seem to exercise a discretionary power; and have, in many places, introduced a selection of Psalms and Hymns by various Authors, some of which are certainly very poetical, and breathe a true devotional spirit; they appear, however, liable to this disadvantage, that you can scarcely enter two places of worship of the Established Church, where an uniformity obtains in that very important part of Divine Worship, the Psalmody.

A very essential improvement has taken place of late in the method of performing this portion of the Service; the Congregations now very generally rise from their seats, and stand during the singing; which mark of attention and respect was little thought of a few years since. Some ameliorations may however still be introduced; the manner in which the Organist displays his skill between the verses of the Psalms is often improper; a slight pause, or solemn symphony, may be necessary; but to run on, as some do, in a kind of jig, for three or four minutes, is very ill adapted to excite serious thought or devotion. The Voluntary before the First Lesson has, in many places, been discontinued; it certainly can add nothing to the solemnity of the Service; and if the Minister requires a

\* *Ans.* Both are right. EDIT.  
pause,

pause, a Psalm is much more appropriate.

In some Village Churches at a distance from the Metropolis the singing is wholly omitted; at one place the reason assigned was, that the Curate being obliged to serve two Churches in the morning, there would not be time for him to do so if the whole service was performed. Surely, Mr. Urban, this matter deserves the attention of the Episcopal bench, or such other Dignitaries of the Church, to whose office it appertains to see that the service of the Church is "done decently, and in order."

Yours, &c.

Y.

Mr. URBAN, May 12.

**D**R. Milner, in his "Inquiry into vulgar Opinions concerning Irish Catholics," asks, "when will the Anti-Catholic calumniators have sense enough to see that Catholics have no occasion to petition Parliament for a redress of their grievances; but that they have at all times a remedy for them in their own hands, if they could but reconcile it to their consciences to take false oaths?" Has the Doctor, formerly at least a frequent writer in your pages, and still perhaps, like myself, a constant Reader of them, deigned to observe in your vol. LXXVIII. p. 680, a case, where he will find one of his conscientious Catholics, no less than a pretended Protestant Prelate, proceeding in perjury through life, and in the solemn act of his last will and testament avowing it? Your Correspondent there gives you, from Mr. Yorke's "Royal Tribes of Wales," a duly authenticated copy of the will of "Godfrey Goodman," late of Gloucester, Bishop," of whom Anthony Wood had before given copious accounts; to that volume I may refer your Readers. But did the Doctor likewise never hear, read, or believe, that a great Layman also, of high Irish birth, himself afterwards advanced to high Irish honours, condescended to take English and Irish offices, which must call for oaths upon oaths, against transubstantiation, and foreign state and potentate; yet declared on his death-bed, that he had been through life a true and faithful son of the Church of Rome? Lord George Gordon had probably smelt out this

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before, when he described him in his speech in the House of Commons, as "the Old Rat of the Constitution."

Yours, &c.

E. J.

Mr. URBAN, June 9.

**I** SHALL be obliged to any of your Correspondents to inform me, to what circumstance the Irish family of Piers is indebted for their crest, viz. a hand and broken flag. I have a faint recollection of having heard it was assumed by them upon an interesting occasion in Elizabeth's reign, the particulars of which I should be glad to know.

I have seen a motto surmounting their crest, and alluding to it, but which I cannot now remember; and, on enquiry lately at the Office of Arms, Dublin, they could not give me any information respecting it. Perhaps some of your Correspondents, versed in these matters, could give me a copy of the motto, and some account of the origin of the crest, which will oblige

Yours, &c.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Mr. URBAN, June 5.

**B**IOGRAPHICUS, p. 498, asserts that the Brownes of Ireland are not descended from Viscount Montagu. In this statement, however, notwithstanding his reference to Ulster's office, I am inclined to think he is wrong; for it is the concurrent opinion of almost every Genealogist, that the founder of the Irish family of Browne was the Hon. Capt. Browne, a younger son of the Viscount. I am by no means disposed to state that the name of Browne was unknown till the settlement of the said Captain: I only say that the heads of the family, such as Lords Sligo and Kilmaine, and the Brownes of Galway and of Waterford (two females of whom married during the last century into the noble house of Malone, Lord Sunderlin) are descended from the Viscount. Lord Kilmaine's non-claim to the English honour is no proof of Biographicus's assertion, for his Lordship may be withheld from various motives, which cannot be generally known. I have now in my possession a remarkably scarce and valuable edition of a Peerage, printed 101 years since, viz. 1709, during the life-time of Francis Viscount Montague. This

work

work declares that Sir Anthony Browne, first Viscount, so created 1 Phil. et Mariz, was twice married, and had four sons, one of whom, I presume, was the founder of the family, or, if not, it is probable that the founder might have been one of the three sons of Anthony, eldest son of the Viscount, who died *vitâ patris*.

P. 428. The Clergy having been restricted from marrying at the period your Correspondent alludes to, is no proof that the family of Cooke does not deduce its origin from the Dean of York.

P. 439. That worthy character Mr. Surtees has promised to speak of the extinction of the Conyers baronetage. I should be anxious to know, as I dare say many of your Readers would likewise be, how the unfortunate Baronet was related to the existing family of his name; and that he will mention to what ancestors each quartering belongs in the coat engraved in one of your late plates.

P. 423. I was highly pleased at reading the very able reply of Stephanus, for his I must conceive the letter to be, though signed by the newly adopted word *Surriensis*. I trust that this valuable Correspondent may neither withdraw his old name, or his communications, from your Miscellany. AMICUS (S. K.)

MR. URBAN, June 6.

VERITAS, p. 416, is mistaken if he thinks that, in instituting an enquiry into the cause of the decay of the WISEMAN family, I was actuated by any motive less laudable than curiosity. I have been forming some collections relative to the reduced Baronets; and from some cause or other, the number of unfortunate persons in this rank much exceeds that of any other which are suffering under the vicissitudes of Fortune. This has, perhaps, been occasioned by the granting of this honour to persons of but moderate estates; it would be a prudent regulation not to make any man a Baronet, who could not put into strict settlement a landed property of 4 or £5000. *per annum*, in favour of his heir.

With respect to the Wisemans, I find, upon farther investigation in the neighbourhood where the last Baronet lived, that the account I gave was perfectly correct; and that the re-

verse of the circumstances of the family probably did not begin with him, as it seems he never had enjoyed the advantage of the education of a gentleman of the smallest fortune; and that his son, the father of the present Baronet, had the education only of a charity-school, and died in the station of Exciseman or Supervisor at Gravesend.

I have no doubt of the truth of the observations of VERITAS respecting the present young Baronet, Sir William Wiseman; but, as he has not answered any of the questions I proposed, I shall be much gratified if some Correspondent will give an account of the remarkable fall of this family since they left their antient seat called Cantheld Hall, in Essex.

Yours, &c. INDAGATOR.

MR. URBAN, Kilkenny, Feb. 23.

I IN answer to your Correspondent S. who has undertaken, as he imagines, to "prove satisfactorily," through the medium of your Supplemental Magazine of the year 1809, vol. LXXIX. pp. 1204 and 1212, that the two families of Meares and Morres, or de Marisco, derive from one common stock, I beg leave to assure that gentleman, he stands, in this respect, unquestionably in error.

There exists, Sir, I am bound to maintain, no other degree of paternal relationship between these families than what is deduced from the fundamental claim of Western Europe upon old father Japhet himself. Just as consistently and satisfactorily might your ingenious Correspondent attempt to prove from the hollow analogy of sound, that the Meares's and O'Meares of Ireland, or the Welsh, English, and Scotch Morris's, Morices, Maurices, the Bohemian, German, and Hungarian Moritz's and Marishes, the French Marest's, Marais, Maurices, the Saxon Marsh's, and Italian Mariscotti's, Morosini's, Mauruzio's, and an hundred others, were one and the same name, altered by the corruptions of time and dialect, yet alike descended from the house of Montmorency; had we not the most positive historical proof for the contrary, and documents to demonstrate that, however respectable those names, they were none of them any more descended from the Montmorencys, than the family of More of Morehall in Lancashire,

cashire, from the Irish O'More of Leix, or O'Crowley from Crawley, de Brienne from O'Brien, de Rohau from Rowan, &c. &c.

The family of Morres is absolutely confined to four solitary heads, without one distant collateral; and, what is somewhat singular, it never had any collaterals. The chief seats since Strongbow's days have been at the antient castles of Latragh and Knockagh in Tipperary county; no pedigree is more minutely preserved; and the French branch of Montmorency has ever acknowledged their kindred, the de Marisco's, Morres's of Latragh, many of whom, of the Catholic branch, have served in the armies of France and Austria. Viscount Mountmorres, Lord Baron Frankfort, Sir William Ryves Morres, baronet, of the Castlemorres branch (descended from Capt. Hervey Morres of that place) and Capt. Hervey Morres, late of Rath and Knockalton in Tipperary, now of the city of Dublin, (descended from Redmond Morres, esq. of Knockagh-castle, styled the "Lord of Latragh," by Catharine Cantwell, of Moycarky-castle in said county, his wife), are the sole and only branches of the house of Montmorency-Morres; and absolutely disclaim every degree of blood relationship, in the male line, with any family in the United Kingdom, or elsewhere, excepting the patriarchal stock, bearing the name of Montmorency.

Your Correspondent is no less irregular as a Genealogist, in describing "Charles Coote, first Earl of Mount-rath (as the ancestor of Lord Castle Coote," p. 1205. b. His Lordship descends not from that Earl, but from Chidley Coote of Killester, his brother. If the Earldom had been entailed on the female line, the present Viscount Mountmorres, as eldest male representative of Catherine Evans, of Killcreen, grand-daughter to Colonel Richard Coote, of Tullaghmayne, second son to the first Earl, and not Lord Castle-Coote, or any other person, must have succeeded to the title of Mountrath.

Yours, &c.

M. M. M.

#### ON FEMALE ASSOCIATION.

**I**F refinement and delicacy are peculiarly associated with the female nature, it is obvious, that those who associate with them must imbibe the

habits of refinement and delicacy also. As modesty is their native grace, they must insensibly inspire humility and gentleness in others; as they are accustomed to diffidence, they teach the blessing of liberality and a charitable judgment: their sympathy must add a charm to benevolence; and their cheerfulness, which never exceeds decorum, is the assurance of innocent pleasures, and the shame of all that is intemperate. Hence may be traced the advantages which seldom desert those through life who have been continued from their childhood in the habitual intercourse of female society; they have been as it were modelled by affection, and refined by native delicacy; the charm of unaffected merit has intermingled with their ardent spirit; and the emulation for improvement, and for the high deserving of that esteem which they have thus early learned to value, form part of their general character, and, growing with their growth, raise them to future glory.

Those who have been accustomed to see women in no other character than what they exhibit in large circles of company, have no idea of what they possess; they are too much strangers to their better pursuits, to give them credit for sentiments which, if drawn forth, are capable of purifying the manners of the times, and of giving a character, a superior tone to the habitual thinking and pursuits of men: in the hurry of gaiety, the external form is only seen, and though there may be—

"In every gesture dignity and love,"

yet the features of the female mind, its capacious power, its quick conception, and its rapid combinations, are not seen.

A man, who by early habits knows the value of the female character, listens with silent admiration to all their sentiments; checks his impulsive compliment, lest he should stop the animated reflection, or obtrude upon the more refined source of unadulterated truth; he is accustomed to drink deep of that merit which shows him the beauty of all that is chaste and virtuous; and he learns to associate with his own nature as much of it as the distinctions of sex and character will permit, in order to march on to glory and honour in whatever walk of life has been allotted to him.

I be-

I believe there are few instances of men who have had the good fortune of this early education, that they have turned into profligate courses; the modesty they learned to imbibe, if they had learned no better cause for virtue, would insensibly rise, to check the ebullitions of passion, and to controul intemperate desires; what they have habitually admired, forms so strong, so inviting a contrast to what these temptations offer, that want of chastity and virtue would expose even in their own eyes their want of consistency; thus they begin life with a bias which charms them into obedience, and they practise a life of duty under the influence of the highest sense of refinement.

I wish this majority of the female excellence was not tarnished by a contrast. I confess it has sometimes afforded me considerable mortification at our public assemblies, to see many of the young women, whose manners and dress, or rather undress, would have suited the profligate lobbies of the London Theatres, collecting round them all the popularity of the company, and all the assiduity of the men; while, if I could judge from their loud laugh, incessant chatter, and childish merriment, they tried to conceal, if they possessed, all the delicacy of their nature. It is thus that the tone of manners is given; and it is thus that women shew, and too often exercise, their power; it is not to be expected that such persons should throw one grain into the scale of domestic harmony, or lend one idea to ameliorate the world! Their personal attractions secure them notice; and they repay it by sarcasms against truth, by contempt at laudable pursuits, by dissipating morals, and by scattering ruin and desolation throughout the garden of education. This disposition of modern manners is to be compared to an eagle hovering over a dove-cot; it flutters and palsies every principle of a well-taught mind. Hence it is that our young men, who do not shun this infatuation, remain ignorant of a mine of wealth and beauty which surpasses all the legends of Golconda. Is it not distressing beyond extreme, that the merit which Nature has formed with a divine hand, and calculated to smooth the vicissitudes of life, should be obscured, perhaps lost, under the

veil of inconsiderate folly! The true female character is the combination of those perfections which may be supposed to be the ornament of a class higher than mankind, with the best affections of the human nature. This union seems to have sprung from the parental benevolence of the Deity, who foresaw how much to be corrected and refined there would be found in man, how beneficial to his progress and to his exertions would be the soothing hand of sympathy, and the mild influence of a lovely example of innocence and modesty; who knew that the attributes of sinewy strength would require the association of the tender affections; and that the rough authorities, which in men partake of something nearer to the brute, would ask for the softening polish of delicacy and refinement, to preserve them within the sphere of rational and accountable beings! This view of society makes me dwell with respectful pleasure upon the female character; if it bears the stamp of angelic superiority, how should we hail it as the bright compeer of human nature, as the spring of all that renders life dear to us, as the living energy of all our virtues, as the illustrious exemplar of all our reward!

REGINALD MORRISON.

"Happy the meek, whose gentle breast,

Clear as the summer's evening ray,

Calm as the regions of the blest,

Enjoys on earth celestial day!

His heart no broken friendships sting,

No jars his peaceful tent invade,

He rests beneath th' Almighty wing;

Hostile to none, of none afraid,

Spirit of grace! all meek and mild.

Inspire our breasts; our souls possess,

Repel each passion rude and wild;

And bless us, as we aim to bless."

SCOTT.

Mr. URBAN, *Cambridge, May 10.*

MR. Butler, the editor of *Æschylus*—In his letter to Mr. Blomfield of Trinity, accuses the Edinburgh Reviewer of saying, in his Review of Mr. Butler's *Æschylus*, that the MS. of the *Mediceæ* library has not yet been collated, though Mr. Butler, in his *Æschylus*, declares it has been, as thus:

"Codices ab Askevio collati.

Med. Codex *Mediceus*."

Mr. Butler also accuses the Edinburgh Reviewer of saying, that Mr. B. had access to Dr. Askew's collations

tions of 9 MSS. though Mr. Butler's enumeration, including the Medicean MS. is 12; and, taking that away, is 11. A mistake in counting may be owing to oversight, if the enumeration be obscure; but, as to the other point, where there is a flat contradiction, what is to be said? It may be, that, as the first 10 are separated from the 2. last, though they are next after, and in the same page, the Reviewer counted on the first 10, and then taking away the Medicean MS. the first of the 10, gave credit only for 9. But then this conjecture, if correct, makes the contradiction more flat.

Mr. Butler hints at several causes of dislike to him in the Edinburgh Reviewer, of which one is a love of early distinction, shewn by attacking a senior; a second, remarks sent to the present Greek Professor Mr. Monk, who is also of Trinity, on the review of the Oxford Strabo by the same Reviewer; and a third, that the Reviewer, who it seems is a young man, is himself preparing for the press an edition of *Æschylus*.

Yours, &c.

W. S.

Mr. URBAN,

June 9.

**A**LTHOUGH I cannot but admire (in the letter signed E. W. P. p. 311) the proper chastisement bestowed upon those who have filled the office of Churchwardens for some years past in the parish he alludes to; yet I find it necessary to correct him in some part of his animadversions. He says: "A considerable sum has been expended in beautifying the interior of the Church; and £180. in an organ;" thereby implying an extravagant waste of money.

He should have known that the moneys thus expended are not contributed by rate; there are old standing donations of considerable annual rentals, bequeathed for the purpose of ornamenting and beautifying the Church, under the direction of the Minister and Churchwardens, from which fund a great part of those expences have been defrayed. I am happy to observe the unhappy fate of Liverpool had, previous to the letter alluded to, operated most powerfully upon the minds of the inhabitants; and there is now no necessity of publishing the name of the parish, nor of reporting it to the Diocesan, as hinted

at in your late number. Should your friend and Correspondent, at his next visit, be satisfied with the safety of the exterior of the building, I hope he will give a peep within, where I have no doubt he will be gratified with its architectural symmetry, and the elegant neatness of its decorations.

Had E. W. P. consulted me upon the most prominent feature of negligence and inactivity in the parish he has animadverted upon, I could have provided him with a topic, the detail of which would surprise most of your Readers; and I much question, whether it would not remind some gentlemen\* of the imperative duties of an office, which, from long disuse, they have ere now forgot, they had once engaged to perform: I mean the Trustees of the charities within the said parish. Perhaps this hint may serve to arouse their lethargy, and make them doubly diligent, both for the comforts of the objects they are intended to relieve, and to the credit of the parish: if not, I shall be obliged, at some future period, to trouble you in detail; stating facts—not reflecting upon their honour and integrity, which is undisputed—but giving instances of palpable negligence in the care and improvement of the property invested with them; which, I sincerely hope, for their sakes, may never meet the eye of the publick.

STORTFORDIANUS.

Mr. URBAN,

June 12.

**I**F the following memoranda, made during a voyage from Ireland to the Cape of Good Hope in 1805, and on my return to Europe in 1806, can be of any use to your Correspondent Philochelidon, they are much at his service.

Oct. 11, 1805, N. L. 21. 31. Saw vast numbers of swallows; and continued to do so till the 15th; Lat. 13. 20. N. B. I have not given the ship's Longitude, as I know it was very incorrect.

Sept. 22, 1806, N. L. 9. 31. L. W. 20. 18. Many swallows around us; and (as in the former instance) some came on board. The last seen was on the 25th, in L. 12. 29. Long. 21. 30.

Yours, &c.

J. L. B.

\* The Writer of this has been informed that a late M. P. (a most worthy and useful man) is one of the Trustees.

Mr.



Mr. URBAN, June 12.

**T**HE Author of an Account of "The Mythology and Rites of the British Druids" having, very idly, thought proper to represent the Author of "A Sketch of the early History of the Antient Britons" as the Writer of some observations in the Critical Review upon his Celtic Researches which have excited his resentment: as the Author of the "Sketch," I beg leave thus publicly to make it known, that I never took any such trouble about the book; and know nothing of the writing or the writer of the critique.

What could possibly have induced Mr. Davies to make a representation so totally unfounded, I know not; but I think he ought to have been very sure of it before he made it.

As to Mr. Davies's remarks on my translation of part of an antient poem, I will, at present, only say, that he has mistaken my motives for assigning the sense I did to it, and that his own translation involves an anachronism. I see no sufficient reason to alter my opinion of the passage.

P. ROBERTS.

Mr. URBAN, June 3.

**I**HAVE been lately looking over the "Recreations in Agriculture, &c." of the late Dr. Anderson, in which a great deal is said respecting a new mode of erecting Hot-houses and Stoves, by the adoption of which the Doctor asserts that five-sixths of the expence of fuel might in all cases, and the whole in some instances, be saved, with the additional advantage of having the houses better ventilated, more healthy, &c. &c. Can any of your Horticultural Readers favour me with the information whether this plan, which in theory seems very fair and plausible, and for which a patent was procured, has been in many cases adopted; and whether its advantages have proved as great as Dr. Anderson flattered himself they would? That the present construction of our Stoves is extremely faulty, there can be no doubt. The thick non-conducting brick flues certainly waste one half of the heat of the fuel, and one half of the remainder is needlessly suffered to escape through the ill-stopped chinks of the glazing; while, as Mr. Knight has lately shewn, the

angle of inclination of the roof is far from being the best that might be chosen. Whether we shall ever see the delicious fruits cultivated in our Hot-houses which Sir Joseph Banks has predicted will one day adorn them, I know not; but it is very clear that many improvements might be easily made in the cultivation of our present stock. None is more loudly called for than the substitution of steam (as suggested by the worthy Baronet last mentioned) conveyed in metal pipes, for the heated smoke driven through Brick-flues now used in the production of the requisite heat. W. VIZ.

Mr. URBAN, June 9.

**O**N those momentous occasions, the Reformation in this country, and again at the Revolution, which so deeply involved the interests of our Church, the talents of her Ministers were diligently cultivated, and as zealously exerted to maintain their ground against the formidable Enemy of those times; and hence it may be inferred, without any disparagement to the Divines of the present day, was produced such a constellation of able writers, in the defence of our Establishment, as might not unaptly distinguish those periods with the appellation of Augustan age!

The attacks that are now made from a variety of quarters against this very same Church, and in a new sort of direction, though unquestionably inferior to those to which we have alluded in point of learned investigations, are yet not less vehement nor insidious.

Polemical controversy, however, farther than as it is fairly designed to elicit truth and espouse its cause, is, in my estimation, both a waste and an abuse of theological labours; but to that description the "Address from a Clergyman to his Parishioners," reviewed in p. 442, does not belong.

To the seasonable endeavours of several other Clergymen, the well-known and highly-respected Author there adds his own, to illustrate the principal doctrines of our Establishment, in a manner so candid, perspicuous, and forcible, that the meanest capacity cannot mistake, nor the ablest one refute. In that small work there

there are many anecdotes judiciously interspersed, which cannot fail to excite a pleasing interest.

Permit me to recommend to the learned Author, in some future edition of an Address so important, instructive, and withal so affectionate as this is, to insert an index of reference to the different subjects of his most valuable publication.

A CONSTANT READER.

Mr. URBAN, May 20.

**I**N your last volume, p. 126, is inserted a Table of Precedence; which, having been copied into some of the Annual Calendars, and having not hitherto been called in question by any of your numerous and well-informed Readers, may by many be regarded as affording a correct view of Precedence in this country.

Without entering into an examination of its correctness in every point, it is my intention, in this communication, to notice some singular errors, which have most unaccountably crept into that part of it which relates to the rank of the middle classes of society.

The Table I refer to gives the following progression of ranks, after the younger sons of Baronets; *viz.*

*Esquires* of various descriptions;  
*Younger Children* of the various descriptions of *Knights*;  
*Gentlemen* entitled to bear arms;  
*Barristers* at Law;  
*Clergymen*;  
*Naval and Military Officers*, from Admirals of the Fleet and Field Marshals down to Navy Lieutenants and Army Captains;  
*Physicians*.

On comparing this with the corresponding part of Blackstone's Table of Precedence, given in the first volume of his Commentaries, p. 404, some important differences will appear between them. After the Younger Children of Knights of the different descriptions, we find in Blackstone the following classification of the inferior ranks, *viz.*

*Colonels*;  
*Serjeants at Law*;  
*Doctors*;  
*Esquires*;  
*Gentlemen*;  
*Yeomen*;  
*Tradesmen*;  
*Artificers*;  
*Labourers*.

Blackstone's Table has often been referred to by high legal authorities; and as it is founded on documents furnished by several Authors of great celebrity, to whom the learned Judge refers, it has always been considered as affording a correct view of the distinctions of rank in society.

By the authority of long-established usage, Doctors in the three learned professions rank above Esquires; and so we find them in Blackstone's Table. Your Correspondent erroneously places Physicians at the very bottom of the list, and Clergymen (who include Doctors of Divinity) after Gentlemen and Barristers. I am doubtful whether Clergymen, as such, have really any particular rank assigned them, independently of the University degrees, or clerical dignities, of which they may happen to be possessed. Doctors of Divinity, Physic, and Law, however, follow each other in the order in which they are here placed, next above Esquires.

Among the proofs of the accuracy of his Table of Precedence, Blackstone quotes Milles and Chamberlayne. On the subject of the rank of Doctors, the former says, after enumerating the various descriptions of Esquires:

"Unto these we may especially join, if not preferre, such as precede Doctors of Divinity, or otherwise in other professions in the Universities. For Doctorship is a title of dignity more noble than they which are Gentlemen by their stocke only: unto whom also, after our manner, in the King's Commission concerning the public affairs, so much preeminence is given, as that they may well seem in dignity to be compared with Knights \*."

Chamberlayne, in his "Present State of England," p. 620†, gives the ranks now under consideration in the following connexion; *viz.*

*Knights Bachelors* and their *Ladies*;  
*Serjeants at Law* and *Doctors*;  
*Gentlemen* and *Gentlewomen*;  
*Citizens, Yeomen, Husbandmen, Labourers*.

Of these ranks he observes, p. 302,

"That as there are some great Officers of the Crown, who, for their dignity, and worth of their places, although they are

\* Milles's Catalogue of Honour, p. 79, Lond: 1610. Selden, in his Titles of Honour, refers to Milles as a writer of authority.

† Twentieth edition, London, 1702.

not Noblemen, yet take place among the highest of the higher Nobility: so there are some persons who, for their Dignities in the Church, Degrees in the University, Offices in the State or Army, although they are neither Knights nor Gentlemen born, yet take place among them; so all Deans, Archdeacons, Chancellors, Prebends, *Doctors of Divinity, Law, Physick, and Musick*, Heads of Houses in the Universities, usually take place next to Knights, and before ordinary Esquires and Gentlemen."

He also says, that "All higher Officers in the Kings Court or State, all Serjeants at Law, &c. these are to precede Esquires."

The ceremonials of Lord Nelson's and Mr. Pitt's funerals, as regulated by the Heralds, acknowledge generally the accuracy of Blackstone's Table. An account of the former may be found in your LXXVI. p. 65; and of the latter, in the same volume, p. 269; but in both these accounts are Divines and Physicians placed above Esquires. This position, it may be remarked, was assigned them in the official paper of directions for these ceremonials (some of which had the signature of Sir Isaac Heard, the Garter Principal King of Arms, to them) published in the prints of the day\*.

Barristers are placed in your Table below Gentlemen in the scale of rank, though above Clergymen and Physicians. Their right to be considered as Esquires, and to rank with them, is sufficiently proved by the well-known fact, that the Court of Common Pleas refused to hear an affidavit because a Barrister named in it was not called Esquire. Barristers, however, only rank with Esquires; they are below both Serjeants at Law and Doctors.

With regard to Naval and Military Officers, they seem, with a few exceptions, to possess that rank in civil life to which they would be entitled independently of their commissions. A Knight, therefore, whatever his naval or military rank may be, ranks with Knights; a Baronet with Baronets; and a Peer with Peers. Colonels occupy, according to Blackstone, a position next to Knights, instead of being put, as in your Table, with other Naval and Military Officers, below Gentlemen. But inferior Offi-

cers, if they do not possess other pretensions, seem to be entitled to rank with Esquires or Gentlemen, just as the one or the other of those designations is used in their commission.

Yours, &c. SCRUTATOR.

Mr. URBAN, May 30.

IN my evening walks, I have often admired that beautiful insect the Glow-worm. The light which it emits from its tail is a wonderful phenomenon of Nature, which remained for sometime undiscovered. The light, which is in the female, is of use in directing the male (which has wings) to find the female. It is said, the light depend on a liquor placed at the lower extremity of the body, which, when in motion, is of a livelier colour, and a finer green. This light the insect withdraws at pleasure by unfolding or contracting itself. I have heard it declared as a well-known fact, that the light depends on a phosphorous matter; that by crushing the insect with your foot, it leaves (though dead) a luminous matter on the ground.

I shall just mention another fact before I conclude, which is, that the female very seldom changes its position for some nights together. Could any of your Correspondents favour me with more particulars, they will oblige

Yours, &c. PHILAMPOURIDON.

Mr. URBAN, Gloucestershire, June 12.

OBSERVING in p. 135, an article announcing the progress of an introductory work on Entomology, by Messrs. Kirkby and Spence, I beg leave, through the same widely-circulating channel, to suggest a few considerations relative to a further extension of the subject, which a pressure of engagement in great measure prevented my communicating earlier.

Though I am glad to observe the science of native Entomology about to experience any thing like an attention commensurate to its value, I must regret the idea of its restriction to generals; when a proper synopsis and distinction of genera, species, &c. (as will be evident to every person conversant with Natural History) is absolutely essential to the use of the practical student; and while a system, merely introductory, necessary and valuable as such a prelude certainly

\* See the Times for January and February, 1806.

tainly is, must, with the omission of these objects, be nevertheless considered as so far imperfect. For the attainment of both these ends, I should conceive that an included arrangement of British Insects, in which the anatomy and genera should be properly illustrated with a few plain but intelligible explanatory engravings, and the specific distinctions accompanied with a just view to the peculiar discriminating habits, economy, &c. of the subjects; with a suitable glossary, and subdivisions, especially of the numerous tribes of the Papiliones and Phalanæ, and the important one of the Scarabei, might very happily follow an introduction on the presumed plan of the former. By these means a finished, but not encumbered abstract, would be made, comprehensive of the most valuable scattered lights and information to be derived from Swammerdam, Barbut, Geoffroy, Reaumur, Linnaeus, White, &c.; thus uniting every object in a compendium, which might farther advantageously receive the obvious and useful addition of a brief similar introduction and notice relative to the closely connected, though neither numerous nor complicated, family of the British Vermes; the whole being managed and familiarized on the plan, as far as it reaches, of the many excellent systems of native Botany, more numerous in their subjects, which have appeared with so much approbation and success, especially the last edition of Dr. Withering's British Flora.

When we consider the vast importance of Entomology, and its station in the general economy of the Universe, furnishing, as it does, the grand connecting link between the vegetable kingdom, and the higher departments of Zoology, on the one hand constituting an extensive, and on the other deriving a very principal maintenance; it must be obvious, that such an illustration as I have suggested, is loudly called for as a high desideratum in British Literature, while from the state of Natural History, and the eminence of its professors in this kingdom, the publick are certainly entitled to the completion of it; nor can the essential detail of science be considered surely as foreign to any work professing the object of general facility and instruction. With respect

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to the introductory part itself, after the treatment of the Linnean classes and orders, a prominent article might, I think, very properly be assigned to a summary consideration of the close connexion between this and other distinguished branches of natural science as above hinted, with a due regard to the explanation and distinction of useful and noxious insects; including a general notice of the variously beneficial support which they contribute to one another, and to the soft-billed and other classes in Ornithology, as the aphides to the coccinillæ, ichneuma, and hemerobii, and the coleopteræ and dipteræ, in their different stages, to the corvi, hirundines, and musciparæ, &c. &c. This might be suitably followed with a view of the comparative value and prejudice of the different subjects, the former in the artificial as well as natural department, and of the best mode of their respective encouragement and destruction, with other miscellaneous particulars of the same kind, all of them considerations, especially to the gardener and agriculturist, of great and acknowledged magnitude, comprising the means of a just estimate with regard to many valuable divisions of the feathered world, &c. and a removal of the impolitic persecution or negligence which they frequently experience for want of such information.

It would be easy, Mr. Urban, to extend and illustrate my remarks by further references to the ascertained and important facts which have resulted from the labours of different Entomologists, in proof of the suggested eminence of this department in the grand whole of animated and inert nature, did not my occupations and object render it inconvenient and unnecessary. As an individual much interested in the study of Natural History, I have submitted these hints for the consideration of your qualified friends in general, and in particular of the gentlemen occupied with the preceding engagement, of which I however derive my information solely, in a life of studious and provincial seclusion, from the notice of your Magazine. The science in reference forms an obvious and valuable succedaneum to the auxiliary one of Botany, an important basis has therefore

fore been so far laid for extended acquisition by individuals of intelligence and leisure in different parts of the kingdom, a consequence promising to be productive of great and superior usefulness. I have no doubt that the inquisitive student would receive such a work as I have alluded to with similar satisfaction and encouragement; and the philosopher, who by a proficiency in this elegant and important study should be instrumental to accomplish the preservation of one blade in two of useful vegetation, might fairly divide the palm with another who should facilitate, or excite, a produce in corresponding ratio of benefit.

Sincerely hoping that these objects will shortly experience the notice and completion which they deserve, I am,  
Yours, &c. ENTOMOLOGICUS.

Having lately paid considerable and minute attention to the Meteorology of my neighbourhood, a subject much recommended by several eminent and ingenious authorities, and though apparently trifling and easy, of considerable nicety and trouble in the detail; I should feel obliged if one of your intelligent Correspondents would furnish, through your Miscellany, a general idea and description of the best means, instruments, &c. approved by experience, and calculated for the practical observer, usually included under this head. I particularly wish for information on the subject of measurers in the delicate but important remarks of ground evaporation, dew, and very small rain, often of considerable extent and moment, yet sometimes hardly perceptible to the senses. Particulars of this nature, diffused in many instances through the varied and voluminous transactions of learned bodies, and not sufficiently supplied by general dictionaries, are rarely within the usual opportunities of inclination, access, or leisure; and thus communicated, would probably gratify many other observers in similar situations.

The ingenious Mr. White of Selborne, one of the ablest local and practical observers of his day, I find to have coincided, in many respects, with my ideas upon this subject. His words are (Letter XXXIV. to Mr. Pennant, March, 1771):

"A full history of noxious insects hurtful in the field, garden, and house, sug-

gesting all the known and likely means of destroying them, would be allowed by the publick to be a most useful and important work. What knowledge there is of this sort lies scattered, and wants to be collected; great improvements would soon follow of course. A knowledge of the properties, economy, propagation, and in short, of the life and conversation of these animals, is a necessary step to lead us to some method of preventing their depredations.

"As far as I am a judge, nothing would recommend Entomology more than some neat plates that should well express the generic distinctions of insects, according to Linnæus; for I am well assured that many people would study insects, could they set out with a more adequate notion of those distinctions than can be conveyed at first by words alone."

Recollecting the intervening period, it is surely wonderful, that these important objects have not been hitherto realized in a popular and appropriate way. Whenever executed, the Linnæan genera should, I think, be retained as precedent and standard, without a very sufficient reason for the contrary; several innovations in this respect having been since introduced, of a description, and on principles rather calculated to embarrass than to advance the utility of system; of this kind is the removal of the acridæ and locustæ from the genus of gryllus, &c. ENTOMOLOGICUS.

Mr. URRAN, *Bicester, June 13.*

I AM much interested on a subject which has occupied the attention of some of your Readers for a long time, I mean the migration of Swallows. I have no new hypothesis on the subject; neither am I hardly enough at present to venture my opinion positively, or declare for either party on a question which has produced you so many able Correspondents, and such interesting letters. I will simply relate a fact or two, which if they shall in the least assist the curious in these speculations, my end will be perfectly answered.

In the neighbouring village of Merton, the following experiment was made about four years ago: a young swallow was caught, and a very small and light bell was fastened round its neck by a thin band of leather: it was turned loose, and remained about the spot till the Michaelmas following, when it disappeared

peared with its fellows. The following Spring the bell was heard among the first arrivals; and the bird remained till the end of the season: he again made his appearance the third season; but, having probably attracted the attention of some lad, was destroyed, as his musick ceased about the middle of the Summer. The person who told me the story is the Clerk of the parish, an honest, plain, artless man; and I have every reason to believe the circumstance actually occurred.

Another account, which, although it comes much farther, is equally entitled to credibility. It is related by a respectable Clergyman residing near the spot. It states that many thousand swallows have been taken from the sand-pits and cliffs on the South-west coast of Anglesea in a torpid state during severe weather. He also says, it is a common observation of the country, that as the days begin to shorten and get cold, the swallows are more numerous than in the warm weather; and accounts for it by the arrivals to take up their winter quarters. E. T.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF HORACE.  
BOOK I. SATIRE V.  
(Continued from p. 437)

*Cocceius Nerva.*] A famous lawyer and statesman of that time, was properly of neither party, but studiously made himself, by his prudence, moderation, and probity, alike agreeable and necessary to both parties; he appears, however, to have been appointed by Antonius to consult his interest at this conference. In the year following he was consul, together with Luc. Gellius Publicola. The Emperor Nerva was great grandson of this Cocceius.

*Fonteius Capito.*] What Horace here says of Fonteius Capito, is all that we know about him; and it suffices to give us a very favourable opinion of him, inasmuch as the figurative expression, *ad unguem factus homo*, seems at once to denote an accomplished gentleman and a pleasant companion. It is derived (as we are informed by the scholiast) from the practice of artificers in marble, who used to pass their nail over the work, to know whether all were smooth and well polished. The idea would run in English thus: "a man as polished

as a statue on which the nail itself could not find the smallest rub." But whence Baxter and Genser derived the notion that he speaks it jeeringly of Capito *ut nimis bellum atque concinnum*, I know not: from the text, at least, only a Baxterian nose could have

So scented the grim feature, and upturn'd  
Its nostrils wide into the murky air,  
Sagacious of its quarry from so far.

How extremely improbable it is, that Horace, on such an occasion, should have intended to ridicule a man of rank and authority, who attended the conference as Anthony's friend, needs only one grain of the most ordinary common sense to perceive.

*Fundos Aufidio Lusco*—*prunæque butillum.*] Were it even possible to put into our language without loss the droll play of thought couched in these lines, particularly the words *Fundus Aufidio Lusco prætor*, &c. the best of the joke would yet be lost to us, as is but too frequently the case with jokes eighteen hundred years old. Fundi was a petty municipal town, where a certain Aufidius Luscius filled the office of mayor or sheriff. The mayors or first magistrates in the country towns of Rome were commonly called *duumviri*; Horace, however, humorously styles this Aufidius, on account of his pompous airs, the *prætor* of Fundi. It should appear that, on receiving intelligence that a couple of such distinguished personages were to pass through Fundi, he determined to do the honours of his corporation in a manner truly magnificent; and accordingly, in complaisance to them, not only attired himself in his robe of state, but (what completed the ridicule) had even a censor with frankincense carried before him, probably in the view of shewing extraordinary respect to the illustrious strangers; but which the wags of Mæcenas's retinue interpreted, as though, after the manner of the oriental monarchs, he had ordered the censor to be brought before him as a mark of his peculiar majesty. Herein, it may be thought, gave him credit for more than he deserved: leastwise, however, the *clavus* \* on his *tunica* (the badge

\* The *clavus latus* and *angustus* were explained in an illustration of the subsequent sixth Satire.

of the Roman senators and chief magistrates shews that they were guilty of no injustice in taking him for a great blockhead. The lord mayor of Fundi, in his senatorian *prætexta* and *tunica lat clavata*, contrasted to Mæcenas, must have made the more ridiculous a figure, as that minister studiously, and in order not to magnify himself on his hereditary equestrian honours, on all occasions affected to wear a narrow *clavus*. The worst of the affair to the poor man was, that, with all his formalities and official insignia, he was nothing but a scrivener (*scriba*) at last; and, therefore, as to pedigree, he was at most the son of a manumitted vassal. If now, upon these premises, we figure to ourselves the scene which Horace here hastily sketches with few strokes after the life, we easily conceive that it must have afforded sufficient subject of laughter during the whole of the way between Fundi and Formiæ, to the subaltern part of the travelling company.

[In *Mamurrarum lassî deinde urbem manemus*.] Here directly again a joke, the finest saline particles whereof are evaporated before it reaches us. The town Formiæ was the birth-place of a certain Mamurra, a person of obscure descent, who had, however, the art of worming himself so highly into the good graces of Julius Cæsar, whose *præfectus fabrorum*\* in Gaul he was, that he allowed him to enrich himself as much as he chose at the expense of the Gallians. Mamurra availed himself of this licence with so little moderation, that he returned to Rome laden with immense wealth, and employed his riches with so little discretion, that of all the Romans he was the first who had his house on Monte Cælio entirely faced with marble. We have still extant a couple of epigrams by Catullus on him, wherein the indignation of a still free-thinking Roman at the sudden and surprising fortune of this mushroom knight, seems to burst out in as many fiery sparks as words. It would have ill become our Horace, in his situation, to have openly lashed a former favourite of the *Divus Julius*: a gentle slap, however, under the appearance of an undeniable,

harmless fact, he might take the liberty to give him. Torrentius smells some such roguery in the conceit of calling the town Formiæ *Mamurrarum urbem*; and I am inclined to think he has hit upon the Poet's meaning. The Mamurras derived their origin from Formiæ; that is true: but nothing was more unknown than this family. Neither general history, nor any one Roman author before or after the days of Cæsar, speaks of any other Mamurra, than this individual who, although Cæsar's favour and his treasures, acquired by not the most honourable methods in Gaul, had transferred him into the equestrian order, yet, according to every appearance, as he was not of it by birth, so he had no reason to be vain of his ancestry. The honour which the poet seems to pay him, in making as if Formiæ had much to glory in as the native seat of the Mamurras is, therefore, genuine persiflage, the sense of which, fine as it is, was then alike intelligible to all, and for which Horace might safely reckon upon universal approbation. Had he styled Formiæ *urbem Lamiarum*, it would have been simply taken, and admitted as no more than a turn of expression used to avoid a word unsuitable to the cadence of his verse, or at all events as a trifling compliment to his friend Ælius Lamia\*, whose family was likewise from Formiæ, and, besides deriving their origin from the founder of that town†, had likewise to produce several persons who were an honour to it. Whereas, by calling it *urbem Mamurrarum*, nobody can find doubtful what he intended by it, and Mamurra himself must have sensibly felt the stroke, without daring to let his feelings appear.

[*Murena præbente domum, Capitone culinam*.] Luc. Licinius Varro Murena, a brother of the lovely Terentia, the consort of Mæcenas, and Fontein's Capito, appear (as Torrentius observes) to have shared the hospitable entertainment between them, seeing the one had a house at Formiæ, and the other was owner of a manor or demesne in the vicinity. Murena, therefore, furnished our travellers with bed and lodging, while Capito,

\* A post that had some similarity to what we style master of the ordnance.

\* See Horace's ninth Epistle, vol. LXXVII. p. 1194.

† *Odorum* iii. 17.

as an *ad unguem factus homo*, probably took on himself the part of marshal of the equipage, and the office of caterer.

*Plotius & Varius Sinuessa, Virgiliusque.*] Three rival candidates for the epic wreath in the Augustan age, and, what seldom occurs, all three thoroughly staunch friends. Virgil's works have outlived those of the other two; less, perhaps, because they were worse poets, than because the subjects he chose are still interesting even after an interval of eighteen hundred years. Plotius and Varius seem to have been more intent upon their fortune than their fame; at least, concerning the latter, we learn from our Horace himself, that he snidg the wars of Augustus. Both of them appear again in the 10th satire of this Book, as of the elect whom our Poet was studious to please. The expression, *animæ quales neque candidiores terra tulit*, seems to mark the fairest feature of their characters, and precisely that which qualified those poets for being friends. I lament that our language cannot perfectly express the word *candor* in all its beauty. Neither *innocence*, nor *purity*, nor *simplicity*, excite immediately the image of the unadulterated and unspotted whiteness of the lily, or the driven snow, so adapted to indicate the nature of a mind entirely free from falsity, affectation, and presumption; a mind of which the eyes and the lips are the faithful expositors of its inward perceptions; on whose affection we may rely when once we have gained it, and are sure to win it, as soon as we are amiable. Unquestionably it is this which Horace had in view by his *animæ candida*, and which, from the natural tendency of every created being to its like, he most loved in his friends. The reason of his adding, *nec quis me sit devinctior alter*, we shall find in the 6th Satire.

*Et parochi, quæ debent, ligna satemque.*] In conformity to a custom, which the consul Lucius Posthumus is said to have first introduced, all public functionaries travelling on affairs of government, high diplomatic characters, deputies, &c. journeying through Italy and the several provinces of the Roman territory, at the stated places where they put up for the night, must be furnished with

necessaries gratuitously. As numbers availed themselves of this usage without any discretion, so as to be extremely burthensome to the provincials; the *lex Julia de provinciis* restricted this tribute specifically to wood and salt: nothing beyond these could, legally at least, be demanded. The persons appointed to collect these necessities were called *parochi*; and the places where they had a right to demand them, *parochiæ*.

*Capua.*] Capua was situate only sixteen Roman miles from the farm adjacent to the Campanian or Capuanian bridge, where they took up their quarters for that night. They arrived, therefore, next forenoon at Capua.

*Lusum it Mæcenas, dormitum ego Virgiliusque.*] The Romans, customarily, after a light repast about noon, either took a nap, or more generally diverted themselves at some game which gave them bodily exercise. Of this sort tennis or fives was the most common, played with balls of various magnitudes. As this game was extremely heating, it was now neither convenient to Horace, who found it necessary to spare his eyes, nor to Virgil, who was obliged to abstain from great exertion on account of his weak stomach. They, therefore, took their *siesta*, while Mæcenas and the rest of the company diverted themselves either with the *pila trigonali* in the bath, or in the open air with the larger ball, which, being only filled with wind, was called *folliculus*.

*Caudi cauponas.*] That we should here read (*Caudi* (*Caudii*) *cauponas*, Torrentius has, I think, sufficiently proved, in opposition to all the MSS \* which have *Claudi*. The old town of the Samnites, *Caudium* (the name whereof was long odious to the Romans on account of a disgraceful defeat which, anno 433, they suffered in that district,) lay half-way between Capua and Beneventum, and the *cauponas* or inns mentioned by Horace, in all appearance stood at

\* Baxter, with his usual inaccuracy, says that *Caudi* is the lection in some MSS. of Torrentius: whereas that Critic himself declares the direct contrary: only he adds, that he found in one or two (probably by another hand) *Caudi* as a correction.



some distance from the town. Cocceius being possessed of a domain in these parts, it is natural to suppose that he entertained his travellers at his villa, and that on their arrival they found all in readiness for the reception of guests at once so numerous and respectable.

Great Ormond-street. W. T.

Mr. URBAN, *Botanic Garden,  
Stoane St. June 15.*

AS the same interest seems still to be alive respecting the Irish Fiorin Grass, which has for some time prevailed, I shall, henceforward, endeavour to communicate to you a regular account of its progress in growth, and its merits as a fodder plant, and transmit for your Magazine a fair statement of every circumstance regarding it, each succeeding month, till the properties of this much-spoken-of plant are fully investigated.

Early in March, I received from the President of the Board of Agriculture some plants of it, accompanied with a request, that I would have them planted in drills, as recommended, and would also plant, for the sake of comparison, in an adjoining piece of ground, the same number of roots of the *Agrostis stolonifera*: this was done; and the plants of both began to grow as soon as the warm weather commenced. Last month they began to creep on the ground, and to root at each joint, as the Couch Grass does, which is the property of at least seven different species of this genus; from which circumstance, they are all of them considered as very injurious to the soil, and are besides so very late in blooming, as to be totally unfit for meadow land.

The Fiorin at present is much lighter in colour, stronger in growth, and bids fair to become, as I before noticed, a much larger Grass, in all respects, than the *Agrostis stolonifera*. It does certainly shew a difference, which strongly indicates its being a distinct species; but as the specific character in the genus *Agrostis* is frequently found in the parts of fructification, I shall defer my remarks thereon till the blooming season arrives; which will probably be the month of August.

In consequence of my offer, that

persons may see the above experiment, I have been visited by many, and some very intelligent farmers; who have expressed their opinions of this famous Grass, in the coarse, but applicable terms: "D——n it altogether; 'tis nothing but Quitch."

Yours, &c. W. SALISBURY.

Since writing the above account, your last Number has fallen into my hands, in which I observe Dr. Richardson has been pleased to insert some angry strictures on my opinion of the Fiorin given in your former Number; I shall, therefore, just state, that I by no means intended to give offence to that gentleman, or any other person; but took the opportunity of giving that statement, merely in consequence of many applications I had received about that time, requesting my opinion as to the particular species of this Grass, and if it was the same as the Doctor has asserted it to be. In order, therefore, to correct the mistaken notion of its being the *Agrostis stolonifera*, and to prevent, if possible, any one from encouraging that vile weed, to the prejudice of their land, I undertook to trouble you with my remarks; and I am sorry the worthy Doctor has considered that I have invaded his province, when I threw in "*the weight of my opinion*."

As I have been constantly engaged in growing every species of British *Gramina* for the last 20 years, the greater part of which time was in conjunction with my much-respected friend the late Mr. Curtis, I cannot pretend to take any merit to myself, if my "*discriminating powers*" caused me, on first view, strongly to suspect, that Dr. Richardson had sent his favourite Grass into the world under a false name. It would not be of much consequence to me to follow the worthy Doctor through all his Letter, or to read all the celebrated accounts stated to have issued from his pen on this subject; neither is it, or was it ever my intention to read Lectures on a subject I have always had so bad an opinion of, and which would not be favourably altered by the Doctor's asserting, that "the Fiorin is not presentable during the Spring and Summer," although he can, "at that season, shew grass like other grass, and mow a crop for hay in April."

No person has viewed with more delight than I have the improved state of our Agriculture, by the introduction of new plants and better systems of culture; I yet, however, preserve a great veneration for many of our old customs, and would be very sorry the industrious Farmer should lose sight of that adage, so beautifully expressed in our language, "Make hay whilst the sun shines," or be induced to defer that necessary and delightful task to the wet and snowy months of winter, and to follow the Doctor's practice, when he says, "I would mow and make hay on the first and fifteenth of every month from October to March\*."

I shall not be hasty in drawing conclusions as to the merits of Fiorin,

as I see I have much to learn with regard to the Doctor's theory of farming; but shall delay them as he recommends, until the season when "the paroxysm is over;" and when the time comes in which that Reverend gentleman states "he deals in facts," when I trust more light will be thrown on this (at present) interesting subject.

The Doctor's observation, "Whether it is very different from *Agrostis stolonifera* or not, is a question perfectly unimportant," is just, I own, as far as relates to the Farmer, who from the habits of growth will pronounce both as noxious. But to the Botanist it is a subject of enquiry; and to such I shall say, the Fiorin will probably fall in between *Agrostis palustris* and *Alba* of Mr. Curtis, but very different from either.

W. S.

\* Vide Retrospect, vol. V. p. 557.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL kept at Clapton, in Hackney, from the 24th of May to 18th June, 1810.

1810. May	Thermometer.		Barometer.		Wind.	
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.		
24	67	52	30.19	30.13	N.W.	fair day
25	63	38	30.18	30.10	N.—E.	clear and windy
26	64	39	30.08	30.00	E.	foggy A. M. clear P. M.
27	65	40	30.00	29.98	N.E.	clear, clouds
28	56	33	30.29	30.10	N.E.	clear
29	60	36	30.41	30.40	E.N.E.	clear and clouds
30	64	37	30.41	30.36	E.	ditto
31	65	43	30.37	30.35	S.E.	windy and clear
June 1	64	42	30.40	30.30	S.S.E.	windy and clear
2	64	44	30.29	30.27	S.S.E.	fair
3	66	40	30.31	30.29	NE.—S.	clear
4	67	47	30.30	30.25	N.—E.	clear
5	59	45	30.30	30.29	E.N.E.	clouded
6	70	52	30.28	30.28	N.	sun and clouds
7	71	48	30.18	30.15	SE-NE	ditto
8	76	55	30.14	30.07	var.	misty and warm
9	73	48	30.01	29.95	S.	ditto
10	72	48	30.00	29.95	E.	clear and clouds
11	72	48	30.00	29.95	E.	ditto
12	70	51	30.09	29.92	S.W.	ditto
13	70	41	30.00	29.92	S.W.	hard rain
14	65	42	30.21	30.13	N.W.	fair
15	72	50	30.29	30.19	N.N.E.	ditto
16	70	39	30.00	29.90	var.	ditto
17	68	43	30.00	30.00	var.	ditto
18	76	54	30.00	30.00	S.W.	sun and clouds.

#### OBSERVATIONS.

June 2. Clouds of the modification of *Cirrus* and *Cirro-stratus*, and fleecy *cumulus*, observed. The *Cirro-stratus*, in particular, was highly coloured.

3. Small meteors, usually called falling stars, seen this evening.

4. The modification of *Cirro-stratus* observed.

5. Black clouds which threaten rain.

7. Distances very hazy.

18. *Cirro-strati* observed early this morning.

17. *Cirri*

17. *Cirri* observed early. About 5 P. M. I observed the modification of *Cirro-stratus* approximating to *Cirro-cumulus*, and disposed in long arcs extending from N. to S. and passing on gently with the wind.
18. Towards evening, an apparent confusion of the electrical states of the two sheets of clouds\* took place, which threatened rain.

The weather has been so dry for the last three weeks, that all my hygrometers have ceased to be of any use.

#### LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

"A Fortnight's Ramble to the Lakes" is again launched for a third Voyage; and may it be as prosperous as the Author's benevolent heart could wish!—The whole Expenses (see the Advertisement on our present Month's cover) have been generously defrayed; and the clear amount of the Sale is appropriated to a very excellent Public Charity.

A new Edition of DUGDALE'S WARWICKSHIRE, with the additions of Dr. THOMAS, and a continuation to the present time, is now preparing for the press by some Warwickshire Antiquaries, who have collected much original matter of local interest and historic importance, from various private repositories hitherto unexplored. The work will be comprised in 3 volumes, folio; and, in addition to such of the original subjects as must necessarily be re-engraved, will be embellished with select views of the most interesting objects of Architectural and Antiquarian curiosity in the county.

The new Edition of FULLER'S WORTHIES, illustrated by brief Notes by Mr. Nichols, is advancing in the press. The communication, therefore, of Notes or Corrections, are requested to be speedily made.

Mr. BOWYER'S "Conjectures on the New Testament," which have for many years been exceedingly scarce, are now reprinting from a Copy which had been enriched with additional Notes by the late Rev. Dr. HENRY OWEN, which has very handsomely been presented to the Editor by the Hon. and Right Reverend Dr. BARRINGTON, Lord Bishop of Durham. The new Edition will also include the Conjectures of Mr. STEPHEN WESTON and of PROFESSOR SCHULZ.

A History of the Colleges, Halls, and Public Buildings attached to the University of Oxford, including the Lives of the Founders, by ALEXANDER CHALMERS, esq. F. S. A. is an-

nounced as speedily to be published.

The Rev. H. H. BAKER, of the British Museum, has just finished a new edition of "Wiclif's Version of the New Testament." Prefixed to this most ancient English Version of the New Testament, are Memoirs of the Life of Dr. Wiclif; and an historical Account of the Saxon and English Versions of the Scriptures previous to the Fifteenth Century; embellished with an elegant Portrait.

The first volume of the Theological Works of Mr. ARCHIBALD McLEAN, one of the Pastors of the Baptist Church, Edinburgh, which, from the unexpected demand, the proprietors were under the necessity of reprinting, is now finished, and ready for delivery. Volumes 5th and 6th, containing the Paraphrase and Commentary on the Epistle to the Hebrews, will be immediately put to press, and the subsequent volumes will be published as speedily as possible. The whole, when finished, will consist of 8 or 9 vols. 12mo.

The Rev. THEOP. ABAUZIT has in the press an edition of the Book of Common Prayer of the Church of England, in the French language. The Gospels, Epistles, and Psalms, are taken from the celebrated edition of Geneva, in 1803, so much admired for the correctness of the translation and beauty of the version.

The Rev. SAMUEL ELSDALE, curate of Surfleet, near Spalding, has nearly ready for publication a small volume under the title of "Death, Judgment, Heaven, or Hell," a Poem, "with other Pieces;" being a second edition (with additions and emendations) of what he published last year; the profits of which, as before, will be appropriated for the benefit of the Charitable Fund for the erection and support of a Lunatic Asylum in the City of Lincoln. Mr. E. has already paid 20 guineas towards the above fund, on account of the first edition.

\* For an explanation of this phenomenon, as well as the terms *Cirro-stratus*, &c. used to denote the different kinds of clouds, see Rees's Encyclopedia, article Cloud.





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*Portrait of Burchiello, the Italian Poet ;*

*Erroneously supposed to have been Caxton's.*

72. *Typographical Antiquities; or the History of Printing in England, Scotland, and Ireland: containing Memoirs of our antient Printers, and a Register of the Books printed by them. Begun by the late Joseph Ames, F.R. & A.S.S. Considerably augmented by William Herbert, of Cheshunt, Herts; and now greatly enlarged, with copious Notes, and illustrated with appropriate Engravings; comprehending the History of English Literature, and a View of the Progress of the Art of Engraving in Great Britain; by the Rev. Thomas-Frignail Dibdin. Vol. I. 4to. pp. 390; Miller.*

IT is equally creditable to the public taste, and to the several Editors of this useful and elaborate work, that three editions of it should be called for in a comparatively short space of time.

The first compilation of Mr. Ames, in a single volume, was noticed in our Magazine for the year 1749, at the end of vol. XIX.; and again in 1752, vol. XXII. p. 170.

Mr. Herbert's improved edition, in three volumes, was regularly reviewed, by a late able Co-adjutor [Mr. Gough], in our vols. LV. 117, LVI. 421, LX. 437.

Nor does Mr. Dibdin less deserve a similar mark of approbation. His philological publications have on other occasions been deservedly approved; and he will acquire, we may venture to say, fresh laurels, and, it is hoped, solid profit, in this new and laborious research.

"The present edition is dedicated to the Marquis of Bute; and, in his Advertisement, Mr. Dibdin informs us, that "it is presented to the publick after a preparation of nearly three years"—and assures his readers "that neither pains, labour, nor expence, have been spared—in visiting the two Universities, and other public repositories of books—and in the number and varieties of plates—to render this volume deserving of their approbation, and of the auspices under which it is published."—We congratulate Mr. D. on the highly-respectable "List of Subscribers" which follows; and hope he will meet with much additional support in the progress of his work."

In re-printing Ames's Preface, Mr. D. has added some amusing notes relative to the high prices of MSS. and to the regulation and encouragement of books in the 12th and 13th centuries.

GENT. MAG. June, 1810.

"The work of Ames was published in rather an elegant quarto volume of upwards of 600 pages, exclusively of the Index. The Plates have been uniformly adopted by Herbert; but, as will be seen in the course of this edition of the 'Typographical Antiquities,' their intrinsic merit is scarcely deserving of notice. Till the appearance of Heaert's edition, Ames's publication brought rather a large price at book-sales, and was justly considered a curious and interesting performance. Considering that it was the first book upon the dry and difficult subject upon which it treats, it has, unquestionably, great merit, and was attended with this good effect; namely, to stimulate similar researches in others, and thereby to bring to light valuable and long-forgotten information relating to the state of antient English literature. Every impartial living Antiquary, whatever may be his opinion of the literary attainments of the Author, must cheerfully acknowledge his obligations to Ames's work, in a manner as full and satisfactory, as appears to have marked the public testimonies of its worth, recorded in the journals of the day. There were, I believe, no copies of it printed upon large paper. The book was published at 1*l.* 1*s.* and graced with a list of upwards of 250 subscribers, including almost all the prominent literary characters of the day. It would appear, from several original letters, [put into my possession by the kindness of Mr. John Nichols,] which passed between Ames, Lewis, and Anstis, that the former had served a sort of apprenticeship to these typographical labours under the direction of the two latter, especially of Anstis, before he went to press with his own work. He was also befriended, rather than assisted, by Mattaire; for he thus speaks of the Author of the 'Annales Typographiques': 'Mr. Mattaire is my friend, and has lent me his assistance; but he had not confined himself to English books, and therefore he can't do much.' Lewis requested Ames to bespeak the blocks for the water-marks of the paper used by Caxton [inserted in his own life of the printer] for which the engraver received a guinea; and so sedulous was Ames to push Lewis's Life of Caxton, that he tells the biographer he hopes to do more for him, in the way of taking a number of copies, than their common friend Mr. Peter Thompson. He also made the extracts relating to the burial of Caxton.

"But to no one were both Lewis and Ames, especially the latter, more deeply indebted for curious and valuable information, than to JOHN ANSTIS, the author of the well known work of the 'Order of the Garter.' Indeed, this eminent Antiquary seems to have grudged no labour in anticipating,

as well as satisfying, the literary wants of Ames; who does certainly appear to have started with more willingness to receive information upon, than an acquired knowledge of, the subject upon which he wrote. As early as the year 1737 [Oct. 30] Anstis tells Ames to use no ceremony in commanding any thing in his power: again, he says—"You may without any apology command me, for I have always thought it my duty to assist, as far as is in my power, all who oblige the publick." In the month of June, 1743, he thus remarks: "If you have not observed this passage, it will not be ungrateful to you: if you have, it will, however, shew you how glad I am of any opportunity to communicate any thing for your service." Ames used to put down queries upon a folio sheet of paper, under which Anstis wrote, in general, very satisfactory answers."

The Preface of Mr. Herbert is also illustrated by Mr. Dibdin with many biographical notices of Herbert's friends. The new edition of the *Memoirs* of Mr. Bowyer, noticed in p. 70, will be comprised in six large octavo volumes; and it is hoped that it may be completed in the course of the present year.

Herbert's description of the old *Chronicles* being rather confused and inaccurate, the following information by Mr. D. will be acceptable to the collectors of these scarce works:

"The first *Chronicle*, after Caxton's, was compiled by ROBERT FABIAN, and printed very beautifully by Pynson, in folio, A. D. 1516. A perfect copy of it is among the scarcest old English books in existence. The same printer afterwards executed FROISSART's *Chronicles*, in folio, 1523-5, 2 vols. W. Rastall published a second edition of Fabian, in 1533; John Raynes a third, in 1542; and John Kingston a fourth, and the last, in 1559: all in folio. A reprint of the first edition, of 1516, is now going through the press, superintended by a very careful editor. HALL's *Chronicle* was first printed by Grafton, in 1548; again in 1550: both in folio, with an index, and recently, in 1809, in one thick quarto volume. HARVING's *Chronicle* was first printed in 1543, 4to, by Grafton. It is very rare. GRAFTON's own *Chronicle* was printed in 1568-9, for Tottle and Joy, in folio; and recently, in 1809, 2 vols. 4to. HOLINSHEAD's *Chronicles* went through two editions in folio, the first in 1577, 2 vols.: the second in 1587, three volumes. A reimpression of these last valuable *Chronicles* was published, in 6 vols. 4to. 1807, &c. with a copious index. It is not necessary here to notice minor *Chronicles*, and summaries

of the same, by Lanquett, Cooper, Cacion, and Stow."

"For the *Memoirs* of Mr. Ames, the present Editor, like his immediate predecessor, has been indebted to the diligent pen of the late Mr. Gough; of whom a short memoir (abridged from our Magazine) is prefixed.

"It was fortunate," says Mr. Dibdin, "for a mind thus ardent, and a curiosity thus insatiable, that Mr. Gough, early in life, came into the possession of a handsome patrimonial estate. His father died in the year 1751, leaving him, at only 16 years of age, with ample means to indulge his favourite pursuits, and to gratify his ruling passions. But, while the greater number of his associates might have been emulous of distinguishing themselves in the gaieties of the table or the chase, it was the peculiar feeling and master passion of young Gough's mind, to be constantly looking upon every artificial object without, as food for meditation and record. The mouldering turret and the crumbling arch, the moss-covered stone and the obliterated inscription, served to excite, in his mind, the most ardent sensations, and to kindle that fire of antiquarian research, which afterwards never knew decay: which burnt with undiminished lustre at the close of his existence, and which prompted him, when in the full enjoyment of his bodily faculties, to explore long-deserted castles and mansions, to tread long-neglected bye-ways, and to snatch from impending oblivion many a precious relic, and many a venerable ancestry! He is the CAMDEN of modern times. He spared no labour, no toil, no expence, to obtain the best information; and to give it publicly, when obtained, in a manner the most liberal and effective."

"For the scantiness of the *Memoirs* of Herbert, it would be necessary to apologise, were not every sensible reader well apprized of the difficulty of collecting accurate materials for the biography of persons even more recently deceased; and did they not also reflect, that the events in the lives of studious and secluded characters afford little scope for an entertaining and varied narrative."

Mr. D. has, however, given a very neat account of Herbert's life, in which he was assisted by the biographical notice of him in our Magazine for 1795, written by the late Mr. Gough. It is illustrated by two portraits, one from an original painting on glass, in the possession of Fountain Elwin, esq. and the other in the Oriental habit he wore when in India.

\* Not till his Mother's death, Edr.

This

This is followed by a "Preliminary Disquisition on the early State of Engraving and Ornamental Printing in Great Britain," "which the Editor hopes will be considered in the light of a useful, as well as elegant, vestibule to the building with which it is connected." This Disquisition will be found particularly interesting, and is embellished with a profusion of well-executed wood-cuts. Mr. D. however, entreats the reader not to consider and criticise it as a finished performance; but as an attempt to present him with an outline of the origin and early progress of those beautiful arts which now receive such general patronage, and which have so largely contributed to the delight and instruction of mankind."

In the Life of Caxton, Mr. D. has included the whole of Lewis's Life of that Printer, with the exception of about a dozen irrelevant and erroneous pages. In the Introduction to the Life, Mr. D. has given an account of Lewis's publication, and eight pages of Testimonies of various Authors concerning Caxton. This account is a very valuable addition to the labours of Ames and Herbert.

"It will be here necessary to say a few words respecting the supposed Portraits of Caxton. Bagford had imagined that the English edition of Jason, of 1492, exhibited a legitimate likeness of him, but there is no portrait whatever in the copy here referred to; nor, indeed, is there any authentic representation of his head extant. This may not be considered very surprising, when the earliest known specimen of portrait-painting in Great Britain is of the date of Richard the Third's reign. But fancy is seldom backward to supply what truth has denied: accordingly, a portrait of BURCHIELLO\*, the Italian poet, from a small 8vo. edition of his work on Tuscan poetry, of the date of 1554, was inaccurately copied by Pailthorn for Sir Hans Sloane, as the portrait of Caxton. Lewis, however, was resolved to improve upon the ingenuity of his predecessor by adding a thick beard to Burchiello's chin, and otherwise altering his character; and in this form the Italian poet made his appearance upon copper, as Caxton, prefixed to the Life of our Printer. This portrait afterwards served for the works

of Ames and Herbert; not, however, before a miniature copy of it had graced the frontispiece of Marchand's *Histoire de L'Imprimerie*. The whole-length portrait of Caxton, kneeling before Edward IV. in MS. of Earl Rivers's *Dictes and Sayings* [in the Lambeth Library] is in all probability a spurious one; notwithstanding it was supposed to be authentic by Anstis and the late Lord Orford."

At the back of an old advertisement of Ames's work, (in Mr. D.'s possession,) is the following memorandum in Ames's hand-writing: "Printed in the Supplement to the Gentleman's Magazine, 1750, by Mr. Cave: cost 5s. He was one of my subscribers. Mr. Cave, in the Gentleman's Magazine for the month of February, 1752, the April following, made some abstracts from my book. He desired of me the use of Caxton's head in wood, which I lent him." This will be found in our vol. XXII. p. 170, where it is called an "antique cut; the spirit with which it is executed being still apparent, though it must have suffered greatly in having passed through so many impressions, during near 300 years, the wood being now worm-eaten."

By the permission of Mr. Dibdin, we now insert (*Plate II.*) his copy of the portrait of Burchiello, that our readers may compare it with the fictitious portrait of Caxton in the volume above referred to.

"In describing the titles and colophons of the several volumes," Mr. Dibdin has thought proper to follow "the plan of De Bure, in preference to that of Herbert; the leading features of both being brought under one point of view, printed in a large type: the colophons are, however, given at length in the course of the description of each book."

"There is one point in which it is conceived this work will be considered, by resolute lovers of black-letter antiquity, exceedingly vulnerable; and that is, in having generally adopted the modern orthography for the autent. If the *phrasology* of Caxton were thereby altered and injured—if our venerable typographer were made to speak in a different style, and the character of his compositions were

\* "There is the same cut, of what is above said to be a portrait of Burchiello, in the 'Zucca' of Doni—printed at Venice, 1551, 8vo.; where it is introduced as illustrative of the dress of a Florentine with a Capuchin and Becca—the turban or cap, and garter or streamer, so that probably even the portrait of the Italian poet may be an ideal one."



totally changed in consequence—perhaps hardly any censure would be too severe for such an innovation. But, it is respectfully submitted, Caxton is here made to write in the very same language which he himself wrote—except that, for some few instances, ‘*ne*’ may have been substituted for ‘*ne*,’ and ‘*understand*’ for ‘*understanden*.’ ‘This,’ it is hoped, ‘is the very head and front of’ the Editor’s ‘offending.’ The reader may be assured that the dress of our first Printer is not so completely changed, as he may imagine, into the costume of the 19th century: unless taking the tarnish from his lace, and the dust from his coat, be deemed such an alteration. However, that the aforesaid resolute lovers of black-letter antiquity may not be wholly disappointed, and that the capricious\* and unsettled state of ancient orthography may be indisputably manifest, the titles and colophons of the books printed by Caxton, together with the prologues and epilogues of the English History of Troy, are printed with scrupulous adherence to the ancient mode. The poetical extracts are also uniformly thus printed, because the ancient mode of spelling seems necessary to preserve the quantity of the verse. The other extracts are given in modern orthography, preserving the character of the word, whether French or Latin: by this means it is hoped that Caxton may be rendered an interesting, and somewhat popular author.”

The first Volume, besides the preliminary matter, contains only the works of our first Printer, which Mr. D. is aware may alarm his Subscribers; but “copious as may be the manner in which the works printed by Caxton have been described, and numerous as may be the engraved illustrations to this and the following Volumes, the Editor has no fear of extending the work beyond the limits originally assigned to it.”

Besides the portraits of Ames and Herbert, this volume is illustrated with those of Dr. Mead, Lord Oxford, and Mr. Maittaire.

We heartily wish Mr. Dibdin success in his arduous undertaking; “an undertaking the nature and end of which he has endeavoured fully to comprehend, and rationally to anticipate: towards the creditable completion of which much time, care,

and labour, are requisite, with no small portion of health and animal spirits. The latter are in the dispensation of Providence: the former it is in human power to manage and apply.”

73. *THE BOROUGH, a Poem, in Twenty-four Letters. By the Rev. George Crabbe, LL. B. (continued from p. 447.)*

“I am now,” says our Reverend Bard, “arrived at that part of my work which I may expect will bring upon me some animadversion. RELIGION is a subject deeply interesting to the minds of many; and, when these minds are weak, they are often led by a warmth of feeling into the violence of causeless resentment: I am therefore anxious that my purpose should be understood; and I wish to point out what things they are which an author may hold up to ridicule and be blameless. In referring to the two principal divisions of enthusiastical teachers, I have denominated them, as I conceive they are generally called, *Calvinistic* and *Arminian* Methodists. The *Arminians*, though divided and perhaps sub-divided, are still, when particular accuracy is not intended, considered as one body, having had, for many years, one head, who is yet held in high respect by the varying members of the present day: but the *Calvinistic* societies are to be looked upon rather as separate and independent congregations; and it is to one of these (unconnected, as is supposed, with any other) I more particularly allude. But, while I am making use of this division, I must entreat that I may not be considered as one who takes upon him to censure the religious opinions of any society or individual: the reader will find that the spirit of the enthusiast, and not his opinions—his manners, and not his creed—have engaged my attention. I have nothing to observe of the *Calvinist* and *Arminian*, considered as such; but my remarks are pointed at the enthusiast and the bigot, at their folly and their craft. To those readers who have seen the journals of the first Methodists, or the extracts quoted from them by their opposers in the early times of this spiritual influenza, are sufficiently known all their leading notions and peculiarities; so that I have no need to enter into such unpleasant enquiries in this place. I have only to observe that their tenets remain the same, and have still the former effect on the minds of the converted: there is yet, that imagined contention with the powers of darkness, that is at once so lamentable and so ludicrous: there is the same offensive familiarity with the Deity, with a full trust and confidence both in the immediate efficacy of their macerably-delivered supplications, and in the

\* “It is not uncommon to find the words ‘book’ and ‘work’ spelled four different ways in the same page. The word Westminister is equally varied by Caxton.”

the reality of numberless small miracles wrought at their request and for their convenience: there still exists that delusion, by which some of the most common diseases of the body are regarded as proofs of the malignity of Satan contending for dominion over the soul; and there still remains the same wretched jargon, composed of scriptural language, debased by vulgar expressions, which has a kind of mystic influence on the minds of the ignorant. It will be recollected that it is the abuse of those scriptural terms which I conceive to be improper: they are doubtless most significant and efficacious when used with propriety; but it is painful to the mind of a soberly devout person, when he hears every rise and fall of the animal spirits, every whim and notion of enthusiastic ignorance, expressed in the venerable language of the Apostles and Evangelists.—The success of these people is great, but not surprising: as the powers they claim are given, and come not of education, many may, and therefore do, fancy they are endowed with them; so that they who do not venture to become preachers, yet exert the minor gifts, and gain reputation for the faculty of prayer, as soon as they can address the Creator in daring flights of unpremeditated absurdity. The less indigent gain the praise of hospitality, and the more harmonious become distinguished in their choirs: curiosity is kept alive by succession of ministers, and self-love is flattered by the consideration that they are the persons at whom the world wonders: add to this, that, in many of them, pride is gratified by their consequence as new members of a sect whom their conversion pleases, and by the liberty which, as seceders, they take of speaking contemptuously of the Church and ministers whom they have relinquished.—Of those denominated *Calvinistic Methodists*, I had principally one sect in view, or, to adopt the term of its founder, a *church*. This church consists of several congregations in town and country, unknown, perhaps, in many parts of the kingdom, but, where known, the cause of much curiosity and some amusement. To such of my readers as may judge an enthusiastic teacher and his peculiarities to be unworthy any serious attention, I would observe that there is something unusually daring in the boast of this man, who claims the authority of a messenger sent from God, and declares without hesitation that his call was immediate; that he is assisted by the sensible influence of the Spirit, and that miracles are perpetually wrought in his favour and for his convenience.—As it was, and continues to be, my desire to give proof that I had advanced nothing respecting this extraordi-

nary person, his operations or assertions, which might not be readily justified by quotations from his own writings, I had collected several of these, and disposed them under certain heads; but I found that by these means a very disproportioned share of attention must be given to the subject, and, after some consideration, I have determined to relinquish the design; and should any have curiosity to search whether my representation of the temper and disposition, the spirit and manners, the knowledge and capacity, of a very popular teacher be correct, he is referred to about four-score pamphlets, whose titles will be found on the covers of the late editions of the *Bank of Faith*, itself a wonderful performance, which (according to the turn of mind in the reader) will either highly excite, or totally extinguish, curiosity. In these works will be abundantly seen, abuse and contempt of the Church of England and its ministers; vengeance and virulent denunciation against all offenders; scorn for morality and heathen virtue, with that kind of learning which the author possesses, and his peculiar style of composition."

But it is time to advert to the Poetical Portraits of the Sectaries:

"Sects in Religion?—Yes, of every race [place;  
We nurse some portion in our favour'd  
Not one warm preacher of one growing  
Sect [lect;  
Can say our Borough treats him with neg-  
Frequent as fashions, they with us ap-  
pear, [the year?  
And you might ask 'how think we for  
They come to us as riders in a trade,  
And with much art exhibit and persuade."

An unaffected encomium on the Established Church is thus closed:

"Men are not equal, and 'tis meet and right  
That robes and titles our respect excite;  
Order requires it; 'tis by vulgar Pride  
That such regard is censur'd and denied;  
Or, by that false enthusiast 'Zed  
That thinks the Spirit will the Priest re-  
veal, [speech,  
And shew to all men, by their powerful  
Who are appointed and inspired to teach:  
Alas! could we the dangerous rule be-  
lieve, [receive?  
Whom for their teacher should the crowd  
Since all the varying kinds demand re-  
spect,  
All press you on to join their chosen sect,  
Although but in this single point agreed,  
'Desert your Churches and adopt our  
Creed."

"We know full well how much our  
forms offend [Friend;  
The burthen'd Papist and the simple  
Him,

Him who new robes for every service  
takes, [shakes;  
And who in drab and beaver sighs and  
He on the priest, whom hood and band  
adorn,

Looks with the sleepy eye of silent scorn;  
But him I would not for my friend and  
guide [wears with pride."

Who views such things with spleen, or

"See next our several Sects,—but first  
behold [and old:

The Church of Rome, who here is poor  
Use not triumphant rail'ry, or at least  
Let not thy mother be a whore and  
beast;

Great was her pride, indeed, in antient  
times, [Crimes?

Yet shall we think of nothing but her  
Exalted high above all earthly things,  
She plac'd her foot upon the neck of  
Kings; [Crown,

But some have deeply since aveng'd the  
And thrown her glory and her honours  
down; [maud,  
Nor neck nor ear can she of Kings com-  
Nor place her foot upon her own fair  
land.

"Among her sons, with us a quiet few,  
Obscure themselves, her antient state  
review;

And fond and melancholy glances cast  
On power insulted, and on triumph past:  
They look, they can but look, with many a  
sigh,

On sacred buildings doom'd in dust to lie;  
'On seats,' they tell, 'where priests mid  
tapers dim [midnight hymn;

Breath'd the warm prayer, or tun'd the  
Where trembling penitents their guilt  
confest, [rest;

Where Want had succour, and Contrition  
There weary men from trouble found re-  
lief, [grief:

There men in sorrow found repose from  
To scenes like these the fainting soul re-  
tir'd;

Revenge and Anger in these cells expir'd;  
By Pity sooth'd, Remorse lost half her  
fears,

And soften'd Pride dropt penitential tears.

"Then Convent walls and Nunnery-  
spires arose, [chose,  
In pleasant spots, which Monk or Abbot  
When Counts and Barons Saints devoted  
fed, [for Bread.

And, making cheap exchange, had Prayer

"Now all is lost, the earth where Ab-  
beys stood, [the wood;

Is Layman's land, the glebe, the stream,  
His oxen low where Monks retir'd to  
eat;

His cows repose upon the Prior's seat;  
And wanton doves within the clusters  
bill, [ton Will."

Where the chaste Votary warr'd with wan-

"Such is the change they mourn, but  
they restrain [plain.  
The rage of Grief, and passively com-

"We've Baptists old and new; forbear  
to ask

What the distinction—I decline the task;  
This I perceive, that, when a Sect grows  
old,

Converts are few, and the converted cold."

"Some Swedenbugeans in our streets  
are found, [ground;

Those wandering walkers on enchanted  
Who, in our world, can other worlds sur-  
vey, [clay:

And speak with Spirits, though confin'd in  
Of Bible-mysteries they the keys possess,  
Assur'd themselves where wiser men but  
guess,

'Tis theirs to see around, about, above,—  
How Spirits mingle thoughts, and Angels  
move."

"Jews are with us, but far unlike to  
those, [foes;  
Who, led by David, warr'd with Israel's  
Unlike to those whom his imperial son  
Taught truths divine—the Preacher Solo-  
mon.

"Amazing race! depriv'd of land and  
laws,

A general language, and a public cause;  
With a religion, none can now obey,  
With a reproach, that none can take  
away; [gone,  
A people still, whose common ties are  
Who, mix'd with every race, are lost in  
none."

"A part there are whom, doubtless,  
man might trust,  
Worthy as wealthy, pure, religious, just;  
They who with patience, yet with rapture,  
look

On the strong promise of the Sacred Book;  
As, unfulfill'd, th' endearing words they  
view, [true;

And blind to truth, yet own their Prophets  
Well pleas'd they look for Sion's coming  
state, [fate."

Nor think of Julian's boast and Julian's

"A Sect remains, which, though di-  
vided long [strong,  
In hostile parties, both are fierce and  
And into each enlists a warm and zea-  
lous throng.

Soon as they rose in fame, the strife  
arose, [these;

The Calvinistic these, th' Arminian  
With Wesley some remain'd, the rem-  
nant Whitefield chose.

Now various leaders both the parties take,  
And the divided hosts their new divisions  
make.

"See yonder Preacher to his people  
pass,

Borne up and swell'd by Tabernacle-gas;  
Much

Much he discourses, and of various points,  
All unconnected, void of limbs and joints;  
He rails, persuades, explains, and moves  
the will, [nic skill.]

By fierce bold words, and strong mecha-

"Far other doctrines you *Arminian*  
speaks, [who seeks.]

'Seek grace,' he cries, 'for he shall find  
This is the antient stock by *Wesley* led,  
They the pure body, he the reverend  
head:

All innovation they with dread decline,  
Their *John* the Elder was the *John* divine;  
Hence, still their moving prayer, the  
melting hymn,

The varied accent, and the active limb;  
Hence that implicit faith in *Satan's* might,  
And their own matchless prowess in the  
fight."

For their absurd, contradictory  
tenets, we refer to the Poem itself;  
for which our extracts from the Au-  
thor's Preface will have prepared the  
Reader.

The *Fifth Letter*, "The Election,"  
contains some truly *Hogartian* traits  
—at *Pictura Poeta*—and many True-  
isms.

The motto is excellently well-timed:

"Be brave, for your Leader is brave,  
and vows Reformation; there shall be in  
England seven halfpenny loaves sold for  
a penny; and the three-hooped pot shall  
have ten hoops. I will make it felony to  
drink small beer: all shall eat and drink  
on my score, and I will apparel them all  
in one livery, that they may agree like bro-  
thers; and they shall all worship me as  
their Lord.—*Shakspeare's Henry VI.*"

"One enters hungry—not to be denied,  
And takes his place, and jokes—'We're  
of a side.'  
[strength

Yet worse, the Proser who, upon the  
Of his one vote, has taken of 'three hours'  
length; [prise

This sorry rogue you bear, yet with sur-  
Start at his oaths, and sicken at his lies.

"Then comes there one, and tells in  
friendly way

What the opponents in their anger say;  
All that through life has vex'd you, all  
abuse, [duce;

Will this kind friend in pure regard pro-  
And, having through your own offences  
run, [have done."

Adds (as appendage) what your friends

The evils attending the frequent  
recurrence of Elections are skillfully  
pointed out; and the Mayor is deli-  
neated with much pleasantry.

Letter VI. "Professions—Law,"  
gives Mr. Crabbe an opportunity of  
showing his discriminative talent.

But, previous to the main subject,  
he thus introduces the brave De-  
fenders of their Country:

"Say, of our native Heroes shall I  
boast, [coast,

Born in your streets, to thunder on our  
Our Borough Seamen? Could the timid  
Muse [fuse;

More patriot-ardour in their breasts in-  
Or could she paint their merit or their  
skill,

She wants not love, alacrity, or will;  
But needless all—that ardour is their own,  
And for their deeds, themselves have made  
them known.

"Soldiers in arms! defenders of our  
soil! [spoil

Who from Destruction save us; who from  
Protect the Sons of Peace, who traffic,  
or who toil;

Would I could duly praise you; that each  
deed [might read:

Your foes might honour, and your friends  
This too is needless; you've imprinted  
well [feebly tell;

Your powers, and told what I should  
Beside, a Muse like mine, to satire prone,  
Would fail in themes where there is praise  
alone. [longs?

"*Law* shall I sing, or what to *Law* be-  
Alas! there may be danger in such songs;  
A foolish rhyme, 'tis said, a trifling thing,  
The *Law* found treason, for it touch'd the  
King. [times,

But Kings have mercy, in these happy  
Or surely one had suffer'd for his rhymes;  
Our glorious *Edwards* and our *Henrys*  
bold, [hold;

So touch'd, had kept the reprobate in  
But he escap'd:—nor fear, thank Heav'n,  
have I, [die."

Who love my King, for such offence to

"One Man of Law, in George the Se-  
cond's reign, [tain;

Was all our frugal fathers would main-  
He too was kept for forms; a Man of  
Peace,

To frame a contract, or to draw a lease:  
He had a clerk, with whom he us'd to  
write [at night;

All the day long, with whom he drank  
Spare was his visage, moderate his bill,  
And he so kind, men doubted of his skill.

"Who thinks of this, with some amaze-  
ment sees,

For man so poor, three flourishing at ease;  
Nay, one in splendour!—see that man-  
sion tall,

That lofty door, that far-resounding hall;  
Well-furnish'd rooms, plate shining on  
the board, [stor'd:

Gay liveried lads, and cellar proudly  
Then say how comes it that such fortunes  
crown [town?

These Sons of Strife, these terrors of the  
The

The *Law* is certainly a wide and a fair field for satire—for who more severely satirical than Lawyers themselves? Mr. Crabbe, however, though he properly laughs at the dirty Pettifogger, who cares not who sinks or swims provided he can make a bill; pays a proper and merited compliment to the Worthies (and of such there are many) of the Profession,

— “who, labouring through a length of time, [crime.]  
Have pick’d their way, unsullied by a

One character is drawn so nearly resembling life, that we cannot resist the temptation of selecting a few lines from it:

“By Law’s dark by-ways he had stor’d his mind [mankind.]  
With wicked knowledge, how to cheat  
“He kindly took them by the hand, then bow’d  
Politely low, and thus his love avow’d—  
(For he’d a way that many judg’d polite,  
A cunning dog—he’d *façon* before he’d bite)—

“Observe, my friends, the frailty of our race [case.]  
When age unmans us—let me state a  
“Lo! that small office! there th’ incantations guest [rest]  
Goes blindfold in, and that maintains the  
There in his web th’ observant spider lies,  
And peers about for fat intruding flies.”

“Rage, hatred, fear, the mind’s severer ills [bills];  
All bring employment, all augment his  
As feels the Surgeon for the mangled limb,  
The mangled mind is but a job for him.”

For the honour of human-nature, we hope such characters are rare.

“Physic” furnishes ample scope for Letter VII.; and, whilst due honours are paid to the meritorious, all Quackery is properly chastised.

Good hints are given to the Nursery; and to the fairest and tenderest part of the creation:

“Observe what ills to nervous females flow, [low;  
When the heart flutters, and the pulse is  
If once induc’d these cordial cups to try,  
All feel the ease, and few the danger fly;  
For, while obtain’d, of drams they’ve all the force, [source.]  
And, when denied, then drams are the re-

“Trades” are discussed in Letter VIII. with great knowledge of human nature; and the little comforts of the Artificer described by an eye-witness.

“Oft have I smil’d, the happy pride to see [glee;  
Of humble tradesmen, in their evening  
When, of some pleasing, fancied good possess, [please.  
Each grew alert, was busy, and was blest;  
Whether the call-bird yield the hour’s delight,  
Or, magnified in microscope, the mite;  
Or whether tumbles, croppers, carriers, seize  
The gentle mind, they rule it, and they

“There is my friend the *Weaver*; strong desires [mires :  
Reign in his breast; ’t is Beauty he ad-  
See! to the shady grove he wings his way,  
And feels in hope the raptures of the day—  
Eager he looks; and soon, to glad his eyes, [arise  
From the sweet bower, by Nature form’d,  
Bright troops of virgin moths and fresh-born butterflies;  
Who broke that morning from their half-year’s sleep, [to creep.  
To fly o’er flowers where they were wont

“Above the sovereign oak, a sovereign skims, [limbs;  
The *Purple Emperor*, strong in wing and  
There fair *Camilla* takes her flight serene,  
*Adonis* blue, and *Paphia* silver-queen;  
With every filmy fly from mead or bower,  
And hungry *Sphinx* who threads the honey’d flower; [abound,  
She o’er the larkspur’s bed, where sweets  
Views ev’ry bell, and hums th’ approving sound;  
Pois’d on her busy plumes, with feeling  
She draws from every flower, nor tries a flower twice.

“He feels no bailiff’s wrath, no baron’s blame,  
His is untax’d and undisputed game;  
Nor less the place of curious plant he knows \*;  
He both his *Flora* and his *Fauna* shows;  
For him is blooming in its rich array  
The glorious flower, which bore the palm away;  
In vain a rival tried his utmost art,  
His was the prize, and joy o’erflow’d his heart.

“This, this! is Beauty, cast, I pray, your eyes [size!  
On this, my glory! see the grace, the  
Was ever stem so tall, so stout, so strong,  
Exact in breadth, in just proportion long;  
These brilliant hues are all distinct and clean, [tween;  
No kindred tint, no blending streaks be-

\* In botanical language “*the habitat*,” the favourite soil or situation of the more scarce species.

This is no shaded, run-off\*, pin-ey'd†  
 thing, [King :  
 A King of Flowers, a Flower for England's  
 I own my pride, and thank the favouring  
 star [zarra †.  
 Which shed such beauty on my fair Di-

"Thus may the poor the cheap indul-  
 gence seize, [for ease ;  
 While the most wealthy pine and pray  
 Content not always waits upon Success,  
 And more may he enjoy who profits less."

The preceding lines, with some  
 which we shall quote from the next  
 letter, give Mr. Crabbe an opportu-  
 nity of shewing his exquisite taste as  
 a Naturalist. The contrasted habits  
 of the Brothers are a fine finish to  
 the subject of "Trades."\*\*\*

The "Amusements of a Watering  
 Place," an endless topick for a Sa-  
 tirist, are drawn from the life.

"When evening comes, our invalids  
 awake, [ache ;  
 Nerves cease to tremble, heads forbear to  
 Then cheerful meals the sunken spirits  
 raise, [plays.  
 Cards or the dance, wine, visiting, or

"Soon as the season comes, and crowds  
 arrive, [drive ;  
 To their superior rooms the wealthy  
 Others look round for lodgings snug and  
 small, [hall :  
 Such is their taste—they've hatred to an  
 Hence one his fav'rite habitation gets,  
 The brick-floor'd parlour which the butcher  
 lots ; [regard  
 Where, through his single light, he may  
 The various business of a common yard,  
 Bounded by backs of buildings form'd of  
 clay,  
 By stables, styes, and coops—*et-cætera*.

\* This, it must be acknowledged, is contrary to the opinion of Thomson, and, I believe, of some other Poëts, who, in describing the varying hues of our most beautiful flowers, have considered them as lost and blended with each other ; whereas their beauty, in the eye of a Florist, (and, I conceive, in that of the uninitiated also,) depends upon the distinctness of their colour : the stronger the bounding line, and the less they break into the neighbouring tint, so much the richer and more valuable is the flower esteemed.

† Pin-ey'd—An auricula, or any other single flower, is so called when the stigma (the part which arises from the seed-vessel) is protruded beyond the tube of the flower, and becomes visible.

‡ This word, so far as it relates to flowers, means those variegated with three or more colours irregularly and indeterminate.

§ Some of the smaller species of the *Medusa* (sea-nettle) are exquisitely beautiful : their form is nearly oval, varied with serrated longitudinal lines ; they are extremely tender, and by no means which I am acquainted with can be preserved ; for they soon dissolve in either spirit of wine or water, and lose every vestige of their shape, and, indeed, of their substance : the larger species are found in misshapen masses of many pounds weight ; these, when handled, have the effect of the nettle, and the stinging is often accompanied or succeeded by the more unpleasant feeling, perhaps in a slight degree resembling that caused by the torpedo.

|| Various tribes and species of marine Vermes are here meant : that which so nearly resembles a vegetable in its form, and, perhaps, in some degree, manner of growth, is the coralline, called by naturalists, *Sertularia*, of which there are many species in almost

"The needy-vain, themselves awhile  
 to shun,  
 For dissipation to these dog-holes run ;  
 Where each (assuming petty pomp) ap-  
 pears, [shears,"  
 And quite forgets the shopboard and the

In the description of a visit to a small islet of sand on the coast, the Poet very admirably harrows up the finest feelings of the soul ; but it is most delightful to find that all ends well. It would be unconscionable to copy so large a portion of the work ; but we cannot refrain from giving a few more philosophical lines :

"Now is it pleasant in the summer-  
 eve, [leave,

When a broad shore retiring waters  
 Awhile to wait upon the firm fair sand,  
 When all is calm at sea, all still at land ;  
 And there the Ocean's produce to explore,  
 As floating by, or rolling on the shore ;  
 Those living jellies, which the flesh in-  
 flame,

Fierce as a nettle, and from that its name ;  
 Some in huge masses, some that you may  
 bring

In the small compass of a lady's ring ;  
 Figur'd by hand Divine—there's not a  
 gem [them ;

Wrought by man's art to be compar'd to  
 Soft, brilliant, tender, through the wave  
 they glow,

And make the moon-beam brighter where  
 they flow.

Involv'd in sea-wrack, herd you find a  
 race, [to place ;

Which Science, doubting, knows not where  
 On shell or stone is dropt the embryo-  
 seed,

And quickly vegetates a vital breed ||.

"While thus, with pleasing wonder,  
 you inspect [ject,  
 Treasures the vulgar in their scorn re-  
 see, as they float along, th' entangled  
 weeds [beads;  
 Slowly approach, upborn on baddery  
 Wait till they land, and you shall then  
 behold [fold,  
 The fiery sparks those 'tangled Frons' in-  
 Myriads of living points\*; th' unaided eye  
 Can but the fire, and not the form discern.  
 And now your view upon the Ocean turn,  
 And there the splendour of the waves dis-  
 cern; [oar,  
 Cast but a stone, or strike them with an  
 And you shall flames within the deep ex-  
 plore: [stand,  
 Or scoop the stream phosphoric as you  
 And the cold flame shall flash along your  
 hand; [gaze  
 When, lost in wonder, you shall walk, and  
 On weeds that sparkle, and, on waves that  
 blaze†."

Of Letter X. "Clubs and Social Meetings," we take only the Argument:

"Desire of Country Gentlemen for Town Associations—Book-Clubs—Too much of Literary Character expected from them—Literary Conversation prevented: by Feasting: by Cards—Good, notwithstanding, Results—Card-Club with eagerness resorted to—Players—Umpires at the Whist Table—Petulances of Temper there discovered—Free-and-easy Club: not perfectly easy or free—Freedom how interrupted—the superior Member—Termination of the Evening—Drinking and Smoking Clubs—The Midnight Conversation of the delaying Members—Society of the poorer Inhabitants: its Use: gives Pride and Consequence to the humble Character—Pleasant Habitations of the frugal Poor—Sailor returning to his Family—Free Masons' Club—The Mystery—What its Origin—Its professed Advantages—Griggs and Gregorians—A kind of Masons—Reflections on these various Societies.

In Letter XI. "Inns," which are "a difficult subject for Poetry," are pleasantly and skilfully managed, as are the "Players" in Letter XII.

(To be continued.)

74. *The Caledonian Comet*. 8vo. pp. 22. Dwyer.

THIS is one of those effusions of

well-timed humour, and keen point, that we see at once the sincerity of the feeling and acuteness of the talent which gave it birth. Now, although we are among the warmest of the admirers of the Author of the "Lay" and "Marmion," duly and truly appreciating the light, airy, and pathetic touches of both those Poems, and of another Lay by the same Minstrel, we think also, that all the manufacture produced in the loom of this Poet are like the visions of the night, or one of those day-dreams, gay, agreeable, fanciful, and sometimes fascinating, which, after we awake from our reverie, "leave not a wreck behind," neither upon the mind nor the memory. We are wrought to wonder, indeed; but wonder most how we can have been so much amused by glittering vapours, thinner than air, and baseless as the fabrick of those passing clouds which flit away even while we are looking on them.

Among the other innovations of this revolutionary age, there have successively started up no less than three new schools—one of reading, (we do not mean Mr. Thelwall's,) one of stage-playing, and one of writing. To wit—the school of ghosts and goblins, the school of girl and boy acting, and the school of boy and girl ballad-writing. These have been opened respectively, first, by Mrs. Ratcliffe, at all the circulating libraries; secondly, at the theatres, licensed and unlicensed, by Master Betty; and thirdly, at the *Marmion's Head*, by Walter Scott, esq. The two first of these have vanished, and are seen and heard no more; but the last seminary, conducted by the "Lady of the Lake," is in great vogue, is much patronised by people of fashion, fondled by Lords and Ladies; and, like other pets and favourites, considered as a *spoiled child*, though assuredly a pretty baby, naturally endowed with much sweetness of voice, but has certainly acquired a bad taste in singing; and, to say

almost every part of the coast. The animal protrudes its many claws (apparently in search of prey) from certain pellucid vesicles which proceed from an horny, tenuous, branchy stem.

\* These are said to be a minute kind of animal of the same class; when it does not shine, it is invisible to the naked eye.

† For the cause or causes of this phenomenon, which is sometimes, though rarely, observed on our coasts, I must refer the reader to the Writers on Natural Philosophy and Natural History.

truth,

teeth, not a very correct one in the choice of songs.

To illustrate these positions, the Author has brought forth "THE CALEDONIAN COMET," of which the Preface states in part as follows:

"The Author of the following trifle was in hopes that some able writer would have come forward to check the progress of false taste, which has so long prevailed in works of Literature. 'The mysterious horrors of those Romances which, a few years ago, to the surprise of all men of sense, made a great noise, produced so many ridiculous imitations, that the evil has at length cured itself; they seem to have sunk into the utmost contempt, and are now abandoned even by the manufacturers of novels for circulating libraries, who probably find private scandal a more saleable commodity. At present the Old Ballad style of poetry appears to be equally in fashion, and requires a stronger corrective, as it has obviously misled men of real talents and knowledge. There can be no occasion to apologize for the trifle now presented to the publick, as the same motives which render it our duty to support the national interests, ought to induce us to be attentive to the credit of the national taste."

It opens with an allusion to the dramatic mania which raged for some time in favour of the young Roscius:

"Some years ago a little boy,  
Of Folly the surprise and joy,  
Who deem'd him wonder of the age,  
The peerless planet of the stage,  
Led, as he pleas'd, the gaping throng,  
But, thanks to Common-sense, not long.  
Greybeards, who, loud in GARRICK'S  
praise,  
Rejected all of later days,  
Declar'd, if not a brighter star,  
The boy was quite upon a par;  
Matrons, with tender passion fir'd,  
Held him as one by Heav'n inspir'd;  
Romantic girls, of course, were wild,  
Enraptur'd with the pretty child.  
The living actors, one and all,  
Before his shrine were doom'd to fall,  
And well might they at Ruin tremble,  
When nodding o'er the house of KEMBLE.  
But Common-sense beheld with shame  
The Town misled in Fashion's name,  
Explor'd the wonderful decoy,  
And found 't was but a manag'd boy,  
Who, parrot-like, could prate his part,  
The pupil of laborious art;  
His tones and gestures all by rule,  
The ritual of the scenic school,  
Transmitted down from age to age,  
As heir-looms of the mimic stage;  
Such was the subject of renown  
With this capricious, easy town."

Our Author runs the parallel betwixt the forementioned little great personage and the writer whom he designates by the "Caledonian Comet":

"So from the regions of the North  
A writer suddenly burst forth,  
Whose works the silly crowd admire,  
And slight the masters of the lyre,  
To whom those honours should belong  
That mark the genuine sons of song,  
And Taste must sigh whene'er they grace  
The pigmies of a bastard race."

The Author proceeds, in allowing for national pleasure derived from national merit:

"Grant that a people's pride may pay  
Fond homage to a native lay,  
Yet nobler pride and wiser zeal  
That people might be thought to feel,  
Who, high among the tuneful host,  
The POET OF THE SEASONS boast,  
Those Seasons which, in fame secure,  
As long as Nature's shall endure."

After having investigated and objected to the Border Heroes, but particularly "Marmion," as without merit and without moral, the Author says,

"Taste must proclaim his uncouth  
rhyme  
The refuse of contemptuous Time,  
Turrets, portcullis, rusty arms,  
Dwarfs, wizards, his poetic charms;  
Hostel and wassail, ruffians' brawls,  
And donjon keeps, and mould'ring walls,  
Banners and 'scutcheons, squires and  
knights,  
A tedious round of feasts and fights,  
A labour'd show of herald's lore,  
And all repeated o'er and o'er."

Our Satirist pronounces this

"Of pow'rs a lamentable waste,  
The bigot of a barbarous taste,  
Traditionary, dull, and tame."

Yet compliments him on "being gifted with a native flame,"

"Who could have reach'd a noble height,  
Had taste and judgment track'd his flight,  
A ballad-monger now at best,  
In motley trappings quaintly drest,  
And, like the boy that mock'd the stage,  
An idol of fantastic rage,  
Of Fashion once the favourite theme,  
And soon the phantom of a dream."

He then invokes the higher powers:

"Spirits of Poetry sublime,  
Of elder and of later time,  
Who sweetly struck the plaintive string,  
Or nobly soar'd on Fancy's wing,  
Whose works, exalted and refin'd,  
Delight and dignify mankind,

Your



Your animating forces impart,  
To guard your heav'n-descended art!  
Oh! hear the drooping Muse's call,  
Release her from this Gothic thrall,  
Disperse the cobwebs, rubbish, dust,  
The magic spells, and ancient rust,  
That quite o'erwhelm her injur'd lyre,  
And renovate your hallow'd choir;  
So may they charm each roving youth  
To Nature, Reason, Virtue, Truth."

If, indeed, the ballad-talent were confined to the original writers, or, to carry on our allusion, the founders of that school; if, for instance, it were circumscribed to the seminary of Walter Scott, esq., and his "Lays," which, with all its defects, is certainly a very sweet one, were to be the last Lay of the Minstrel, all might be well: but the shoal of good and bad imitators, which are engendered and spawned thrift upon his ditties, is a seriously-increasing evil, and ought to be diminished. If the model of the master is bad, the imitation of the scholars cannot be good; under the fullest feeling of which assertion, we cannot but adopt, and in the strongest possible manner do our best to enforce, the following sterling sentiments on the subject from a contemporary Critic:

"Even to write well in the ballad verse, or in the couplet of eight feet, is, after all, but an inglorious attainment. When compared with the heroic couplet, its facility is great indeed. That dignified English measure admits all the varieties of pause and cadence which are compatible with a melodious flow of the line; and, when these varieties are judiciously combined, it produces the most harmonious effect of any species of poetry. This is the bow of Ulysses, which none of the suitors could draw: but the irregular, or ballad-measure, however well adapted to short and spirited effusions, to national songs, or to pathetic stories, is unworthy of the rank which it has obtained in the higher classes of poetry; a rank undoubtedly belonging, by the justest title, to the models above-mentioned, if we consider only the true genius, and forgive the incorrect taste of their author. His imitators, as we must urge again and again, we cannot forgive; especially when we find among them any writer of such distinguished abilities as the present Poet certainly possesses. He should trust to his own strength; and, keeping a watchful eye over all inadmissible liberties of style, he should exert the poetical imagination which is here displayed, in some bolder and more original attempt."

We are, however, no less disposed than the Critic above-quoted to al-

low that the Author of "Marmion" has often displayed the power of the Poet; and as to his defects, we also shall decline the unwelcome office of dragging them again in this place; and shall close our account with admitting, in the words of the Author of the "Lower World \*,"

"Though trophied knights to him resign  
The bay, [their bowers  
And peerless dames weave chaplets in  
To crown their champion with enchanted  
flowers;"]

that—

"Their Chief would raise his wondrous  
art:"

for that it is capable of much elevation, we profess ourselves among the number of those who entertain not the smallest doubt.

75. *A Compendious History of the Israelites.*  
By Robert Atkins. 8vo. pp. 62; Bat-  
ton.

THIS is an interesting pamphlet; containing much information in a small compass; and we give full credit to Mr. Atkins's assertion, in the dedication to an amiable and respectable character (Mr. Abraham Goldsmid) that "a large book might have been made of it with less difficulty than it has taken to compile this abridgment."

The eventful history of the descendants of Abraham is deduced from their great progenitor to the present times; and we are told that

"A new æra in the history of this remarkable race of people has recently commenced, which will probably produce a complete regeneration in their modes of thinking and acting."

In answer to some late observations (see our Magazine, p. 15) on the general character of the Jews, Mr. Atkins observes that

"Their moral degeneracy has, however, been gradually diminishing for several years past; and the decree of the French Government, bearing date the 30th of May, 1806, has already produced a considerable change in their manners and habits on the Continent, by placing them on an equality, in respect to civic rights, with the people who profess the Catholic or any other religion. The work of regeneration no doubt originated in the interested policy of the Government; but its beneficial effects on this oppressed people will be felt as long as that Government exists in its present form. The

\* See our last Number, p. 454.

proposed object of this decree was, to suppress the prevalent disposition for invidious practices amongst the Jews, and to reanimate them with the desire of exercising the arts and useful professions of life, so as to render their services more beneficial to the State under whose protection they existed. An assembly of them was accordingly convened on the 15th of July following, consisting of seventy-four persons of their persuasion, residing in different parts of France, and most distinguished by their probity and intelligence. A great many questions were proposed to them respecting their moral habits, and interpretation of the laws of Moses, in such cases as differed from the policy and manners of modern times. The questions thus put to the Jewish Deputies were answered mostly in favour of the French Government; and, in return, they were promised the enjoyment of the privileges of what are called French citizens. But, in order to render this decision more solemn and impressive, a grand Sanhedrin was convened with much pomp and ostentation, which held its first meeting on the 9th of February, 1807; of which M. Sintzheim was the president. The Sanhedrin consisted of the most respectable and literary characters amongst the Jews from the greatest part of Europe; and on the 21st of February a circumstance occurred, which is unprecedented in former ages, and which is highly creditable to the tolerant spirit of modern times. The Archbishop of Paris, a venerable old man, the President of the Protestant Consistory, and the President of the Sanhedrin, all dined together at the house of one of the French ministers, and exchanged civilities of peace and amity.—The deliberations and decisions of the Sanhedrin were principally devoted to the following subjects: *viz.* marriages, polygamy, divorce, fraternity, moral, civil, and political relations, useful professions, and of loans and usury. In these respects, the Mosiac law differs materially from the modern French code; the object of Buonaparte was, therefore, to assimilate the customs and ceremonies of the Jews to those of the Christians, in order that he might obtain that controul over them, mentally as well as politically, which would enable them to render them efficient members of society, either in the cabinet, the field, or any other department of life.

In return for the nominal privileges he conferred on them (*nominally*, I say, because they enjoyed them *really*, ever since the beginning of the French revolution), the Sanhedrin have recommended the Jews to conform in all respects with the French civil code, morally and physically, except that of acknowledging Jesus Christ to be the Messiah; who, they persuaded themselves, they have found in the person of Napoleon Buonaparte. However strange it may appear to the generality of Englishmen, this opinion is now become very prevalent amongst the Jews throughout the greater part of the dominions over which he has obtained the sovereignty; but it is not the illiterate and enthusiastic Jews only who entertain this idea; the Literati have also encouraged it in their writings\*. They have laboured to prove that their promised restoration is accomplished, and that the idea of their having the land of Palestine restored to them is fallacious. They assert, that the restoration of the Jews means the restoration of their rights and privileges in society, equally with all the rest of the human race. This notion, industriously propagated throughout France and its dependencies, has produced serious effects of the greatest magnitude in a political point of view. Whether it originated with a Parasitical Israelite, or was commanded by the Jesuitical Talleyrand, is unknown: but its probable consequences may defy the utmost stretch of the imagination to conceive. It is not believed that the English Jews will readily accord with these notions; "their lot has fallen in pleasant places," and they are content. The Jews have six synagogues in London; and the grand German one in Duke's-place is the principal. The presiding Rabbi of the German Jews in London, commonly called the High-priest, is the Rev. Solomon Hirschell. This gentleman is highly distinguished for his talents, his social virtues, and liberality of sentiment. From the highest to the lowest, the Jews in England are industrious and attached to business. None of them are destitute of the means of subsistence, who are capable of walking the streets, or using their hands. There are Jew merchants of every gradation, from the eminent loan-contractor with Government to the itinerant old clothes-man at Rag Fair†. No Jews are seen begging alms; for the indigent sit

\* They have even gone so far as to apply the meaning of the second Psalm of David (*Beare fremuerunt gentes*) to this extraordinary man; a metrical translation of it, applicable to the present times, has been published in the French language, and circulated throughout Europe."

† "Perhaps the generality of the readers of this work may be ignorant that the Jews who perambulate the streets of the Metropolis every morning, crying 'old clothes,' are merchants who trade on a very small capital. With their whole stock, one guinea, in their pockets, they sally forth from their lodgings in the vicinity of Rosemary-lane, near the Tower,

hospitals are provided, which are supported by the voluntary contributions of the opulent. Very few of them are so poor as to be incapable of educating their own children; and free-schools are provided for the reception of those who choose to avail themselves of their utility. There are also numerous respectable artisans amongst the Jews, of every description; but chiefly in the jewellery and gold and silver trinket departments. The term *Jew* was no doubt derived from their name; as they were probably the first people who introduced such ornaments into notice; and are now the most considerable dealers in them, both in the raw and manufactured state. It must have surprised many persons that the Jews, who keep their Sabbath-day (that is, from sun-set on Friday evening to the same time on Saturday) with much more religious solemnity than Christians, should be so generally successful in business, though they devote themselves to it one day less in every week than other religious sects; their Saturdays being employed in devotional exercises, and Sundays in the pursuit of pleasure. This circumstance can only be accounted for by their unremitting diligence and constant attention to the main object of all their undertakings, their unquenchable thirst for wealth. Not that it is criminal in the smallest degree to be anxious about obtaining a competency, it is the duty of every man to do so; but the striking character of the Jew is, that he is never satisfied. A little money accompanied with industry gets more, and so on *ad infinitum*; but whilst the generality of Englishmen know where to stop and repose themselves in the bosom of affluence, unannoyed by the cares of trade, the Jew studies the arithmetic of infinities incessantly, and never delays his progress one instant, till the hand of death impedes his course, and calls him to the silent retreat of his fathers."

76. *An Historical and Topographical Description of Chelsea and its Environs: interspersed with Biographical Anecdotes of illustrious and eminent Personages who have resided in Chelsea during the Three preceding Centuries. By Thomas Faulkner, of Chelsea; One Volume, 8vo.*

WORKS of this nature, when written by men of taste and information, may be made subservient to much higher purposes than the gratification of provincial vanity, or local pride.

Here we see virtuous and exalted characters drawn from obscurity; na-

tural and artificial curiosities brought to light; agriculture and manufactures displayed; and under the name of Topography, may be associated the idea of scenic taste and learning; and the great increase of works of this description of late years, shews how well they are received by the Publick.

Chapter I. Etymology—Situation—River Thames—Extent—Population—Poor's-rate, and Land-tax.

Chapter II. Soil—Agriculture—Common—Apothecaries' Garden—Botanic Gardens and Nurseries—Manufactories and Water Works.

The Reader in this Chapter will find a copious account of the Apothecaries' physic-garden, and a vignette of the statue of Sir Hans Sloane, bart. upon the pedestal of which is the following inscription to his memory:

"Hans<sup>o</sup> Sloane, Baro, archiatro  
 insignissimo Botanices fautori  
 hoc honoris causa monumentum  
 inque perpetuam ejus memoriam  
 Sacrum voluit  
 Societas Pharmacopoeor. Londinens.  
 M.DCC.XXXIII."

Chapter III. Parish Church—Rectory—Rectors—Tombs and Monuments—Burial Ground—Benefactions—Charity Schools—Workhouse—Parish Register, and Churchwardens' Accounts.

This is a most interesting Chapter; and must have been collected with much trouble. Here we are presented with the tomb of the celebrated Sir Thomas More; an antient brass representing the Duchess of Northumberland, and her five daughters; and the monument of Thomas Lawrence, esq. with Elizabeth his wife, and six daughters; underneath which are the following lines:

"The yeares wherein I lived were fifty-  
 fewer,  
 October twenty-eight did end my life.  
 Children five of eleven God left in store,  
 Sole comfort of theyr mother and my wife.  
 The world can say what I have been before,  
 What I am now, examples still are rife:  
 Thus Thomas Lawrence spekes to tymes  
 ensuing, [neving."  
 That Death is sure, and Tyme is past re-

On a large mural monument are the following lines to the memory of

Tower, and purchase any old clothes which servants will sell them, at a very small price. These they carry to Rag Fair, a place in the middle of a street near the Tower, and sell to a superior order of merchants, at a cent-per-cent profit, who repair them, and afterwards re-sell them to the labouring poor."

Sir John Lawrence, bart. of Ivers,  
in the county of Bucks.

"When bad men dye, and turn to their  
last sleep,

What stir the Poets and Engravers keep;  
Try a feigned skill to pile them up a name  
With terms of Good, and Just, out-lasting  
fame:

Alas! poor men, such most have need of  
stone

And epitaphs; the Good, indeed, lack  
none, [glory

Their own true works enough do give of  
Unto their names, which will survive all  
story: [take

Such was the man lies here, who d<sup>d</sup> par-  
Of verse and stone, but 'tis for fashion's  
sake."

For a further view of the Epitaphs,  
see our last Number, p. 416.

#### Chapter IV. King James's College.

In the concluding paragraph of the  
description of King James's College,  
the Author well observes that

"Neither the sensible nor benevolent  
will lament the failure of Dr. Sutcliffe's  
projected college, since the ground on  
which it stood is applied to so much nobler  
a purpose. The necessity likewise of Sut-  
cliffe's design is continually diminishing;  
inasmuch as the Protestant faith is con-  
stantly acquiring fresh strength, and every  
day affords clearer proof of the fallacy of  
the doctrines of the Church of Rome."

#### Chapter V. Historical Account and Description of the Royal Hospital.

The account of the Royal Hospital  
is very full and complete; and com-  
prises every thing that could be said  
of this magnificent structure, the  
work of Sir Christopher Wren, of  
whom some mention is made; and  
whose name cannot but be dear to all  
lovers of the arts.

In the burial-ground belonging to  
the Royal Hospital is the following  
inscription to the memory of Simon  
Box, the first there buried:

"Here lyeth y<sup>e</sup> body of  
Simon Box,  
who in the capacity of  
a souldier served King  
Charles the First, King  
Charles the 2d. King James  
the 2d. and their present  
Maj<sup>ties</sup> King William and  
Queen Mary, whose  
Pensioner he was, belonging  
to this their Majesties  
Royal Hospital;  
and the first that was  
interred in this burying  
place, who deceased the

6. of April, in the 63d years  
of his age, and of  
our Lord  
1692."

The Author seems to be of opinion,  
from the authority of Maitland, that  
Cæsar crossed the Thames at Chelsea,  
near the site of the Royal Hospital,  
and not at Cowey Stakes, as is gene-  
rally supposed. This is an interesting  
question; but we have not time to  
enter into a discussion of it.

#### Chapter VI. Royal Military Asy- lum.

The first stone of this National  
Structure was laid by His Royal  
Highness the Duke of York, June 19,  
1801, accompanied by a great many  
General Officers, and a number of  
the Nobility. For a full account  
of this benevolent Institution, which,  
the Author well observes, does high  
honour to the present enlightened age,  
we refer the Reader to the work.

We were much pleased with reading  
the manner in which the Jubilee was  
celebrated in the Royal Military Asy-  
lum; but our limits do not permit us  
to extract it.

#### Chapter VII. Historical Account of the Manor of Chelsea, with Bio- graphical Notices of eminent Persons who have possessed it, and resided on it.

The history of the manor of Chelsea,  
as given in this work, is very curious  
and interesting; and details anecdotes  
of the lords and possessors of the ma-  
nor, from the time of Edward the  
Confessor (whose charter, still pre-  
served in the British Museum, is here  
printed) down to the present time.  
Much original matter is brought for-  
ward; and the whole of this Chapter  
will amply gratify the curiosity of the  
Antiquary.

#### Chapter VIII. Antient Houses from the Reign of Henry VIII. to the Re- storation, with Biographical Sketches of eminent Persons resident in Chelsea during that period.

"Chelsea has been inhabited," says  
our Author, "for several centuries by  
many noble and distinguished characters,  
who probably were induced to make it  
their residence from its proximity to the  
Metropolis, its healthy air, and delightful  
situation on the banks of the Thames;  
and from the great number of noble houses  
and stately edifices, it was antiently de-  
nominated the VILLAGE OF PALACES."

This account of *Antient Houses* is extremely interesting, and contains much valuable and curious research. The Author has, in some degree, done what we wish to see very generally effected; he has, as far as his materials would permit, given a history of their several owners. This Chapter contains anecdotes of many eminent persons during the reign of Henry VIII. and introduces an account of Sir Thomas More and his house, the site of which has long been disputed; and the following eminent persons, *viz.* Sir William Paulet, Marquis of Winchester, Gregory Lord Dacre, Lady Dacre, Sir Robert Cecil Earl of Salisbury, Sir Arthur Gorges, Lionel Cranfield Earl of Middlesex, George Villiers Duke of Buckingham, Sir Bulstrode Whitelock, George Digby Earl of Bristol, Sir Theodore Magerne, John Sym, the Earl of Manchester, &c. &c.

Chapter IX. *Antient Houses and eminent Persons residing in Chelsea from 1660 to the Reign of Queen Anne*—Hamilton's Survey—Winchester House—Earl of Radnor—Duchess of Mazarine—Dr. Chamberlayne.

The account of *Antient Houses* and eminent Persons, as given in this chapter, involves much curious and interesting anecdote. The description of Winchester House we shall transcribe:

"The present Bishop of Winchester having been, in the year 1791, obliged, by the bad health of a part of his family, to seek the climate of Italy, collected there many curious articles of antiquity, modern art, and natural history; the principal of which are, Greek sepulchral vases, called the Etruscan vases, specimens of ancient marble, used in the Roman villas, mural paintings from Herculaneum, beautiful works in Mosaic, bronzes, gems, China, &c. These are disposed with great taste in various apartments of this house, and some of which we shall here enumerate.—The great entrance-hall is forty feet long and twenty wide. On a table stands an antique juvenile bust of Bæchus, much admired:

"*Tibi inconsumpta juventa?  
Tu puer æternus, tu formosissimus alto  
Conspiceris cœlo, tibi, cum sine cornibus  
adstas,  
Virgineum caput est.*" OVID.

"On the great staircase is an antient sepulchral Roman vase, ornamented with rarus heads and festoons of flowers, with the following inscription:

SEMPRONIA

REGANTIORIS. CHORUS.  
PSALLENDQ. PRÆSTANTISS.  
SUX VITIBUS IN MEDIO JUVVENTE.  
E. VIVIS.  
PER CRUELIA PATA DIREPTAE.  
SODALIV. SIBI. COHORS. DIRECTA.  
A. A. M.  
MOER. M. P.

"Near the preceding is a plaster-cast from a bust of Dr. Burney, taken from the original marble bust by Nolckens, in the possession of the Rev. Dr. C. Burney, of Greenwich. Here are also placed several large glass cases filled with Etruscan vases, and other curious remains from the ruins of Herculaneum, and some fine antient China vases.—There are two drawing-rooms of the same dimensions as the hall: the first is ornamented with several Mosaic and mural paintings from Herculaneum, and other works of antiquity and antient art. In the next apartment are portraits of the present Bishop of Winchester, and the late Mrs. North. Along the gallery, which leads to the garden, are disposed in cases a great variety of beautiful shells, spars, ores, and a large collection of various Italian marbles. This house is also decorated with many specimens of modern art, in modelling, painting, &c. executed by Miss North, Mr. Brownlow North, and others of his lordship's children. Winchester House is supplied with water conveyed by pipes from a conduit at Kensington, erected by Henry VIII. when he built the new manor-house. On this house being pulled down, it was transferred to Winchester House by the lord of the manor, who is still at the expense of keeping it in repair."

We here find biographical sketches of the following illustrious personages, *viz.* John Earl of Radnor, 1660; Count D'Estrades, 1661; Sir R. Atkyns, K. B.; the Dutchess of Mazarine, 1661; Archbishop Sharp, 1691; Earl of Lindsey, Duke of St. Alban's, Earl of Macclesfield, Earl of Shaftesbury, Dr. Chamberlayne, Lord Maynard, Sir John Cope, Sir John Danvers, &c. &c.

Chapter X. *Bowack's Account of Chelsea, 1705*—Lord Cheyne—Sir Richard Steele—Dr. Atterbury—Dr. Swift—Lord Orford's House—Wharton Park—Don Saltero's Coffee-house—Dr. Mead—Ranelagh.

Here we are introduced to the acquaintance of many distinguished literary luminaries, who irradiated the literary hemisphere of the Augustan age: the anecdotes respecting them are related in a most pleasing and familiar manner, and their residences

are

are clearly pointed out; viz. William Lord Cheyne, Francis Lord Conway, Edward Russell, Earl of Orford, Earl of Carbertry, Duchess of Hamilton, Duchess of Monmouth, Henry Duke of Kent, Dr. Arbuthnot, Sir Richard Steele, Dr. Atterbury, Dean Swift, Sir Robert Walpole, Dr. Mead, Mrs. Blacknell, Author of the Herbal, Admiral Sir Charles Wager, Mary Duchess of Ormond, Sir Thomas Pelham, bart. Sir Francis Windham, Richard Earl of Ranelagh, Dr. Hoadly, Dr. Smollett, and John Martyn, so well known by his botanical and philosophical works, &c.

Chapter XI. Ferry and Bridge—Park Chapel—Moravians—Lord Cremorne's Villa—Little Chelsea—Brompton—Villa Maria—Dr. Dominicetti—Dogget's Coat and Badge—Museum of Henry Constantine Jennings, Esq.—Pilton's Menagerie (see vol. LXXIX. 313) New Burial Ground.

The description of the Moravians and their burial-ground is interesting. In speaking of Brompton, the author takes occasion to pay a well-merited tribute of respect to her late Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, whose benevolent disposition is well known. The gardens in this neighbourhood are much admired. Brompton, from the amenity of its situation and its excellent air, has been called the Montpellier of England.

Chapter XII. Hans Town—Pavilion, Hans Place—Celebration of the King's Recovery in 1789—Celebration of the Jubilee in 1809.

In this chapter we find the following description of the Pavilion, Hans Place, the residence of Peter Denys, esq.:

"The Pavilion consists of three sides of a quadrangle, open to the North. The approach is from Hans Place through a handsome pair of iron gates, into an avenue of trees. There is also another entrance from Sloane-street through Pavilion-street. The South front faces an extensive lawn, gently rising to the level of the colonnade and principal floor. This front was originally built as a model for the Prince of Wales's Pavilion at Brighton, and is ornamented by an elegant colonnade of the Doric order, extending the whole length of the building. This front contains the music-room, drawing-room, dining room, library, and lobby; the whole of which, being one hundred and fourteen feet in length, may be seen at one view by means of two superb mirrors placed at each extremity. The wings contain various offices and apartments. The entrance to the house is through an octagon hall in the centre, paved with black and white marble, from which you approach the principal suite of apartments by a flight of stone steps. In the centre of the house is placed a curious clock of large dimensions, made by Thwaites, which acts upon the dial of the North front, and communicates with several dials in different apartments. In the East lobby is a proof-cast from the original bust of Lord Nelson, taken from life. To attempt a panegyric on Lord Nelson would be a waste of words:

'As long as Egypt's pyramids shall stand,  
As long as Nile shall fertilize the land,  
So long the voice of never dying Fame  
Shall add to England's glory, Nelson's name'.

"There are, besides, several busts, amongst which are those of Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox. The death of those distinguished luminaries has left a chasm in the political hemisphere, which ages may not supply; torn from their country at a period when insulted Europe was groaning under the tortures of a marble-hearted Tyrant, compared with whom, Nero may be deemed merciful, and a gulga-jah. In the same lobby stands a bust of the late Professor Person, a man of the deepest erudition and of the most capacious mind. His cast in plaster was taken immediately after his death, and on which the hair of his head and his eye brows are partly preserved; so that it presents an awful aspect, and it is impossible to contemplate the bust of this distinguished scholar, without mingled sensations of admiration and regret. Near the preceding is a pleasing bust of Dr. Burney, whose 'History of Music,' as a science, excited much admiration from its novelty and excellence. At the East end of the library, on two mahogany pedestals, stand superb busts in statuary-marble of Pitt and Fox by Nollekens; and at the opposite end are placed five well-chosen antique casts. In the saloon are two excellent pictures by Fuseli: one a Vision of Lady Jane Grey, before her execution, from a manuscript letter of Bishop Latimer to Dr. Bullinger, preserved in the public library at Zurich. The other a scene from the tragedy of King Lear. In the music saloon stands a whole-length muscular figure, in bronze, of a manine deity, about four feet in height, a figure of equal energy and elegance by John de Boogwa. This statue formed part of the collection of Danbury-place, Essex, and cost the present possessor one hundred and fifty guineas. In two niches over the doors are two superb vases of Verd antique. The shape of this room, as well as that of the library, is an oblong, with circular ends. There are, in two arched recesses, mirrors

mirrors of large dimensions, ingeniously producing the deduction of two other rooms; the effect of which is very striking. An extensive range of stabling is now nearly finished, which, for elegance and taste, is superior to many of the mansions of our Nobility."

On the celebration of the late Jubilee the Author is peculiarly eloquent; and justly observes that,

"During his Majesty's long and arduous reign, whilst the greatest part of the European States have fallen victims to the overwhelming power and despotism of France, and scarcely retain a vestige of their former greatness; his subjects, the inhabitants of this highly-favoured Isle, have enjoyed peculiar comforts, and have been visibly protected, under Providence, by the vigour of his Majesty's fleets and armies. Rapid improvements have been made in agriculture, manufactures, and the fine arts. Our commerce has increased beyond all former precedent and example, whilst that of our Enemies has decreased in an equal proportion. Our manufactures have surpassed those of all other Nations, and are daily wafted to the most distant regions of the earth under the security of the British flag. The navies of Holland, France, and Spain, have been reduced or annihilated by the intrepidity of British valour; by which security has been given to this favoured Isle, and henceforward we may be considered as free from danger of insult. On this event it is impossible for the mind to dwell without a mixed sensation of delight and gratitude; delight, at the contemplation of a Sovereign crowned alike with years and with virtue, the friend, the father of his people, distinguished by his worth still more than by his rank, and exercising authority only for the purpose of security, or of bestowing happiness; and gratitude to the Supreme Disposer of good and evil, for the blessings he has suffered us to enjoy in the lengthened reign of a Monarch, who has made the principles of the Constitution, and the rights and liberties of the people, the rule of his public conduct. The general manifestation of joy throughout the country was the best testimony which could be borne to the truth of these observations." It was the joy of the heart—a native impulse, which artifice might check, but which required no stimulus to give it strength and activity. Such was the homage paid to a beloved Sovereign on the fiftieth anniversary of

his reign by a free, an enlightened, and a happy people."

Upon the whole, we do not hesitate to pronounce, that the present work, in point of information and research, is equal to most of its competitors; and, in point of arrangement and disposition of the facts, inferior to none.

When we consider the number of references at the bottom of the page, and the use made of the authorities cited, we are bound equally to praise the diligence and taste of the writer.

This work is ushered in to the public notice it deserves by poetical addresses to the Author, from the Rev. WEEDEN BUTLER, and our *English Gleamer*, Mr. PRATT; the latter of whom has contributed his verses on the late Jubilee at the end of the book: both these poems have at different times found a place in the poetic compartment of this Magazine.

77. *Fourth Report of the Directors of the African Institution, read at the Annual General Meeting on the 28th of March, 1810: to which is added, A List of Subscribers: See Hatchard; pp. 120.*

IN the front of this publication is the following very honourable testimony to disinterested merit:

"Resolved unanimously, That the local knowledge and indefatigable energy displayed by Zachary Macaulay, esq. who, since the first formation of this Society, has gratuitously filled the office of Secretary, together with his eminent disinterestedness, in declining the large pecuniary advantage to which he was entitled from the condemnation of the ship Comercio de Rio, which his zeal had procured; deserve the marked approbation and thanks of this Meeting. That, in acknowledgment of their gratitude, a piece of plate (value fifty guineas) with a suitable inscription, be presented to Z. Macaulay, esq. in the name of the Institution; and that the Directors be authorized to procure and present it accordingly\*.

The following important information we transcribe with astonishment:

"In their former Reports, the Directors have taken pains to impress the Mem-

\* "Mr. Macaulay having intimated to a Board of Directors, held the 3d of April, 1810, that he thought it right to decline the acceptance of the piece of plate which was voted to him at the General Meeting; the Directors, out of respect and delicacy to the scruples of a gentleman deserving so highly of the Society, have postponed the execution of that Resolution until they have received the instructions of the next General Meeting."

bert of the Institution with this idea—that the success of any plan which may be devised for the improvement of Africa will depend upon the degree in which the trade in Slaves is generally suppressed. It has appeared to them that, without security of person and property, no adequate stimulus can be given to industry; and, consequently, that no progress in the great work of civilization can fairly be expected. And it is most obvious that, while a considerable Slave Trade is suffered to exist, such security is unattainable. The Directors were sanguine in hoping that, ere this time something effectual would have been done to limit the range of this destructive traffic, which has hitherto impeded the success of every attempt to do good to Africa. But this expectation has not been realized. No Foreign States have hitherto followed the example set them by the Legislatures of Great Britain and of the United States of America; while the flags of Spain and of Sweden (which, till within the last two years, had scarcely ever visited the African coast) have of late been extensively employed in covering and protecting a trade in Slaves, in which, it is believed, that the subjects of these countries have little or no direct interest. Nor is this all. It has been discovered that, in defiance of all the penalties imposed by Act of Parliament, vessels under foreign flags have been fitted out in the ports of Liverpool and London, for the purpose of carrying Slaves from the coast of Africa to the Spanish and Portuguese settlements in America; and that several adventures of this description have actually been completed. The persons, however, who are by far the most deeply engaged in this nefarious traffic, appear to be citizens of the United States of America. These shelter themselves from the penal consequences of their criminal conduct by means of a nominal sale both of ship and cargo at some Spanish or Swedish port—the Havannah, for example or the island of St. Bartholomew. They are thus put in a capacity to use the flags of these States; and, so disguised, have carried on their slave-trading speculations, during the last year, to an enormous extent. The different communications received by the Directors from the coast of Africa concur in stating, that in the month of October last the coast was crowded with vessels, known to be American, trading for Slaves under Spanish and Swedish flags. The Slaves thus procured, it is understood, were afterwards to be carried for sale either to South America or to the Spanish West Indies. Some cargoes (there is reason to believe) have been landed at St. Bartholomew's, and smuggled thence into English Islands."

We copy with more pleasure a communication from Lieut.-col. Maxwell, Commandant of Senegal;

"I avail myself of an opportunity, by way of Guernsey, to communicate to you the intelligence of the arrival in this Colony of the black man, named Isaac, who was the guide who conducted Mr. Mungo Park to Sansanding, and whose schoolmaster, who resides there, furnished Mr. Park with a guide to take him to Kassinga. This person appears convinced that Mr. Mungo Park is not dead (which God grant!) he says, if it was the case he certainly should have heard of it: not having heard of him, he supposed that he had returned to England. To ascertain the certainty of the fate of our intrepid countryman, I have engaged Isaac to go in search of him, and have furnished him with a present for Mansong, the King of Bambarra, and also with means to defray his travelling expenses; and have promised him a thousand dollars if he finds Mr. Park. He has instructions to proceed without delay to Sego; to present to Mansong the present he has for him; and to beg of him to aid him in his researches. If he cannot procure any certain intelligence of him at Sego, he is to continue his Journey to Sansanding, to find out the guide who conducted Mr. Park to Kassinga. If there he cannot gain satisfactory information, he is to endeavour to proceed to Tombuctoo and Kassinga. Isaac has promised to make every exertion to fulfil the object of his mission, and to use his utmost ability to gain correct information of the fate of the celebrated traveller."

Very useful Directions are given for managing Silk Worms; and for cultivating the *Sunn* and *Peat* Plants; as is also "The Substance of Mr. Meredith's Account of the Agoona Country, or the Gold Coast."

It is pleasant also to add that

"Commissioners have been appointed by Government to enquire into the state of the African coast, with a view to the adoption of such measures as may most effectually promote the civilization and improvement of Africa."

78. *Select Poems from the Hesperides, or Works both Human and Divine, of Robert Herrick, Esq. with occasional Remarks by J. N.: accompanied also with the Head, Autograph, and Seal of the Poet*: 8vo. Bristol, printed by J. M. Gutch for Longman and Co. pp. 255.

THE name and the portrait of Robert Herrick will be in the recollection of our Readers (see vols. LXVI. 471. LXVII. 102. LXIX. 1.); and the publick



publick are indebted to an experienced Bard [Dr. J. Nott] for this selection of his Beauties; which he thus introduces:

"It was in the year 1648, and rather in latter life, at the very period too, we may well presume, when he was ejected from his vicarage, as he signs himself *Esq.* that Robert Herrick published his "*Hesperides, or Works both Human and Divine*;" no portion of which till now, great as is their merit, have ever undergone a re-print; I say portion, for to re-publish all were unnecessary; many are better withdrawn from the public eye. Like Catullus, this Bard has indiscriminately blended pieces of the most beautiful and delicate kind, with others of a far different description. Golden fruit, and delicious, can the '*Hesperides*' of Herrick afford the tasteful reader; though some of it may suffer from the blight of indelicacy. When I first had in idea the re-publication of these Poems, it was my design to preface them with a short sketch of the Author's history; and I had long since collected my scanty materials for the purpose from every known source: but, just as I was about to mould them into the form of a life, the 1st edition of Dr. Nathanael Drake's ingenious and amusing work, '*Literary Hours*,' fell into my hands, in which I found that he has anticipated me; every circumstance I had obtained this gentleman was already in possession of; and he had so elegantly inwove them with those three numbers of his book which he allots to Herrick, that for me to embody them again, thus recently, in a biographical shape, must have been considered as nothing short of plagiarism. Most of the few anecdotes, however, handed down to us, respecting the life of this Poet, will be found interspersed throughout the remarks I shall have occasion to make on some of his pieces. By the way, it is but justice to observe in this place, that Dr. Drake is principally indebted for his information to Mr. John Nichols's laborious work of Leicestershire, in fol. See vol. II. Part II. p. 613. His observations also on the writings and genius of Herrick are so judicious, sufficient, and satisfactory, that they leave nothing farther for criticism to undertake. I may perhaps differ in opinion from him, when he asserts that, out of the fourteen hundred Poems, or better, of which Herrick's works consist, one hundred only could be selected by the hand of taste. In selecting with such limitation, too many beauties, I am persuaded, would be left behind: I have presented the publick with nearly three times that number, and I trust the offering will not be thought in-

trusive; yet I will not say, but that I may have been too profuse in my display of these choice flowers, and have woven too luxuriant a wreath, incited by my partiality for their original cultivator."

We take two small specimens; the one serious, the other Anacreontic:

"TO THE LADY CREW,  
UPON THE DEATH OF HER CHILD."

"Why, Madam, will ye longer weep,  
When \* as your baby's lull'd asleep;  
And, pretty child, feels now no more  
Those pains it lately felt before.  
All now is silent, groans are fled;  
Your child lies still, yet is not dead;  
But rather like a flow'r hid here,  
To spring again another year."

ON HIMSELF †.

"Born I was to meet with age,  
And to walk life's pilgrimage;  
Much I know of time is spent,  
Tell I can't what's resident;  
Howsoever, Caree adieu!  
I'll have nought to say of you;  
But I'll spend my evening hours  
Drinking wine, and crow'd with flow'rs."

The volume is elegantly printed, and is enriched with judicious notes.

79. *The Prison of Montauban; or, Times of Terror: a reflective Tale. By the Editor of 'Letters of the Swedish Court.'* Cadock. 12mo. pp. 254.

THIS being neither matter of fact history, treatise on metaphysics, fairy tale, moral tale, epic poem, nor novel, the Author declares himself at a loss for a name to his little harmless work; and determines on calling it a reflective tale. We cannot certainly refuse it the negative praise of being *harmless*; nor will it fatigue by its length, being only one small volume, which will be found not wholly destitute of entertainment.

\* \* For the Convenience of Gentlemen who wish to bind the Magazines of the First Six Months without waiting till the End of the Year; and to enable us, in some measure, to keep pace with the overflowing Favours of our Corresponding Friends; a SUPPLEMENT, with Title-page, Preface, and proper Indexes, will in future be published *Half Yearly*, at the Beginning of AUGUST, and the beginning of FEBRUARY.

INDEX INDICATORIUS in the Supplement.

\* "*When* as, formerly written as one word, was used by our early English poets to signify simply *when*; and *whereas*, in like manner, to signify *where*."

† "A more happy example of the truly Anacreontic style does not perhaps exist, and cannot be formed, in our language."

\* Nos. 42, 43, and 44.

ODE

FOR HIS MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY, 1810.

By HENRY-JAMES PYE, Esq. P. L.

**W**HEN loud the wintry tempest roars,

When dark the exhalations rise,  
When dash the billows 'gainst the shores,  
And sable clouds obscure the skies;  
Cheerful amid the dreary scene,  
Hope looks abroad with eye serene,  
To happier hours when Spring again  
Shall shew her renovated reign,  
And leading on the rosy hours,  
Shall strew the teeming Earth with flowers;

With young delight each bosom cheer,  
And wake to joy again the variegated year.

Or if it chance the influence bland  
Be check'd by adverse skies awhile,  
By Boreas rude gales of fann'd  
Uncertain Airs cease to smile:

When Maia's genial breezes blow;  
With richer dyes, and warmer glow  
When June appears, fleets every cloud  
away

And all creation hails the animating ray.

Then from Ambition's non reign,  
The embattled wall, the en-anguin'd  
plain,

The inmates of this favour'd Isle  
Look fondly with expectant smile,  
To that bless'd hour when Britons sing  
The birth auspicious of a Parent King;  
And as the clouds of Winter fly  
When June illumines the genial sky,  
So may the threatening storm that lowers  
O'er wide Europa's trembling powers,  
Like wintry clouds dispersing fade away  
Before the radiant beams that gild this  
happy day.

When the proud Persian vainly tried  
In impotence of rage to chain the tide,  
Old Océan mock'd the impious boast,  
And Greece a triumph'd o'er his naval  
host.

See in Gallia's vault, and such the fate  
Thine on such empty vault shall wait.  
For while she threats in angry mood  
From every shore our commerce to ex-  
clude,

Britannia's arms beyond the Atlantic main  
Explore new regions of our golden reign.

And while each Isle that studs the West-  
ern wave

Yields to her daring prow and warriors  
Her barks commercial crowd the azure  
deep,

Her fleets each hostile sail from Ocean's

that day, to celebrate the birth-day of  
Shakspeare. A small Mulberry and a  
Walnut tree were planted carefully on the  
occasion: under the root of the latter was  
placed a glass wine-bottle with an appro-  
priate inscription\* deeply cut thereon  
with a diamond. The host composed for,  
and recited on the occasion, the following  
IRREGULAR ODE TO SHAKSPEARE'S Birth-day.

NATURE, now thy beauties bring.

Bid Genius now its tribute pay,

Haste the many blossom'd Spring,

'Tis thy Darling's natal day.

Foison on Zephyr's breezy wings,

Her varied verdure fancy flings:

Moethinks I see her rainbow-colour'd car  
Gliding on cur'd clouds through blue fields  
of air;

To Avon's meadows cowslip-clad

She wheels her mazy way;

Well pleas'd to see all Nature glad,

And Spring her flaunting flow'rets add

To hail the greatly-gifted lad

Upon his natal day.

In showery April's sunshine bright

(Who call'd that day

Her Sister May,

To hasten with her hawthorns white)

In Avon's mead

The lad was laid

When first he saw the light.

Promises, peeping from their buds of gold,

Seem'd eagerly their eyelids to unfold,

As though they smil'd

To see the child,

Who in his turn their charms enraptur'd  
should behold,

The ling'ring flow'rs push'd forth their  
heads,

And burst their downy-cradled beds;

The lady-smock with silver tipp'd,

The op'ning daisy crimson lipp'd,

And all, with April's dew unpeal'd,

Then fiercely-united folds unfurl'd,

As though they wish'd by him to have their  
praises told.

Hush'd is the breeze, 'tis silence drear,

The sun enclouds his watery beams,

The skies a thick'ning aspect wear,

And Nature's self in sadness seems:

A chilly fearful murmur stirs

The hollow-hissing grove of firs,

And far the dark horizon o'er

The dim-distinguish'd thunders roar.

'Tis Fancy hangs o'er Nature's brow

This gloom so sad and wild,

Lest scenes to be unfolded now

Should fright her fav'rite child;

\* XXXIII<sup>d</sup> April MDCCC<sup>X</sup>.

This Walnut was planted

in honour of the birth-day of

SHAKSPEARE,

by

John F. M. Dovaston,

and his Friends.

Mr. URBAN,

April 23.

**O**N the 23<sup>d</sup> of April 1810, a select  
party of literary friends met at the  
Nursery, West Felton, Shropshire, the  
residence of John F. M. Dovaston, Esq.  
where they intend to meet annually on

For now athwart the troubled sky  
The Hellish Passions hurry by;  
And each with hasty low'ring flight,  
Glaring by sits before his sight,  
Like phantoms of a horrid night,  
Their grisly features roll;  
But Nature fir'd her Infant's eye,  
That, glancing as they glided by,  
Prov'd all their various powers to lie  
Beneath his vast controul:  
He bow'd his head,  
The phantoms fled,  
The gloom forsook the plain,  
The fearless cloud  
Look'd round and smil'd, [again.  
And Nature, brightening, seem'd to smile

Fresh'd is the flow'ry scene,  
The blackbird swells his mellow throat;  
And thro' the blue serene  
Light fleecy clouds beyond the mountains  
float:

On Avon's softly-blowing stream  
Now brightly-burnish'd sunbeams gleam  
Among tide kissing trees;  
Then lustrous on the wet leaves glance,  
As they lightly-trembling dance  
To the balmy breeze

The Heav'nly passions now descend,  
To hail this gentle child their friend;  
Virgin-vested maidens fair,  
Whose slender waists some ribband rare  
Engirdled, by whose varied hue  
The little Bard each Passion knew:  
Their cover'd bosoms' lovely glow  
Ting'd their gauzy robes of snow,  
As if carnations blush'd below.  
Fairies left their lurking cells  
"Where the blue sucks" in blossom bells;  
Whom the blue fly and humble bee  
Carol'd with their minstrelsy.

The heart-enraptur'd Poet saw  
The Passions all with fearless awe,  
And look'd with steady view;  
Until the flighty foot of Fame  
On tiptoe step among them came,  
And to the Poet flew:  
The little Urchin ran around,  
And flung his flow'rets o'er the ground,  
While Fame still follow'd hard;  
Each scatter'd flow'r she cull'd with care,  
To wreath a chaplet for his hair,  
But could not catch the Bard.

Being cheated, as away she flew,  
She cried,—"in fifty years and two  
Upon this very morn  
He shall be mine, for ever sure,  
While Time, and Taste, and I endure  
My Temple to adorn:  
Let Nature now the prince of passions call  
To crown him ruler of them all."  
The waggish Archer then attended,  
The Maids and Fairies form'd a ring,  
While each the infant Bard befriended,  
And of the Passions crown'd him king.  
Now the taper-ankled maids  
Lightly dance the Bard around;

Modest cowslips bow'd their heads,  
And seem'd to kiss the hallow'd ground:  
And as they glanc'd,  
He on them glanc'd,  
And at them scatter'd flow'rets sail'd,  
Each Passion took  
The flow'rs he shook,  
And stuck them in her braided hair,  
Conscious how much beauty hung  
On every careless flow'r He sung.

E'en yet on Stratford's elmy lawn,  
In cowslip days at early dawn,  
Where he was crown'd, I ween;  
Unnubb'd, and of deeper dye,  
By soul-delighted Poet's eye  
The ring may still be seen.

AVONCULE.

#### A CHARACTERISTIC TRIBUTE

To the Memory of my venerable and highly-  
respected Friend, RICHARD VERNON SAD-  
LER, Esq. who died March 2. (See p. 498.)

**L**EARNED, yet meek—tho' pious, not  
severe— [cere.  
Great without pomp—without parade sin-  
Joining to all Humanity should feel,  
A Critic's judgment with a Poet's zeal.  
Nor stiff through form; but courteous with  
ease;  
Shy of display; yet ever skill'd to please—  
Tho' rich, not proud; yet accomplish'd, yet  
not vain; [remain!  
Such SADIER was—and such—how few  
Allen. L. WAKING.

#### EPITAPH

FOR THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM WINDHAM.

**Y**E sacred stones, by English mourners  
priest, [rest,  
Where Fox and Chatham's Sons in concord  
Open your vaults; and at their honour'd  
side, [pride.  
Place the third prop of England's falling  
What worthy claimant of this hallow'd  
tomb [doom?  
Lives yet to check his Country's awful  
Close, close your vaults, ye Stones, for  
ever close,  
Where Glory's last Triumvirate repose.

Oh! timely call'd to share the Patriots'  
grave, [save,  
Nor see the ruin'd State thou couldst not  
Windham, adieu! by all the good ap-  
prov'd, [lov'd.  
By Johnson honour'd, and by Burke be-  
In Truth's decay to high-soul'd Virtue  
true,

Thou setting star of ancient fame, adieu!

What prescient terrors at thy loss arise!  
What tears of sorrow fill Reflection's eyes!  
Who now remains, with treasure'd Learning  
fraught, [thought?  
To wake like thee the teeming world of  
Who now remains, in rival ardour strong,  
To roll the tide of eloquence along?

Prompt.

Prompt, at thy call, creative Fancy came.  
And Reason bore thee on her wings of  
flame:  
Fancy, unfelt by Slavery's venal crew,  
Reason, too bright for Dulness' owl  
view.  
Rejoice, blest shade! the sons of Genius  
And swell the synod of the virtuous dead:  
Rever'd companion of the good and wise,  
Re-seek thy lov'd precursors in the skies.

ODE

*To the Memory of Mr. CORPE, Surgeon at  
Barnet, Herts. By FRANCIS WILLES, Esq.  
(See our Obituary, vol. LXXIX. 1181.)*

HIGH stands the Warrior in the lists of  
Fame, [forth;  
Her loudest trump his virtues blazon  
But who will listen to the modest claim  
Of peaceful merit and departed worth?  
None but the Muse; she hates the world's  
praise,  
Its pomp and noise are foreign to her lay;  
She loves to lead fair Virtue from the  
shade,  
And set her beauties open to the day.

Ye sons of Hertford, tell how Corpe pos-  
sessed

The truest skill in Æsculapian art;  
And praise him too for more than all the  
rest, [heart,

For that first gift of Heaven, an honest  
In him the Doctor was a cheerful friend;  
Who could awhile the pangs of sickness  
The heavy brow of agony unbend, [charm;  
And Death of many horrors could disarm.

He was no threatening minister of fate,  
With lengthen'd look and gravity de-  
mure;

He ne'er assum'd that stiff-neck'd, formal  
state, [rune.

Which adds to pains no human hand can  
But, ah! how vain is Medicine's proudest  
skill!

How can it e'en procrastinate our doom?  
When e'en its votaries must obey His will,  
Who calls us undistinguish'd to the tomb.

The most that man can do is, when the sun  
Of Life's uncertain day is doom'd to set,  
To quit this vale of tears, as Corpe has done,  
With every Friend's well-merited regret.

CASTLE-BUILDING.

AN ELEGY.

GODDESS of golden dreams! whose  
magic power [gard face,  
Sheds smiles of Joy o'er Misery's hag-  
And lavish strews the visionary flower  
To deck Life's dreary paths with tran-  
sient grace;

I woo thee, 'Fancy! from thy fairy cell,  
Where, 'midst the endless woes of hu-  
man kind,  
Wrapt in ideal bliss, thou lov'st to dwell,  
And sport in happier regions unconfin'd.

Deep sunk, O Goddess! in thy pleasing  
trance,

Oft let me seek yon low sequester'd vale,  
While Wisdom's self shall steal a side-  
long glance, [talk;

And smile contempt, yet listen to thy  
Alas! how little do her Votaries guess  
Those rigid truths, which learned fools  
revere,

Serve but to prove a bane to happiness—  
Our joys delusive, but our woe sincere.

Be theirs to search where clustering roses  
grow,

Touching each sharp thorn's point to  
prove how keen;

Be mine, to trace their beauties as they  
blow, [blush unseen.

And catch their fragrance where they  
Haply my path may lie through barren  
vales, [dew;

Where niggard Fortune, all her sweets  
E'en there shall I amply scent the ambient  
gales,

And scatter flow'rets of a thousand dyes.

Nor let the worshipping scoff; he has the  
task, [hopes beauty'd;

To form new schemes, and mourn his  
Be mine to range unseen, tis all I ask,  
And form new worlds beneath the silent  
shade.

To look beyond the views of Wealth and  
Pride; [control,

Bidding the mind's eye gaze without  
Through wild, extatic day dreams, far and  
wide,

To bring return of comfort to the soul;

To bid groves, hills, and lucid streams  
appear, [frutted vault,

The gilded spire, arch'd dome, and  
And sweet society, be ever near;  
Love ever fond, and friends without a  
fault.

I see, entranc'd, the gay conceptions  
rise, [thrive;

My harvest ripen, and my white flocks  
And still, as Fancy pours her large supplies,  
I taste the god-like happiness — to give.

To check the patient widow's deep-set  
sighs, [blast rule;

And shield her infant from the North  
To bid the sweetly-glistening car arise,  
Which swims in the glad eye of Grati-  
tude;

To join the artless maid and honest swain,  
Where Fortune rudely bars the way to  
joy;

To ease the tender mother's anxious pain,  
And guard with fostering hand her  
darling boy;

To raise up modest merit from the ground,  
And send the unhappy smiling from my  
door;

To spread content and cheerfulness around,  
And banquet on the blessings of the  
poor.

Delicious

Delicious dream! how often dost thou  
 give [but destroy;  
 A gleam of bliss, which truth would  
 Ofst thou bid my drooping heart re-  
 vive, [transient joy.

And catch one cheerful glimpse of  
 And, oh! how precious is that timely  
 friend [reer!

Who checks Affliction in her dread ca-  
 Who knows distress, well knows that he  
 may lend [tear.

Ode hour of life, who stops one rising  
 O! but for thee, long since the hand of  
 Care [cheek;

Had mark'd with livid hue my wither'd  
 Long since the shiv'ring grasp of cold  
 Despair [to break.

Had chill'd my heart, and taught it how  
 For, ah! Affliction steals with transient  
 flight, [keen;

Silent the stroke she gives, but not less  
 And bleak Misfortune, like an Eastern  
 blight, [unseen.

Sheds black destruction, though it flies  
 O come then, Fancy! and, with lenient  
 hand, [furrow'd brow;

Dry my moist cheek, and smooth my  
 Bear me o'er smiling tracks of fairy land,  
 And give me more than Fortune can  
 bestow!

Mix'd are her looks, and chequer'd all  
 with ill, [morn;

Her smiles the sunsh'ne of an April  
 The cheerless valley skirts the gilded hill,  
 And latent storms on ev'ry gale are  
 borne.

Give me the hope, which sickens not the  
 heart; [to fly;

Give me the wealth which hath no wings  
 Give me the pride thy honours can im-  
 part; [v'erty!

Thy friendship give me, warm in po-  
 Give me a wish the worldling may deride,  
 The wise may censure, and the proud  
 may hate— [aside,

Wrapt in thy dreams to lay the world  
 And snatch a bliss beyond the reach of  
 Fate!

#### E L E G Y

*Written on re-visiting my Native Place, after  
 having quitted it more than Forty Years.*

**W**HERE are the days of former  
 years,

The ages that are fled?  
 All who then fill'd this earthly globe  
 Are number'd with the dead.

With in the silent grave they sleep,  
 While future ages last:

"Man lieth down, and riseth not  
 'Till heav'n and earth are past."

E'en from the morn of human life

When its bright sun arose,

Successive periods, as thy pass,

An awful change disclose:

Though ev'ry Spring renews the bloom  
 Each autumn flower displays,  
 No second Spring revives the joys  
 Of his departed days;

When he returns once more to view  
 The scenes of early youth,  
 The mind reluctantly admits  
 This sad, impressive truth:

Th' enquiring eye, intent, explores  
 Each long-remember'd spot;  
 In vain some former object seeks,  
 By all but him forgot:

Though his paternal dwelling still,  
 Preserv'd from Time's decay,  
 Admits him as a transient "guest,  
 'That tarries for a day;"

The lov'd and venerated forms  
 Which once were dearest so dear,  
 No more the parent's smile can give,  
 Or see the filial tear:

Yet will he pay those fond regards  
 The tender tear relieves,  
 While from their virtues he derives  
 The blessings he receives:

To their respected mem'ry still  
 He owes the social seats,  
 Where, at each hospitable board,  
 Surviving friends he meets:

May all that friendship can confer,  
 Or grateful minds repay,  
 On them and theirs descend to bless  
 For many a distant day!

*Sandwich, April 24, 1810.* W. B.

MR. URBAN, *April 30.*

**S**HOULD the inclosed lines, from the  
 pen of an *Infant Muse*, be deemed  
 worth inserting, their appearance will con-  
 fer much pleasure on the Author; but  
 much more on

AN ATTENTIVE READER.

*Reflections on seeing a Funeral Pall.*

OH! melancholy cloth, how oft hast  
 thou [shed,  
 Caus'd tears in great profusion to be  
 When thou art seen 't attend or high or  
 low

Unto the silent mansions of the dead;  
 Where bless'd Salvation's sound is heard  
 no more, [past;)

(Th' accepted time is then for ever  
 Where, too, the sinner's pleasures all are  
 o'er, [fast.

And punishments condign pour on him  
 Then longer, O my soul! canst thou  
 forbear, [time?

'T' improve the moments of thy precious  
 For know, if earthly joys be thy sole care,  
 Thou never canst enjoy sweet grace di-  
 vine. B.

*March 14, 1810.*

Pro-

PROCEEDINGS IN THE FOURTH SESSION OF THE FOURTH PARLIAMENT OF THE  
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, 1810.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, April 4.

Mr. C. Dundas, at the request of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, postponed his motion respecting the Collection of the Assessed Taxes until after the recess, on an understanding that the subject was then under the serious consideration of the Treasury, by whom a remedy would be proposed.

HOUSE OF LORDS, April 5.

On the Revenue Penalties Bill being read a second time, Lord Grenville observed, that there were in this Bill no fewer than 75 offences punishable with death under the Revenue Acts. He thought, therefore, that the House ought not to go on with the Bill, until the subject had undergone mature consideration. He thought the most advisable way would be, to refer the Bill to a Select Committee, with instructions to examine evidence, and report whether it was necessary to the secure collection of the revenue, to inflict for any, and how many, of these offences the penalty of death.

In this opinion the Earl of *Liverpool* concurring, a motion to the above effect was proposed, and carried.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. Grenfell observed, that he should, after the recess, submit to the House a motion on the subject of the vexatious and oppressive mode in which the Property Duty Acts are now carried into execution; reserving to himself the right of withdrawing the motion, if a legislative remedy should be previously proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The adjourned debate on Mr. *Lethbridge's* motion being resumed, the resolutions originally proposed by that Gentleman, deeming Sir F. Burdett's Letter to his Constituents a Libel &c. was read; when Lord *Onslow* vindicated the doctrine laid down by the Hon. Baronet respecting the right of commitment, as claimed to be exercised by the House — quoted the arguments of Chief Justice Dr Grey on this head; and concluded by remarking, that the great stake in the country which the Hon. Baronet possessed, defended him from the imputation of being influenced by any anti-constitutional motives in his public conduct.

Sir J. Anstruther contended, that a Libel on that House was a breach of privilege; and that any attempt to wear the feelings of the people of England from that House ought carefully to be

guarded against. He then adverted to the passage in the pamphlet, in which it was stated, "That the House of Commons had passed a vote, which amounted to a declaration, that an order of theirs was to be of more weight than Magna Charta and the Laws of the land." This, he remarked, was an insidious and false way of stating a groundless proposition — a groundless calumny; for the law of the land could only be found in the practice of that House, and the other established Courts of Judicature. That House had a right to remove obstructions, and libels were constructive obstructions. If the House had those privileges, they ought to be the judges of them; and, in his opinion, their independence was totally gone, when any other power than themselves were allowed to be judges of their privileges. That their power admitted of abuse, could not be denied; but the abuse of a thing was no argument against its existence. The Hon. Gentleman then cited a number of cases in support of what he had advanced; remarked, that Chief Justice Holt, whom Sir Francis Burdett had so confidently quoted, merely questioned the limits, whereas the Hon. Baronet had denied the existence of the power. But the opinion of Chief Justice Holt could not weigh much, when opposed to eleven Judges, and the modern Judges of the Law, among whom were Lords Mansfield, Kenyon, &c. The Hon. Baronet, in putting into his "Argument" what he had not dared to utter in that House, had displayed a total want of candour; wishing, no doubt, to make the House an instrument of its own disgrace, in tacitly succumbing to the avowal of such doctrines. The publication in question was so destitute of merit, that it would have been quite harmless, had it not been for the ill-advised zeal of the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Lethbridge) in bringing it forward. He should vote for the Resolutions.

Lord *Pilkington*, at some length, defended the pamphlet from the imputation of being a Libel; and declared, that, as the House was in a dilemma on the subject, he should move the other orders of the day.

Sir S. Parnelly took a review of the case of Mr. Gale Jones, because the present one had arisen out of it. He entertained doubts as to the power of the House to commit for libels — he would not say it was illegal; but, with becoming diffidence, he would say, he thought it unjustifiable. In the passage for which

Mr.

Mr. Jones was committed, he could not find a single expression reflecting on the conduct of that House—it did, certainly, complain of the conduct of two of its Members, and made them the subject of discussion in a debating society, which was very reprehensible; but still it was not, as stated in the warrant of commitment, a libel upon the character of that House. The Hon. Gentleman then adverted to the scarcity of precedents in the Journals on this subject, regretted that the question had ever been agitated, and declared his intention of voting for the Order of the Day.

Mr. *Stephen* replied to the last Speaker.

Mr. *Adam* expressed his intention of voting for the resolutions, and thought that a reprimand from the Speaker would be a sufficient punishment.

Mr. *Whitbread* recommended that no farther notice should be taken of the paper, and that Mr. John Gale Jones should be liberated.

Mr. *Canning* regretted that the paper had even been brought under the notice of the House, but thought that they could not shut their eyes to its contents. He expressed a favourable opinion of the talents of the Hon. Baronet, which, if properly directed, might be useful to the Country.

Mr. *Percival* thought it due to the justice and dignity of that House, to punish one of the grossest attacks ever made upon its character and privileges.

Messrs. *Sheridan*, *Ponsonby*, *Brund*, *Kitchinson*, *Curwen*, *Foley*, and *Lockhart*, Lords *Porchester* and *G. Greenville*, Gen. *Mathew*, &c. spoke against the Resolutions; which were supported by Messrs. *Wynne*, *Smith*, *Willesforce*, *Boyle*, Capt. *Parker*; and the Attorney General.

A division then took place upon Lord Folkestone's Amendment: Ayes 80, Noes, 271—Majority 191.

The two Resolutions proposed by Mr. Lethbridge, were carried without a division.

Upon the motion, we understand, of Sir *R. Stansbury*, that Sir F. Burdett should be committed to the Tower, a debate of some length took place, during which strangers were excluded. To this motion an amendment was proposed by Mr. *Adam*, that the Hon. Baronet should be reprimanded in his place.

The House having divided, the numbers were, for the Amendment, 152, for the Original Motion 189—Majority for Sir F. Burdett's committal 37. [See p. 375.]

#### HOUSE OF LORDS, April 6.

The Royal Assent was notified, by commission, to 83 Bills, among which were the Exchequer Bills Funding Bill,

the Irish Distilleries Bill, Sugar Draw-back Bill, Irish Sugar Bill, Quarantine Superintendants Bill, Westminster Sunday Toll Bill, &c.

The Earl of *Harrowby* laid on the table the returns from the different dioceses, relative to livings under 150*l.*; and moved for an abstract of them, which was agreed to.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Catercraft* deferred his motion relative to Mr. Hunt's securities till Monday.

In a Committee on the Judges' Salaries, the following increase was voted to the Judges in Scotland: the Lord President of the Court of Session, 4000*l.*; Lord Justice Clerk, 4000*l.*; Lord Chief Baron, 4000*l.*; Lords of Justiciary, each, 3600*l.*; Senior Baron of Exchequer, 2800*l.*; other Judges and Barons, each, 2000*l.* The salaries of the Judges in Ireland were also augmented to 3150*l.* each.

Mr. *Percival* announced his intention of moving for an additional issue of Exchequer Bills.

Mr. *Whitbread* noticed the situation of Master-general of the Ordnance being vacant; and observed, that if the Country could be without that office for a month, he conceived the great salary annexed to it as a grievous and unnecessary burden on the Country.

#### April 9.

Sir *S. Romilly*, after stating that he had never intended to move the liberation of Mr. Gale Jones on any other grounds than that he had suffered a punishment adequate to the offence, deferred his motion until Gentlemen's minds were less agitated than at present. The Hon. Gentleman also corrected a mis-statement which appeared in some of the Papers, of his having been within these few days past at Sir F. Burdett's—he begged to say, that he had never been at Sir F. Burdett's house, either before or since the recent occurrences.

The Speaker then stated how he had proceeded in consequence of the Vote of the House, for the commitment of Sir F. Burdett to the Tower. At half past seven o'clock on Friday morning he had signed the Warrant of Commitment, and delivered it to the Serjeant, to be carried into immediate execution, with a specific direction not to delay the execution of it beyond ten o'clock that day. The Serjeant was in attendance, and would report how he had proceeded in consequence of those directions. But, before that report was made, he had to state, that late on Friday evening he had received a Letter from Sir F. Burdett, containing a desire that it might be

be read to the House. If it was the pleasure of the House, he would read that Letter; but it must be at their request if he did read, because the matter did not rest with him (*Read I read from various quarters*).

"Sir, When I was returned, in due form, by the Electors of Westminster, they imagined they had chosen me as their Trustee, in a House of Commons, to maintain the Laws and Liberties of the Land—having accepted that trust, I never will betray it. I have also, as a dutiful Subject, taken an Oath of Allegiance to the King, to obey his Laws; and I never will consent, by any act of mine, to obey any set of Men who, contrary to those Laws, shall, under any pretence whatever, assume the power of the King. Power and Privilege are not the same things, and ought not at any time to be confounded together. Privilege is an exemption from Power, and was by Law secured to the third branch of the Legislature, in order to protect them, that they might safely protect the People, not to give them power to destroy the People. Your Warrant, Sir, I believe you know to be illegal—I know it to be so—to superior force I must submit—but I will not, and dare not incur the danger of continuing voluntarily to make one of any Association, or set of Men, who shall assume illegally the whole power of the Realm, and who have no more right to take myself or any one of my Constituents by force, than I or they possess to take any of those who are now guilty of this usurpation; and I would condescend to accept the meanest office that would vacate my seat, being more desirous of getting out of my present association, than other men may be desirous of getting profitably into it. Sir, this is not a Letter in answer to a Vote of thanks: it is in answer to a Vote of a very different kind—I know not what to call it—but, since you have begun this correspondence with me, I must beg you to read this, my answer, to those under whose order you have commenced it. I remain, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,  
*Piccadilly,* "FRANCIS BURDETT."  
*April 6, 1810.*

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved that the Letter be laid on the table, to be considered on a future occasion; and, on the suggestion of Mr. C. Wynne, the debate on the question was adjourned till to-morrow.

The Serjeant at Arms then made the following statement: "On the morning of Friday, immediately after receiving the warrant from the Speaker, I went to Sir F. Burdett's house; I was told by the servants that Sir Francis was not at

home, I then went to my own house and wrote to Sir Francis, to tell him that I had called on him, to serve a warrant for his apprehension and conveyance to the Tower; and stated that it was my wish to treat him with all delicacy, and execute my duty as quietly as possible. A little before four, I came to the House of Commons, and while there, was told that Sir Francis had been seen going to his own house. I then went to Sir Francis, and had an interview with him; he said he should be ready next day at 11 o'clock, and that he would write a Letter to the Speaker. I thought it would be sufficient to execute my warrant next morning, having been directed, at the time of my receiving it, to execute it with every attention and delicacy to the person arrested. I had conceived this only a proper respect for a Member of this House; and had I wished, even at that moment, to put the caption in force, I could not have done so, as a large mob was assembled before the door. I then returned to the Speaker, who advised me to go back, and get my warrant executed immediately. I went to Sir Francis's house, told him I regretted I must appoint an earlier hour than that which he had chosen, and shewed him the warrant to take him into custody, which he read. Sir Francis then said, that he disputed the legality of the warrant: that he had written to the Speaker upon it, and that nothing should remove him but actual force. I then bid the Deputy-serjeant withdraw, and went to the Secretary of State's Office for a force to convey the prisoner. On my leaving the House, I found a large mob waiting round the door. Considering the lateness of the hour (it was then nine o'clock), and also that, as no notice had been given to the Lord Mayor, I should be left, on my arrival in the City, without civil or military assistance, and as it would have been impossible to proceed with the unguarded coach through the streets in such a state of the public mind, I put off the execution of the warrant till half past six o'clock next morning, and in the mean time went to the Secretary of State's Office for force, and sent Mr. Clementson to the Lord Mayor. About half past six next morning, I went to Sir Francis's house, and sent two messengers to the Police Office for assistance. At Sir Francis's house, the servants told me that he was not at home. I then went to the country in search of him, leaving a messenger in his hall, in case he should return. On going to Wimbledon, I was told that Sir Francis was not there. On coming back, I left the warrant with the messenger in the hall, and went to my own house, where



where I stayed a short time. I was told that Sir Francis had been seen in the streets, and I immediately went to his house. On my knocking at the door, the servant opened it but a little way, the chain being on. On asking for Sir F. Burdett, the servant said I should not get in, and shut the door on me. On Sunday morning I went with some Police Officers, and knocked at the door several times, but could not get in. Mr. Clementson and I remained near the house all day, and placed people to watch the avenues by which Sir Francis might pass. I should mention, that on Saturday, from my having conceived doubts how far I might be justified in using force in the execution of the warrant, I sent it to his Majesty's Attorney-general, and upon his opinion I acted this morning. This morning, in consequence of the directions which I had received, I went with 80 or 40 Police Officers to Sir F. Burdett's house. I had also an escort of cavalry to guard him to the Tower. Thinking myself justified in using force, I went down with the Officers into the area, and from that got into the hall, where I let in the guard, and then went into the room where Sir Francis was. I told him that it was extremely painful to me to be obliged to arrest him in that way; but that I had such a force with me, as it would be useless to attempt resisting. He desired to see my authority. I told him I had already shewn him my warrant, and begged of him to come without resistance. He went into the carriage, attended by his Brother, Mr. Clementson, and a Messenger. I rode along with the carriage, and delivered him up to the Deputy Lieutenant of the Tower. If any circumstance in the conduct of this transaction should have excited any displeasure in this Honourable House, I trust they will be convinced that no wish for delay could have been imputed to me: it had cost me much uneasiness that I could not execute my duty before; but the House will have the goodness to consider the novelty of the situation in which I was placed, and the delicacy and mildness with which a duty like mine ought to be performed."

The Report being then read, Mr. Colman remarked, "that he had omitted to state that Sir Francis had come into the house while the messenger was in the hall, and that the messenger served the warrant. The messenger wished to remain in the house, but being told that he must go out, and not having any assistance near, he had departed." The Serjeant was then examined by Mr. *Whitbread*, and stated, "that he had applied at the Secretary of State's Office, where he was

told that the business had been mismanaged." In the progress of the examination, the Speaker took occasion to observe, "That being informed on Friday evening, while the House was in a Committee, that the Serjeant wished to speak with him, he went to a private room for that purpose; and his first words were, 'Where is the receipt of the Lieutenant of the Tower?' The Serjeant then stated, that he had arranged with Sir Francis that he should go to the Tower at eleven the next day. His answer was, 'Possibly you may be sent to the Tower by that time; your business is to execute your warrant, and I would advise you to do it before the dark hours.' The next time the Serjeant came to him, was the first occasion when any intimation was given him of the intention to resist." The Serjeant, finding that resistance was intended, applied to the Speaker for advice, who declined giving it; afterwards to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on Saturday evening, who referred him to the Attorney General. The latter returned a written opinion, which stated, "That, in the case submitted, no instance was mentioned of the execution of such a warrant having taken place under the circumstance of the door of the individual's house being broken for the purpose of getting an entrance. The case must therefore be considered upon the only principle which could be analogous, namely, the course of proceeding in the execution of warrants, where the King was a party. In such cases, it was understood and sanctioned that the persons appointed to execute such warrants might force the outer door; the same privilege in the process was next allowed where subjects were the party. Reasoning upon that analogy, and in the absence of any direct case, he did not see why such a warrant as that directed to the Serjeant should not be executed in the same manner that a criminal process, where the King was the prosecutor, would be carried into effect. It was in that view the present case could only be considered, there being no direct authority to support its exercise. It was to be observed, that the fullest notice should be given to the individual whose person was to be seized, of the purport of their coming. He also was of opinion, that the proper officer might call to his aid all species of aid, military as well as civil. He did not think that it should be executed at night: but, in case of any rescue, he was fully of opinion that it was perfectly legal to break in and search, not only the houses of the individual rescued, but of any other person, where there was any justifiable suspicion to suppose

suppose that he was concealed."—Mr. Perceval next examined the Serjeant; the main drift of his questions went to prove that the Government were ready to afford every aid to execute the warrant, without at all giving any directions for the execution. When the Serjeant applied, as he was directed, to the Magistrates, they communicated to him their doubts of the legality of forcing the outer door. Their view was, that the military force should not be called in until after the arrest was made. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his interview with the Serjeant, expressed his surprise that he had not executed the warrant when he had seen Sir Francis Burdett; at all events, that neither himself nor the messenger had touched him. The Serjeant asked Mr. Perceval for his advice as to the legality of breaking the outer door. Mr. Perceval would give no advice; but stated that whatever doubts might exist as to forcing the outer door, there could not, in his opinion, be any relative to all the interior doors in the house. The Chancellor of the Exchequer further stated, that he, the Serjeant, had the duty to exercise; and that, if he had doubts upon the legality of enforcing the warrant, it was his best course to take the opinion of an eminent Lawyer. He recommended the Attorney-general. Mr. Perceval, although he would have thought himself justified in breaking the outer door, if it was his province to execute the warrant, still would not from himself give any advice to the Serjeant.

In answer to a question of Mr. Adam, the Serjeant stated, that he had, on Sunday, seen the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex in front of Sir Francis Burdett's house, and that, after he had shown them the warrant, they expressed their readiness to support him, upon the supposition that Sir Francis Burdett came out of his house. The Serjeant also attended the sitting of the Privy Council on Saturday night, and was told, in consequence of not having executed his duty, he would be responsible for all the consequences. The Attorney General, being examined by Mr. Whitbread, acknowledged that he had represented to the Serjeant, that he would or would not be justified, according as the mode of executing the warrant should be deemed legal or illegal; and that, if any thing should happen to himself, it must depend upon the legality or illegality of the warrant, whether any person should be criminally responsible for the consequences. A conversation then ensued, as to those Members of the House who had visited Sir Francis, and advised him as to the line of conduct he should pur-

sue; when Mr. Whitbread entered into some explanations, mentioning, that he had advised him to forego resistance, and submit to the warrant. The importance of the evidence, were then ordered to be printed.

In a Committee of Supply, a Resolution was passed, allowing the additional sum of 300,000*l.* to be funded.

*April 10.*

The adjourned debate on Sir F. Burdett's Letter being resumed, the Speaker stated, that the question was, whether Sir Francis's Letter should be laid on the table.

Mr. Curwen declared, that if he had thought that the Hon. Baronet had intended to have denied the authority of that House, he should not have voted against his committal to the Tower. He was an advocate for Parliamentary Reform; but he did not think such a measure likely to be promoted by bringing the House of Commons into contempt. He was now of opinion, that the Letter of Sir Francis to his Constituents was part of a system; and that, if the House had not taken notice of it, it would have been dragged into something else. If the Hon. Baronet had not intentionally erred, the late events proved how little dependance was to be placed upon his judgment. The Country ought, under such circumstances, to rally round and strengthen his Majesty's Government; and he, therefore, deprecated for the present any censure or even discussion of the conduct of Ministers. The dignity of the House, he was of opinion, would be best consulted by taking no notice of the Letter; and he should, in consequence, move, that the farther consideration of it be adjourned *sine die*, or till this day six months.

Mr. D. Cuddy seconded the amendment of the last Speaker; and declared, that he could not now give Sir F. Burdett credit even for rectitude of intention.

Mr. Adam had no objection to bind himself to the support of Government in dangerous and difficult times; but he thought that Ministers were highly culpable for the part they had taken. By their negligence, a state of things had been produced which shook the Metropolis to its foundation. The question had been before Ministers a full fortnight, and they ought to have foreseen what had occurred, and been prepared, without so much delay, as to the manner of executing the warrant. The Hon. Gentleman concluded by agreeing to the amendment.

Sir J. Anstruther blamed Ministers for not having acted with more decision, and admitted their incompetency to conduct the affairs of the country; but declared

clared it to be his intention to support the Government, even though Ministers had an hereditary title to their places. The Constitution was not to be sacrificed for the sake of getting the Ministers into a difficulty. He thought the letter ought to be passed over in silent contempt.

Mr. *Perceval*, with much animation, defended himself and his colleagues. He asked what would have been the opinion of the Gentlemen opposite, if, at a time when one of the Sheriffs was proclaiming that the interference of the Military was unconstitutional, the Ministers had taken the warrant out of the hands of the proper Officer who hesitated, and executed it themselves? If they had done this, and blood had been shed and murder had ensued, before there was any proof that the proper officers had been unable to execute the warrant, and consequently before there was any evidence of the necessity of their interference:—what then would have been the opinion of the Gentlemen on the other side? what would have been the just judgment of the House on such conduct? The civil liberty which the people of this country enjoyed, rendered it impossible to prevent disturbance; all that the Government could do, was to suppress it before it became dangerous to public security. The House ought not to shrink from its duty. He should therefore move, "That the Letter which Sir Francis Burdett had written to the Speaker, was a high aggravation of his offence; but it appearing, from the report of the Serjeant, that the warrant for his commitment to the Tower had been executed, this House did not think it necessary to proceed any farther on the said letter."

Mr. *Whitbread* reprobated the behaviour of Ministers, and asked what was to become of the inquisitorial character of that House, if the Speaker's warrant was not omnipotent; and what would be the situation of that House in the event of a parliamentary reform, if stripped of the power under discussion? He could not agree with his Hon. Friend, (Mr. Curwen) that the country should rally round the Government, or rather round Ministers—it was, in fact, rallying round a *rush*. He was no apologist for the conduct of Sir Francis Burdett, who, he thought, had acted culpably in resisting. Though he should oppose putting the letter upon the Journals of the House, he thought its contents ought not to be forgotten, nor the Hon. Baronet permitted to resume his seat, until he had acknowledged the authority of that House.

Sir S. Romilly, Lord Temple, Messrs. C. Wynne, Turner, Wilberforce, &c. followed on the same side, reprobating the

conduct of Sir Francis, blaming Ministers for their indecision, and declaring that, in the event of the Honourable Baronet's expulsion, the favourable opinion they entertained of the good sense of the Electors of Westminster, induced them to think that he would not be re-elected.

Lord *Cochrane* did not think the Honourable Baronet free from blame; but was of opinion that some alleviation of his conduct might be found, in the severity with which he had been treated.

Col. *Hutchinson* inculcated the necessity of a parliamentary reform.

Mr. *Littleton* abjured, in future, all political and private friendship with the Hon. Baronet, whose conduct he thought was aggravated by his having broken the implied promise he had given to the Serjeant at Arms, and by his intimacy with the brother of Arthur O'Connor.

Mr. *Perceval* then congratulated the House, that no one had advocated the conduct of Sir F. Burdett; and said, he would for the sake of unanimity, alter his amendment from a "high aggravation of his former offence," to a "flagrant violation of the privileges of that House;" thus avoiding all retrospect. Thus amended, it passed unanimously.

#### *April 12.*

The second reading of the Smithfield Market Removal Bill being moved, Sir J. Shaw and Alderman Combe opposed it, and Sir C. Price supported it; and an amendment being proposed, that it should be read this day six months, a division took place—for the amendment, 87; against it, 70; Majority, 17. The Bill was of course thrown out.

Mr. *Calcraft* then moved a direct censure upon the Board of Ordnance, for having neglected to renew Mr. Hunt's securities upon his being appointed Treasurer a second time. The motion being negatived, the Hon. Gentleman postponed his motion relative to the expulsion of Mr. Hunt; till Monday.

#### *April 13.*

The Speaker stated, that he had received a notice, dated 9th inst. from Mr. Ellis, Sir Francis Burdett's Attorney, of the Baronet's intention to bring his action of trespass against C. Abbot, Esq. for having ordered an unlawful and forcible entry into his house, and illegally imprisoning him in a certain prison, called the Tower. The letter was ordered to be entered on the Journals.

Mr. *Parnell* submitted his motion for the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the mode of collecting Tithes in Ireland, for the purpose of reporting on the propriety of commuting them.

The

The motion was negatived by a majority of 91.

Mr. Curwen, in a Committee of Supply, moved £0001. to Capt. Manby, for his 'Invention of Shooting a Rope from a Mortar, &c.

*April 16.*

The *Lord Advocate of Scotland* brought in two Bills; the one to abridge the Extracts of Decrees in the Court of Session, the other to abolish the inferior Commissary Courts in Scotland, and to grant compensations to Persons injured by the abolition.

Sir S. Romilly submitted his motion for the release of Mr. Gale Jones. He preferred it on the simple ground that the punishment already inflicted was sufficiently severe for the offence; and that, though it had been the general practice of the House, not to listen to applications on the part of persons committed, but on petitions, admitting the justice of the sentence, and the contrition of the party for the offence of which they had been guilty; yet, that this rule ought not to be considered as binding, inasmuch as it did not belong to any Court of Justice. This might have been the privilege of religious tribunals, who were content to make hypocrites when they could not make convicts; but he hoped it would not be contended for in that House. The practice of kneeling at the Bar had been discarded, as too humiliating; yet that of petitioning was, in his mind, equally degrading. A petition, praying remission of punishment, might be presented with propriety; but in the present case, it was acknowledged on all hands, that Gale Jones had expiated his offence by two months imprisonment; he had then nothing to petition for; it was justice, and not mercy, he sought. From the homage of so humble an individual as Mr. Jones, who gained his livelihood by presiding at a Debating Society, what additional honour could accrue to that House? He concluded by moving, that John Gale Jones be brought to the Bar to-morrow, to be discharged.

Mr. Secretary Ryder said, that no retraction of opinion was required of a petitioner, but merely to express his sorrow that he had incurred the displeasure of the House. Mr. Gale Jones continued in prison not on account of his original offence, but because he was desirous of braving the House, and appeared determined not to comply with its forms in presenting a petition. He thought, that in the present instance the House ought not to depart from its uniform practice.

Lords A. Hamilton and Folkestone, Sir T. Turton, and Sir J. Hall, the Master of the Rolls, Messrs. Curwen, Whit-

bread, Canning, W. Smith, Mervyn, Wetherforce, W. Wynne, H. Addington, Wardle, and Fuller, spoke in support of the motion; which was opposed by the Solicitor-general, Messrs. Perceval, Knibham, &c. The House then divided, Ayes 142, Noes 160 — Majority 48.

A sum not exceeding 548,481*l.* was voted in a Committee of Supply, for the Barrack Department; as was 1,030,000*l.* for the Commissariat Expenses\* of the current year.

*HOUSE OF LORDS, April 17.*

Lord Erskine presented a Bill for more effectually preventing malicious and wanton cruelty to Animals. To the former Bill it had been objected, that a man might be liable, at the caprice of a Magistrate, to severe punishment for a mere act of a sudden passion: though the objection had no foundation whatever in Law, yet, to prevent any obstacles to the progress of the Bill, he had framed a clause, enacting, that malicious and wanton cruelty should be expressly charged in the indictment or information, and which of course must be proved, before the party could be convicted.

In the Commons, the same day, Lord Cochrane presented the Petition and Remonstrance of the Electors of Westminster. "We feel," say they, "most sensibly the indignity offered to this City, in the person of our beloved Representative, whose Letter to us has fallen under the censure of your Honourable House, but which, so far from deserving that censure, ought, in our opinion, to have led your Honourable House to re-consider the subject which he had so ably, legally, and constitutionally discussed. We are convinced that no one ought to be prosecutor, juror, judge, or executioner, in his own cause; much less to assume, accumulate, and exercise all those offices in his own person. We are also convinced, that the refusal of your Honourable House to inquire into the conduct of Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Perceval (then two of his Majesty's Ministers), when distinctly charged with the Sale of a Seat in your Honourable House, evidence of which was offered at the Bar by a Member of your Honourable House; and the avowal in your Honourable House, 'that such practices were as notorious as the sun at noon day,' practices, at the bare mention of which the Speaker of your Honourable House declared, 'that our ancestors would have started with indignation,' and the committal of Sir Francis Burdett to prison, enforced by military power; are circumstances which render evident the imperious necessity of

of an immediate Reform in the Representation of the People. We, therefore, most earnestly call upon your Honourable House, to restore to us our Representative, and, according to the notice he has given, to take the state of the Representation of the People into your serious consideration; a Reform in which is, in our opinion, the only means of preserving the Country from military despotism."

His Lordship then moved that it be laid on the table.

Messrs. *Ward* and *Curwen* objected to its title, as being irregular; and conceived that the expressions in the body of the Petition were so indecorous and disrespectful as to preclude its admission.

Mr. *Crewey* saw nothing disrespectful in the allegation of the Petitioners, that Sir F. Burdett was correct in his argument.

Mr. *Lushington* quoted Mr. Horne Tooke's Petition, in which it was said, that seats were sold in that House like stalls for cattle in a market, to shew that the style being merely offensive, was not sufficient to induce its rejection.

Mr. *Whitbread* was against the rejection of the Petition, though he wished the language had been more softened. The word "Remonstrance" being often used in Petitions and Addresses to the

Crown, might, without offence, be inserted in an Address to that House. In speaking of the indignity offered to the City of Westminster in the person of their Representative, the term did not necessarily refer to the conduct of the House, but to that of its Officers and those with whom they consulted. The Petitioners had also a right to express their opinion upon the manner in which their Representative had argued upon the right of the House to imprison.

Messrs. *Perceval*, *Canning*, and *Ponsonby*, agreed generally in the reasoning of the last Speaker; and the Petition was consequently laid on the table.

The *Speaker* stated, that, in consequence of an error in the former notice of action served on him on the part of Sir F. Burdett, he had received another; which, being read, was ordered to be entered on the Journals.

A Petition from Mr. *Sheridan*, praying for leave to raise funds for re-building Drury Lane Theatre, was ordered to be referred to a Committee.

The Blackfriars Bridge Toll Bill was thrown out on the second reading, as was the London Dock Compensation Bill.

The Bill for increasing the Salaries of the Scotch Judges was read a first time.

#### INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

*Admiralty-office, May 19.* Letter from Capt. Lapenotiere, to Admiral Young, at Plymouth.

*Orestes, at Sea, May 9.*

Sir, I have the satisfaction to inform you, that I this morning fell in with the *Lizard*, bearing N. E. by E. eight leagues, and captured, after a chase of seven hours, the French schooner privateer, *La Dorade*, mounting 10 carriage guns, commanded by E. I. Le Roux, with a complement of 43 men. During the chase, his Majesty's sloop *Favourite* joined to Leeward, and, as we were chasing before the wind, the situation she came in rendered it totally impossible for her to escape, but it was not until her main and fore-top-masts were shot away (which I am much indebted to the *Favourite* for) that she brought too; she is perfectly new, the first cruise out, and sailed from the *Isle de Bas* the evening before, and has not made any captures.

J. R. LAPENOTIERE.

*Admiralty-office, May 22.* Adm. Lord Gambier has transmitted to J. W. Croker, Esq. a Letter which he had received from Capt. Hardyman, of the *Armide*,

inclosing one addressed by him to the Hon. Rear-admiral Stopford, giving an account of an attack made on the 4th inst. by the boats of the said ship, assisted by those of the *Cadmus* sloop, and *Monkey* and *Daring* gun-vessels, under the directions of Lieut. S. Roberts, first of the *Armide*, upon an Enemy's convoy of armed and coasting vessels at the *Isle of Rhe*. Seventeen vessels were taken possession of, 13 of which were burnt, under a heavy fire from the batteries and armed vessels, and the others left on shore. Capt. Hardyman highly commends the conduct of the officers and men employed on that service. Lieut. Townley, of the *Armide*, was unfortunately killed on board an armed vessel which he had carried, whilst repelling an attack made upon her by two pinnaces of the Enemy; two seamen of the same ship, J. Trueman and J. Dempster, were also killed, and three others severely wounded.—A Letter has been received by Mr. Croker from Capt. Cockburn, of the *Implacable*, giving an account of the *Nonpareil* schooner, commanded by Lieut. J. Dickinson, having on the 10th inst. captured, after a sharp action of one hour and a quarter, off the River

River Vilaine. La Canonnière, French national brig, carrying three long 19-pounders, and two 24-pound carronades with 61 men.

*Admiralty-office, May 26.* Letter from Vice-adm. Sir J. B. Warren, K. B. Commander-in-Chief of H. M. ships and vessels at Halifax, to J. Wilson Croker, Esq. dated at Bermuda, the 21st Feb.

Sir, I inclose, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the copy of a letter from Lieut. Peter Proctor, an old Officer of much merit, commanding his Majesty's schooner the Thistle, detailing the account of an action with the Dutch national corvette De Havik, commanded by a Lieutenant of Marine. The prize is a large East India built ship, of very warlike appearance, and the good conduct and bravery displayed, by Lieut. Proctor, his Officers and men, in attacking a ship of her size and force, and their perseverance under many difficulties, will, I trust, entitle them to their Lordships' favour.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JOHN BORLASE WARREN.

*Thistle, at Sea, Feb. 11.*

Sir, Yesterday morning we have in sight of a ship, which, upon being chased, manœuvred suspiciously, and excited our best endeavours to come up with her. After a chase to windward of seven hours and a half, the superior sailing of his Majesty's schooner under my command

brought us alongside; and the moment I hailed, the stranger hoisted Dutch colours, commenced action, and attempted to run us down; we were fully prepared to meet him, and avoiding his bows, continued to engage so closely, and with such good effect, that, in the course of an hour, the enemy made sail and endeavoured to escape before the wind; we were thus brought into running fight for four hours, when I had the pleasure to see the Batavian flag was hauled down, being hailed that they had struck.—On taking possession of our capture, we found she was the Dutch national corvette de Havik, commanded by Mynheer J. Sterling, Lieut. of Marine, mounting ten guns, pierced for 18, with 52 men, and having on board the Batavian Admiral Buyskes, with his suite, late Lieut.-Governor and Commander-in-chief at Batavia, from that Island bound to New York, and partly loaded with spices and indigo.—One man on board the Enemy was killed, the Admiral and seven men badly wounded. The loss on the part of the Thistle, was Samuel Hobbs, a private marine, killed, myself and six men wounded. At an early part of the action three of our carronades were dismounted, but the gallant conduct of every one of my crew readily replaced this damage, bravely emulating each other in supporting the superiority of the British flag.

P. PROCTOR, Lieut. & Com.

(To be continued.)

#### ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

##### FRANCE.

According to a calculation in a Parisian Journal, the French Empire contains at present the following population: inhabitants who speak the French language, 28,126,000; the German, 2,705,000; the Flemish, 2,227,000; the Breton, 967,000; the Basque, 108,000.

The City of Paris gave a grand fete to Buonaparte and his wife, on the 10th inst. on returning from their late tour. It was nearly an exact counterpart of the superb fete which took place on the 2d of April.

A private letter from Paris, dated the 1st inst. states, that the Pope's confinement in the fortress of Savona has been rendered so severe, that even the servants who attended him from Italy are denied access to him. His Holiness subsists on the common gaol allowance; having refused to receive a monthly sum of money offered to him by Buonaparte.—There are a great number of Cardinals in Paris, in a state of virtual confinement, as none of them

can leave the capital. They are allowed pensions of 30,000 livres (1800*l.*) a year each, in lieu of the immense revenues of which they have been robbed.

It is said, in a private letter from Paris, that a treaty has recently been executed between the Emperors of France, Austria, and Russia, for the dismemberment and partition of the Turkish empire.

We are not able to find room for an article given as an intercepted letter from Buonaparte to the Queen of Sicily. It is no doubt a fabrication, written, with a view to expose his own boasted character. It contains, however, what may be considered a probable exposition of his views. The principal point is an offer to the Queen of Sicily, of the Mediterranean islands, as an indemnification for Naples. Besides this, Buonaparte boasts that he will take Gibraltar, and give Austria ports in the Black sea.

A species of moss (*hypnum crispum*) has been proposed in France, on account of the dearth of wool, as a substitute for

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for stuffing mattresses and furniture. The moss, which is of a moderate length, and has a fragrant smell, grows upon trees, particularly beech; is gathered in August and September; and when beaten like flocks, does not retain moisture, or form into lumps like them. Moisture does not cause fermentation in the moss, and to prevent its germinating, it is only necessary to steep it in lime-water. It is also said to be free from the property of imbibing and communicating contagion, which animal substances possess.

#### HOLLAND.

A letter from Holland, of the 15th ult. mentions, that the whole of the American property which had been detained there, and which amounted to more than two millions of dollars, was to be sold on the 15th inst. under the decree lately published at Paris.

Some riots broke out at Rotterdam on the 29d ult. and were not soon quelled. The populace, notwithstanding many remonstrances and solicitations, attacked the military quartered in that place; and carried their tumultuous proceedings to such a pitch, that the Burgo-master was obliged to require farther reinforcements, which were granted, and a number of fresh troops, to the amount of 12,000, have since arrived.

An Imperial decree has been issued at Middleburgh for raising four companies of Douaniers, (i. e. Custom-House Officers,) to consist each of 1100 men.

#### SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

The whole of the Spanish men of war at Carthagena, consisting of the San Carlos and San Fernando, of 130 guns; the Guerrero and San Pueblo, 74's, and the Soledad frigate, have, through the exertions of Colonel Roohe and Sir S. Hood, been removed to Gibraltar and Mahon.

The French had opened their new work in the neighbourhood of Matagorda, some days previous to the date of the late accounts from Cadiz, without producing the effect apprehended from them. The distance across the channel of the Puntals is only 1,330 yards; but the nearest French battery to the front bastion of Cadiz, is 3,888 yards removed from it, and the two next batteries are 4,118 and 5,203 yards distant.

Joseph Buonaparte had a very narrow escape in his late journey from Grenada to Madrid. A number of armed peasants, in order to intercept him, concealed themselves in one of the sinuosities of the Sierra Moprena, and on a sudden made their appearance, and discharged several rounds. Some of the balls pierced the carriage of the usurper, and killed two of his attendants; but the principal design was not accomplished.

Marshal Augereau, who was to have overrun Catalonia in a month, is recalled from the command of the army in that quarter, and succeeded by Macdonald. Barcelona has been supplied with provisions, during the absence of the British squadron in a gale of wind.

Two prison-ships had been lately driven on shore on that side of the bay of Cadiz occupied by the French. The prisoners on board one of these, amounting to several hundreds, escaped on shore. The other prison-ship being in imminent danger, as a heavy sea was breaking over her, assistance was sent to her from the British squadron. Instead, however, of gratefully acknowledging and accepting these offices of humanity, the Frenchmen, who had by this time obtained complete possession of the vessel, fired upon the English boats, killed nineteen of the crews, and wounded several. A heavy fire was, in consequence, opened on the prison-ship, by which nearly 200 of the refractory were killed and wounded.

A Spanish ship of the line, with a considerable quantity of dollars on board, also ran ashore about the same time. This disaster, however, is ascribed rather to treachery than accident or negligence. The vessel was fortunately got off by the exertions of the British seamen.

From Cadiz we have letters to the 3d, and from Gibraltar to the 2d inst.—The British force in Cadiz amounts to 7000 men, the Portuguese to 1500, and the Spahis to 15,000, making the whole 23,500. All apprehensions from the scarcity of water had subsided, a spring having been discovered equal to the supply of three times the number of the present inhabitants.

The letters by this mail communicate some particulars respecting the reported defeat of Sebastiani. It appears from them that General Freire, being apprised of the numbers and position of the French army, embarked at Carthagena about 8,000 men, the remnant of Blake's force, who were landed not far from Malaga, and soon after appeared in the rear of the army. A strong irregular force, during this operation, attracted the attention of the latter; who, being thus taken between two fires, were entirely defeated: circumstances, if correctly stated, sufficient to account for the total destruction of Sebastiani's corps, which we believe never exceeded 10,000 men.

Several letters from Gibraltar state positively that the French army had been attacked before Lerida, by the Patriots under Gen. O'Donnell, and had been beaten with the loss of 7000 men.

Corunna,

*Corsica, June 5.* The Spanish frigate *Iphigenia* is arrived here from Portsmouth, with 30,000 stand of arms.

*Calorica, June 6*—Lord Wellington is at Almeida. The 4th division of the army of Portugal has entered Spain; the whole of the French force may be now estimated at 110,000 men; but they have neither pay nor cloathing, and subsist entirely on plunder. They continue to desert in great numbers; and the deserters report that the army is in great want of provisions.—General Massena is at present at Valladolid. Before he left Salamanca he published a Proclamation, styling himself *King of Portugal*, and promising on his *Royal* word to drive all the English into the sea in less than three months; and declaring, that he would hang every British Officer found in the Portuguese service.

#### ITALY.

Piranesi, the Antiquary, lately presented to the Viceroy of Italy an eagle, formerly belonging to one of the Roman legions, dug up some time since at Rome.

The culture of the tea-plant in the island of Corsica, is said to have been crowned with success, and will be productive of important consequences; as 34 millions of pounds of tea are annually imported into Europe from China. Corsica is situated nearly in the same latitude as China.

#### GERMANY.

It is stated in the *Hamburgh Correspondent*, that national property to the amount of ten millions of francs, in the newly acquired part of Galicia, is destined for the reward of French Generals.

The three departments into which Hanover is to be divided, are to be called those of the Aller, of the Ilmenau, and of the Mouths of the Elbe and Weser.

The situation of the Hanoverians is far from being ameliorated by the incorporation of their country with Westphalia. The old taxes are collected with more rigour than ever, and new ones have been recently imposed. In addition to the onerous task of subsisting the French troops who continue quartered there, two Westphalian regiments of infantry and one of cavalry have arrived, and are provided for at the expence of the inhabitants.

Mr. Angelo, a native of the frontiers of Austria, has succeeded in preparing flax wool from various plants never before used for that purpose, and of which a considerable number grow spontaneously without the slightest cultivation. Though this wool is not a complete

substitute for foreign cotton, it however produces a stronger thread, which is particularly fine, and fit for any kind of woven stuff. The Emperor Francis, after being at the expence of all the experiments, has purchased the secret of Mr. Angelo's invention, for 65,000 florins.

#### SWEDEN.

The following article announces the Death of the Crown Prince of Sweden:

*"Helsingburg, May 29.* We have just received the afflicting intelligence of the sudden death of the Crown Prince, which took place this morning at Bohorp Heath, a few miles from hence. His Royal Highness was reviewing some Hussar regiments, and was considerably in advance of the line, when he was seized with an apoplexy, fell from his horse, and expired immediately. This melancholy event was the more unexpected, as his Royal Highness left this place yesterday, apparently in perfect health."

The Crown Prince, being a Dane, was very unpopular; hence various reports ascribed his death to poison; but in States at all disturbed by internal commotions, it is very usual to attribute the sudden death of Princes to unfair means.

Count Rosen, the Swedish Minister of State, has published an account of the death of the Crown Prince, as also that his body had been opened; and that there appeared to be no other cause of his death than a fit of apoplexy.

The deposed King of Sweden has refused the pension granted him by the States of that kingdom.

It is reported, that Swedish property has been sequestered in France and Holland, in consequence of French Consuls having been refused a residence in some of the ports of Sweden; and facilities having been offered for the admission of English merchandize into those ports.

A French Consul had unexpectedly appeared at Stralsund on the 11th, and had ordered all magazines, warehouses, ships, &c. under sequestration, with a view to the seizure of British produce.

#### DENMARK.

A rumour was prevalent at Hamburgh on the 6th, that Buonaparte had demanded 50,000 men of the King of Denmark, for a particular service.

#### RUSSIA.

The Russian traveller, Henderstrom, in his second visit to New Siberia, found the claws of a gigantic bird, which seems to have belonged to a species at present unknown. These claws are described as being each a yard in length. The Yakuts pursued him, that in their hunting



hunting excursions they frequently met with skeletons and even feathers of the bird. This discovery strengthens the probability, that together with the Mammoths, Mastodonites, and other gigantic quadrupeds, now extinct, there existed both in the animal and vegetable kingdom, species of corresponding dimensions, and in all probability a world quite different from our own.

#### TURKEY.

Fresh disturbances broke out at Constantinople on the 21st April, during which, the Janissaries fired several houses; by which a third part of the suburbs of Pera was consumed. The mutineers had, however, been subdued, and their ringleaders strangled by order of the Government.

#### ASIA.

The circumstances attending the capture of the East India Company's settlement of Tapanooly were of an extremely atrocious nature. Contrary to promise, private property was plundered, all public records and account-books were destroyed, and the ladies and subordinate females, who sought refuge in the woods, were fired on in the pursuit. The pretence for this treatment was, that Mr. Hayes, who acted in the absence of Mr. Prince, had secreted two boxes of gold dust. To complete this infamous violation of national justice, and disregard of every humane and honourable feeling, the whole of the settlement was set on fire; and the French Commodore Hamelin expressed the most savage exultation on witnessing the destruction, as his vessels were leaving the place. The country-house of Mr. Prince, with its contents, was also destroyed.

The people of the Philippine islands have declared themselves in terms of warm attachment and loyalty to the unfortunate Ferdinand; and have renewed their intercourse with the English with much cordiality and friendship.

A Chinese production of nature, alternately plant and animal, bears the name of *Hiss Taa Tomchom*. This appellation implies, that during the summer, the plant is a vegetable, but that, at the approach of winter, it becomes a worm. The colour is of a dirty yellow; its length about nine inches, and the head, body, eyes, legs, and both sides of the trunk, are most accurate in their form. Its medicinal virtues resemble those of the ginseng plant: it fortifies the stomach, and is a grand restorative of debilitated constitutions.

#### AMERICA.

A resolution has been submitted to the American House of Representatives against General Wilkinson, Commander

in Chief of the army, for having corruptly received money from the Spanish Government, and for being an accomplice with Colonel Burr in a project to dismember the United States.

By the repeal of the Non-Intercourse Act, English and French merchantmen are admitted into the waters and ports of the United States; but the armed vessels of both nations are excluded.

Letters and papers from Boston inform us, that the intelligence of the seizure of American ships by the French had produced a strong sensation, and occasioned a difference between Mr. Secretary Smith and Mr. Gallatin, on which it is said the President had signified his approbation of the conduct of the latter; and it was rumoured, that the former would resign, and be succeeded by his opponent.

The Antigua paper of the 5th April contains the following article:

"*St. John's, April 5.* London, an elderly negro man slave, and Ryan, a female slave, were on Friday executed for an attempt to poison the Lady of C. White, Esq. Naval Commissioner at English Harbour, by infusing a quantity of laudanum into a glass of porter handed to Mrs. White at dinner. Ryan was housekeeper in the family, and purchased the poison from London, and prevailed upon a servant boy (previously executed) to mix it in his mistress's drink; the colour and smell of the liquor excited Mrs. White's suspicion, and fortunately she only tasted it. The evidence upon which they were convicted was the most conclusive and satisfactory; yet both the prisoners asserted their innocence to the last. Mr. White died a few days afterwards. Ryan was the only woman executed on this island for more than 20 years.

General Rigaud has been sent by Buonaparte to St. Domingo, with a view of establishing a footing or interest in that Island, either by rendering one or other of the rival chiefs dependent on him by proffers of assistance, or by creating a third party in opposition to both. Rigaud had arrived at Port au Prince in April, and had opened a negotiation with Pétion.

Dispatches by the Musette sloop of war, from Curaçoa, announce, that a revolution had been effected in South America, extending from the settlement of Vera Cruz, along the adjacent isthmus to the southern extremity of the Caracas. This important event is said to have been effected by an irregular force of between 30 and 40,000 men, which on the 19th of April last seized all the public functionaries in the capital, and with

with the utmost secrecy and expedition, but without bloodshed, forced them on board ship, and it was supposed that their destination was for the island of Cuba. A provisional Government was next formed, and a proclamation issued, in which the whole of the inhabitants of the Caraccas declare their independence, and invite the other colonists in energetic terms, to seek protection under the new Government.—The recent events in Old Spain, which induced a belief that the cause of Ferdinand VII. was hopeless, is stated to have led to this revolution, as also a desire to establish a more intimate commercial intercourse with Great Britain than the policy of the mother country permitted.

#### COUNTRY NEWS.

*May 21.* This afternoon, a severe storm of thunder and lightning, attended with heavy rain, was experienced at *Lincoln*. During the storm the coach from Barton nearly met with a serious accident:—the coachman having alighted at the White Hart, just before a severe clap of thunder, the clap alarmed the horses so much that they set off at full speed, turned the corner at the entrance of the Minster-yard, and went onwards without stopping. The guard, who had remained with the coach, jumped off at the top of the Grecian stairs, and met the coach at the foot, where he fortunately succeeded in stopping the horses without any serious injury. A lady and boy in the coach were thus providentially saved from destruction.

*May 26.* An alarming fire broke out this night, at the house of Capt. Smith, at *Thornby*, Bucks, which consumed the same, together with four outhouses, and six fine horses. The whole is estimated at 8000*l.* not one-third of which was insured. It was occasioned by the heat of an oven, newly constructed in the kitchen, setting fire to a bed-room.

The Grand Union Canal, it is said, will be immediately begun, and will join the Union in the parish of Gumley, Leicestershire, and the Grand Junction near Long Buckby, Northamptonshire.

The great Altar-piece and decorations lately completed in St. Thomas's Church, *Salisbury*, by Mr. Douglas Guest, measures nearly 40 feet in height, and forms one of the most splendid efforts in modern art.—The subject is the *Transfiguration*.

Mr. Christopher Bahington, of *Bolton-broke*, aged 86, has lately resigned the clerkship of that parish, which office he faithfully filled, as also that of a schoolmaster, for the long period of 70 years, with the greatest punctuality and credit.

*Melton Mowbray, June 8.* On this day the Archidiaconal Visitation of the Deanries of Goscote and Framland was held at this place, and was attended by as respectable and numerous an assemblage of the Clergy as had ever been witnessed on a similar occasion. An appropriate sermon was preached in the morning by the Reverend Edward Morgan, of Rearsby; and the place of the venerable and highly respected Archdeacon of the county, (Dr. Barnaby, of Greenwich) who was prevented by indisposition from giving his personal attendance, was most ably filled by the Rev. Dr. Ford. After the usual business of the Court had been transacted, the Clergy partook of a dinner at the White Swan Inn, after which, (amongst other toasts) the health of the Archdeacon was proposed, and drank with the utmost pleasure and satisfaction. After a short pause, Dr. Ford arose for the purpose of making a proposition, which he had no doubt would meet with the approbation of the Meeting. They must all be aware, how greatly they were indebted to their present amiable Archdeacon—an Archdeacon who had, for a great number of years, discharged his public duty in the most satisfactory manner, and who had (as it were) dedicated his life to their service. The obligations which they owed to such a man, were too great for any one to depicture; they were not only great, but superlatively so: as this was the case, he would ask, was the mere ceremony of drinking the Archdeacon's health, a sufficient testimony of their gratitude? was such a ceremony a sufficient testimony of the sense which they bore of the obligations they owed to him? He (Dr. Ford) thought that it was not, and he would venture to say, that they would agree with him in opinion, and think, that some more signal mark of their esteem ought to be paid to so exalted, so truly excellent and respectable a character as Dr. Barnaby. After a few more remarks, the Rev. Doctor proposed a public Letter of thanks to the Archdeacon (loud applauses).—The Rev. Mr. Cleathing said, That he did not rise to oppose the motion of the Rev. Doctor who had just sat down, but to propose an amendment to it. He most cordially agreed with every sentence which had been uttered by the Rev. Doctor relative to their present most excellent Archdeacon, and thought that they ought not only to feel grateful for the benefits which had emanated from the exertions of the Archdeacon, but also to feel peculiarly thankful to Providence, for having placed so valuable a member

member of the Church of England over them. He did not believe that there was a man more attached to our truly excellent Establishment than the Archdeacon; he did not believe that there was a man who was a brighter ornament to it, or who more sincerely loved it, than Dr. Burnaby (applauses). The Archdeacon had spent a long and useful life, with the greatest credit to himself as a Christian and a gentleman. His public labours had been extremely beneficial to all ranks of people, and he did not think that there was a person in the room who could get up and say, "that he had no reason to respect the Archdeacon." He, (Mr. Cleathing) had every reason to respect that amiable man: "five and forty years ago," (exclaimed the Rev. gentleman with great emotion) "five and forty years ago he received me into his arms, and admitted me a member of the Christian Church in a foreign country: from that moment to the present" (continued Mr. C.) "he has always been my steady friend: in him I have always found a ready and willing assistant, and I do not think that any one (excepting his own children) has more reason to respect him than myself." The Clergymen present had also great reason to revere him: he had for many years presided over them, and he (Mr. C.) defied any man to say, that "the Archdeacon had not done his duty:" (applauses). He (Dr. Burnaby) had governed them, not with the iron hand of austerity, but with that gentleness, that unaffected kindness, for which he is so peculiarly distinguished. When these circumstances were recollected, he thought that a public Letter of thanks was not a sufficient mark of their esteem and gratitude: he wished some more permanent mark of their attachment to be given; a mark, which would be handed down to posterity, and gazed on with admiration. The Rev. gentleman then proposed, that a piece of plate, decorated with a suitable inscription, &c. should be presented by the Clergy present to the Archdeacon. After a few more observations, the Rev. gentleman concluded a brilliant and energetic speech amidst the loud plaudits of the assembly.—Dr. Ford most cordially agreed with the amendment of his Rev. friend (Mr. Cleathing), which he thought preferable to the original motion.—The official (Dr. Sherrard Burnaby) thanked the Meeting in a handsome speech, for the honour which they had that day conferred upon his father, and said, that he anticipated, with great satisfaction, the pleasure which the

Archdeacon would feel, when an account of the proceedings of that day was communicated to him.—After a few words from Dr. Ford, and some other gentlemen, it was resolved, That a piece of plate should be presented to the Archdeacon; and that a meeting of the Clergy of the Deanries of Goscote and Franiland should be called, to carry the proposed measure into execution.

J. S. HARDY.

#### DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

*Wednesday, May 2.*

The British and Foreign Bible Society held their 6th Anniversary at the Old London Tavern. The Right Hon. Lord Teignmouth, President of the Society, read from the chair a report of Proceedings during the last year, which contained a variety of interesting information relative to the success of the Institution, both at home and abroad. It appears that it has now produced three Societies on the Continent of Europe, and the same number in the United States of America, on a principle similar to its own: and that, as well through these, as through individuals and other bodies, it is largely promoting the circulation of the Scriptures in different parts of the world. Its success within the United Kingdom has also been very considerable.—Numerous Auxiliary Institutions in aid of its funds, and in furtherance of its object, have been established in England, Scotland, and Ireland.

*Thursday, May 31.*

A most extraordinary and atrocious attempt was made early this morning to assassinate the Duke of Cumberland. His Royal Highness dined on Wednesday at Greenwich, returned to Town in the evening, and went to the Concert for the benefit of the Royal Society of Musicians. He returned home about half-past 12, and went to bed about one. About half-past two, he received two violent blows and cuts on his head. The first impression upon his mind was, that a bat had got into the room, and was beating about his head: he was soon convinced to the contrary, by receiving a third blow: he jumped out of bed, when he received a number of other blows: from the glimmering light, and the motion of the instrument that inflicted the wounds, reflected from a dull lamp in the fire-place, they appeared like flashes of lightning before his eyes. He made for a door near the head of his bed, leading to a small room, to which the assassin followed him, and cut him across his thighs. His Royal Highness not being able to find his alarm-bells, which there is no doubt the villain had

concealed, called with a loud voice for Neale, his valet in waiting; several times, who came to his assistance, and, together with his Royal Highness, alarmed the house. The Duke desired Neale not to leave him, as he feared there were others in the room. His Royal Highness, however, shortly afterwards proceeded to the porter's room, and Neale went to awaken Salis (a Piedmontese), another of the Duke's valets. The door of Salis's room was locked, and Neale called out to him, saying, "The Duke is murdered." No answer being given, the door was broke open, and Salis was found dead in his bed, with his throat cut from ear to ear.—It is supposed, that Salis, conscious of his own guilt (for there appears no doubt that he was the assassin), imagined, when the alarm was given at his door, that they were about to take him into custody, and immediately cut his throat. His blue coat was found folded up on a chair in one corner of the room, the inside of which was stained with blood; and as he had cut his throat in another part of the room, the blood must have been that of his master. A pair of his slippers were also found in the closet adjoining the Duke's chamber, where he had concealed himself until his Royal Highness was asleep. The assassin seems to have stood rather back towards the head of the bed, which was placed in a small recess, in order to avoid discovery, and was therefore obliged to strike down at the Duke's head in a slanting direction; in consequence of which, the curtains which hung from the top, impeded the action of the sword; and to this alone can his Royal Highness's preservation be imputed—several of the tassels of the curtain were cut off. The sword was a large military sabre of the Duke's, and had been lately sharpened. The whole edge appeared hacked and blunted with the force of the blows. His Royal Highness's shirt was cut through in several places, and a great splinter was shivered from the door through which he made his escape. Adjoining the room itself, and communicating with it, is the little closet where the murderer secreted himself.—There is in this closet a small press, in which the bolsters were usually put, and in which he hid himself, as the scabbard of the sabre was found in it. Salis had five different rooms to pass through from the Duke's bed-room to his own, and his traces were distinctly marked by the blood left by his left arm upon the sides of the narrow door; and when his coat was examined, the left sleeve was found to be covered with blood. His

Royal Highness, we understand, received six distinct wounds, one upon the forehead, towards the top of the head, another down the cheek, one upon the arm, another by which his little finger is nearly severed from the hand, one on the front of the body, and another on the thigh, besides several punctures in different parts with the point of the sabre. Mr. Home, the surgeon, was immediately sent for; who pronounced that none of them were mortal. Sir H. Hallford was also called in. The Prince of Wales went to the Palace early in the morning to visit his Royal brother; and about eight o'clock set off for Windsor, to communicate to the Royal Family the intelligence of the attack made upon the Duke. A Coroner's Inquest was held on the body of Salis, who, after sitting four hours, to hear evidence, &c. deliberated about an hour, and then returned a verdict of *felo de se*. The motives which influenced Salis to make this atrocious attempt to assassinate his master, it is almost impossible to develop.—The Duke, we are happy to add, is recovering, though slowly.

*Wednesday, June 6.*

A Court of Common Council was held to petition against the inadequate representation of the people in Parliament.—Mr. Quin made an eulogium on the character and conduct of Sir F. Burdett; declared his dissent from the Baronet on minor points, though he agreed with him in leading ones, and concluded with proposing a number of Resolutions.—Messrs. Pearsall, Wheble, Slade, Waithman, and Favell, supported the motion.—Alderman C. Smith spoke against it.—Mr. Jacks contended, that there never was a period when our liberties, or the independence and integrity of Parliament, stood higher than at the present moment. Though friendly to Parliamentary Reform, he did not think the present a proper time for proposing it.—Mr. Mawman expressed himself averse to the present Ministers.—Mr. Lucas to meet the wishes of all, proposed an amendment, which being disposed of, a division took place on the original motion, ayes 87, noes 81, majority 6.—A Petition to the House of Commons, in favour of Parliamentary reform, was subsequently carried.

*Friday, June 8.*

A numerous meeting of the Freeholders of Middlesex was held at the Mermaid Tavern, Hackney, to consider the rejection of their late Petition by the House of Commons. Mr. Clifton opened the business of the Meeting, and entered into a consideration of the verbal objections to the first Petition. Mr.

Bentley

Bentley followed, on the same side, Mr. Blake (a barrister) next addressed the meeting, and entered into a legal vindication of the privileges of Parliament. He concluded by observing, that the whole of the question would soon come before the Judges, to whose decision he would bow, even if it should be against the House of Commons. A string of Resolutions were then carried unanimously. Thanks were also voted to Messrs. Byng and Wood. The meeting consisted of 3000 persons.

Thursday, June 21.

The Prorogation of Parliament took place this day, and it was universally expected that Sir F. Burdett and Gale Jones were to be drawn home from their respective prisons in popular cavalcade. Extensive preparations had been made for this purpose; and an order of procession announced. The day had scarcely dawned, when the people were in motion—when music was heard in every direction. At the several appointed rendezvous, the people began to assemble about ten, and from thence proceeded to the Tower. Before one, Tower-hill and all the avenues approaching it were literally thronged. By half after two the whole of the Procession was in readiness to move; and from that moment, the most eager expectation prevailed, but which in the end was totally disappointed; for Sir Francis was no sooner liberated, than he took a boat, crossed the river, and joining Lady Burdett, who was waiting for him, proceeded in his carriage to Wimbledon. Lord Moira was the first who announced this disappointment to the leaders of the procession, by whom it was communicated to the assemblage on Tower-hill; but there was a general indisposition to believe it. Mr. Sheriff Wood having, however, confirmed the intelligence, mingled expressions of surprise and indignation burst from many of the crowd; but the latter sentiment was short-lived; the people feeling that they ought to suspend their judgment, until an opportunity was afforded for explanation.—At five, the procession moved from Tower-hill. The phaeton, with four horses, provided for Sir Francis Burdett, was empty; and the effect of a procession may be readily conceived where the hero is absent. At the head of the horsemen, were the Sheriffs Wood and Atkins, with their followers, dressed in black. Colonels Wardle, Bosville, and Hanger, Major Cartwright, Messrs. Waithman, Quin, &c. were also in the procession. The streets through which it moved, were crowded to an excess, and the windows of all the houses were occupied by elegant and well-dressed people. At eight o'clock, the procession reached the

Baronet's house, and filed off by Berkeley-street. The houses in Piccadilly, Haymarket, and the Strand, were illuminated at night; a party parading the streets, and calling out for lights, and windows were broken where no lights were put up. The exhortations of the Sheriffs, whose activity was unwearied, were at length attended with proper effect, and at twelve the crowd dispersed.—St. James's Park was cleared at five p. m. and the gates leading to it, locked. Every precaution had been taken by Government to preserve tranquillity on this occasion, by swearing-in the police officers, firemen, and a number of inhabitants, as special constables, and quartering the King's Own, with the 3d and 15th Dragoons, besides the Hereford Militia, and several other Infantry Regiments, in and near the metropolis.—The principal Ministers had police-officers and soldiers in their houses until Friday evening.—In consequence of Sir F. Burdett not appearing in the procession; two Gentlemen belonging to the Committee of his friends, waited upon him at Wimbledon, to seek an explanation. Sir Francis received them in company with his brother, and stated that his withdrawing on the preceding day had been the result of the deepest reflection—that his enemies had been base enough to charge him with the blood that had been shed on a former occasion; and had he, by gratifying his personal vanity, been the cause of a single accident, he should have reflected upon it with pain for the remainder of his life. An expression of public sentiment was necessary: it had been complete, and his being in the procession could not have added thereto. Had he made his friends acquainted with his intentions under an injunction of secrecy, it would have had the appearance of fustian. On the whole, he was convinced that the public cause would be benefited by the conduct he had pursued; and of that he entertained no doubt, his friends would ultimately be persuaded.

In pursuance of a Petition to the House of Commons, from the Trustees of the British Museum, *Mr. Greville's Minerals* have been valued by Drs. Babington and Wollaston, C. Hatchet, Esq. and four other gentlemen, who report that the whole collection consists of about 20,000 specimens; that the series of crystallized Rubies, Sapphires, Emeralds, Topazes, Rubellites, Diamonds, and precious Stones in general, as well as the series of the various Ores, far surpass any that are known to them in the different European collections; and that the value of the whole is 13,727*l.* including that of the Cabinets, which cost 1600*l.* BIRTHS.

## BIRTHS.

*May* **A** T Berlin, the Princess of Orange, a daughter.

24. The wife of Lieut.-col. Montague Wynyard, Coldstream guards, twins.

27. At Haverfordwest, Lady Kensington, a son.

*Lately*, at Ormesby, the seat of her father C. B. Massingberd, esq. the wife of C. G. Mundy, esq. a dau.

*June* 4. Viscountess Duncan, a daugh.

At Chadlington hall, the wife of Sir Edw. Bayntun Sandys, bart. a dau.

9. At Steeple Aston, the wife of Rear-adm. Lechmere, a dau.

10. In Montague-place, Russell-square, Hon. Mrs. Vaughan, a daughter, which died on the 15th.

11. At Credington, Flintshire, Lady Kenyon, a son.

At Lea castle, the Hon. Mrs. Knight, a daughter.

16. In Guildford-street, the wife of Capt. L. Phillips, a dau.

17. In Grosvenor-square, Lady Anne Ashley Cooper, a son.

23. In Hamilton-place, Her Grace the Duchess of Bedford, a dau.

## MARRIAGES.

*May* **R** EV. T. Castleby, rector of Cavendish, to Miss Griggs, of Pentlow, Essex.

21. Lieut.-col. Alex. Mac-Gregor Murray, 6th foot, to the Right hon. Lady Charlotte Anne Sinclair, 2d dau. of the Earl of Caithness.

22. Geo. Rush, esq. of Farthinghoe, Northamptonshire, to Clarissa dau. of Sir Wm. Rush, of Pall-mall.

24. At Lewisham, John son of Wm. Allen, esq. of Clifford's-inn, to Mary eldest dau. of Isaac Warner, esq. of the Paragon, Blackheath.

Sir Wm. Oglander, bart. to Lady Maria Fitzroy, eldest dau. of the Earl of Euston.

25. Major Hugh Halket, King's German Legion, to Emilia Charlotte, 2d dau. of Sir James Bland Burges, bart.

26. Rowland son of Tho. Alston, esq. of Odell castle, Bedfordshire, to Rose dau. and heiress of the late Jeremiah Milles, esq. and of Rose Milles of Pishobury, Herts.

29. Wm. Ralph Cartwright, esq. of Aynhoe, Northamptonshire, M. P. to Julia Frazer only daughter of the late Col. Rich. Aubrey, and niece of Sir John Aubrey, bart.

Wm. Augustus Gott, esq. son of the late Sir Tho. Hen. G. of Newland-park, Bucks, to the only dau. of Charles Beazley, esq. of Whitehall.

Rev. John Ashley, M. A. vicar of Guilden Morden, to Miss Arthur, of the College of Ely.

GENT. MAG. June, 1810.

*Lately*, James Corrock, esq. of Gosington-hall, Slimbridge, Gloucestershire, to Margaret youngest dau. of the late Mr. Taylor, of Newham.

Geo. Lloyd, esq. barrister, to Miss Greame, dau. of J. G. esq. of Sowerby-house, near Bridlington.

Rev. C. Davy, of Toddington, Bedfordshire, to Elizabeth, eldest surviving dau. of the late Rev. J. Davy, vicar of Pytchley, Northamptonshire.

Rev. J. H. Carey, to Harriet-dau. of Rev. Jphn Lloyd, rector of Thorpe, Derbyshire.

John Swayne, esq. of Bullbridge-house, near Wilton, to Miss Heart, of Corsham.

Rev. Wm. Salmon, to Eliza third dau. of George Uppleby, esq. of Barrow-hall, Lincolnshire.

W. A. Welsford, esq. of Plymouth, to M. A. W. Clark, dau. of H. H. C. esq. of Bridewell-house, Devon.

By special licence, Sir Wm. Langham, bart. to Augusta Priscilla only dau. of the Hon. Wm. Henry Irby.

Capt. Senhouse, R. N. to Miss Manley, dau. of John M. esq. Vice-admiral of the Blue.

In Jersey, Digby Tho. Carpenter, esq. Capt. 10th infantry, to Emma youngest dau. of the late Sir John T. Stanley, bart.

Richard H. Crossier, M. D. to Lucy Anna, fourth dau. of John Roby, esq. of Aucote-hall, near Tamworth.

Rev. Henry Portmore Cooper, vicar of Evesham, to Margaret Hudson, youngest dau. of Rev. Wm. Scott, rector of Willersey, Gloucestershire.

Major-gen. Disney, to Mrs. Sneyd, widow of Capt. S. R. N. and dau. of G. C. Yarbrough, esq. of Streethorp near Doncaster.

James Elmsly, esq. of Berners-street, to Caroline Anne, dau. of R. Foster, esq. of Thames Bank-house, Great Marlow, Bucks.

By special licence, Baron de Roll, colonel of a Swiss regiment in His Majesty's service, to Miss Pate, dau. of the late W. P. esq. of Epsom, Surrey.

Lieut. Lucas, of Rickingham, to Miss Willan, only sister of Tho. W. esq. of Maylebone-park, Middlesex, and Farington-lodge, Gloucestershire.

Alex. Blake, esq. of St. James's street, London, to Anne 2d dau. of Tho. Ovey, esq. of Mount Pleasant, Reading.

Jacob Mark, esq. of Cork, to Elizabeth youngest dau. of Sir Wm. Godfrey, bart. of Bushfield, Kerry.

Capt. R. Chetham to Miss Thomlinson, dau. of the late Rev. R. T. rector of Clay.

Rev. Wm. Maedonald, prebendary of Salisbury, and vicar of Broad Hinton, Wilts, to Miss Goodman, of Wick near Devizes.

John

John Meadows Theobald, esq. of Claydon-hall, near Ipswich, to Mrs. Barston, dau. of W. Strutt, esq. of Sudbury.

June 2. Rev. Geo. Massey, rector of Whittington, Gloucestershire, to the eldest dau. of the late Capt. Frodsham, R. N.

3. Rev. Daniel Twining, rector of Seilton, to Miss Wing, dau. of J. W. esq. of Thorney abbey.

6. At Bath, Rev. J. Foster, rector of Wickensley and Marton, co. York, to Charlotte dau. of the late Geo. Rooke, esq. formerly of Langham, Essex.

7. R. I. S. Stevens, esq. of the Charter-house, to the eldest dau. of George Jeffery, esq. of Peckham.

W. Camac, esq. of Portman-square, to Sarah only dau. of Wastel Brisco, esq. of Devonshire-place.

9. At Birbury, Warwickshire, Capt. Wm. Parker, R. N. to Frances-Anne, youngest dau. of Sir Theophilus Biddulph, bart.

12. At Clapham, Nath. Phillips, esq. of Manchester, to Margaret eldest dau. of Wm. Hibbert, esq. of Clapham.

14. At Spalding, Lieut. Allenby, South Lincoln militia, to the eldest dau. of the late Mr. Betham, surgeon.

Rev. H. Morland, rector of Horsmonden, Kent, to Harriet Frances, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Jas. Harriot, LL. D.

At St. James's Clerkenwell, John Plowes, esq. of Rio Janeiro, to Miss Edwards, dau. of John E. esq. of Pye Nest, Yorkshire.

16. F. W. Wise, esq. a post captain in the royal navy, to Fanny only dau. of Wm. Grenfell, esq.

M. E. Sherwill, esq. Capt. Stafford regiment, to Lucy Maria, eldest dau. of James Lind, M. D. F. R. S.

18. Rev. Robert Gutch, rector of Seagrave in Leicestershire, to Miss James, of Gower-street, only dau. of the late Rev. John J. of Ashurst, Cumberland.

19. At Bath, Mr. Walter Gledhill, of Jermyon-street, to Miss Knight, dau. of the late J. K. esq. of Hilary-house, Devon.

20. At Littleton, Peter Edw. Scobell, M. D. of Bodmin, Cornwall, to the only dau. of Wm. Skey, esq. late of Hallatrow, Somerset.

26. Rev. Daniel Mathias, M. A. rector of Whitechapel, late Fellow of Brasen-nose College, Oxford, to Elizabeth eldest dau. of John Lafont, esq. of Leman-street.

#### BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS OF THE LATE CHEVALIER D'EON.

Charles Genevieve Louis Anguste André Timothé D'Eon de Beaumont, Doctor of Civil and Canon Law, Advocate of the Parliament of Paris, and Censor-general for Belles Lettres and History in that city, was born at Tonnerre in Burgundy, Oct. 17, 1727, descended from a respectable family, many branches of which had held situations of trust in the government of France. Having received an education suitable to his rank, and passed through all the gradations of college with considerable credit, he was called to the bar of the Parliament of Paris; and early in life rendered himself conspicuous in the annals of Literature by the publication of several pieces of much celebrity. He held the rank of Captain of Dragoons, and noted as *aide-du-camp* to Count and Field marshal Broglie. In 1755 he was introduced by Prince de Conti to Louis XV. with the knowledge of his supposed sex, and was employed by that monarch on many important missions. In the course of his employment as a civil servant, and in his military character, he received some wounds by accident, and by his personal courage, evinced in engagements at the head of his regiment. The first mission which introduced him to notice in Europe was of a diplomatic nature to the Court of Russia, being secretary of embassy to the Marquis de l'Hospital, where he conducted himself so much to the satisfaction of the Empress, that, on leaving Petersburg,

he was presented with 5000 roubles, and a valuable miniature of Her Imperial Majesty.

In 1761 he first appeared at the Court of London as secretary of embassy to the Duc de Nivernois, invested with powers to conclude the peace of 1763. In this business he so far procured the sanction of the government of England, that he was requested to carry over the ratification of the treaty between the British court and that of Versailles, in consequence of which the French Monarch invested him with the order of St. Louis. He had behaved in the character of secretary so much to the satisfaction of the Duke, that that Nobleman, upon his departure for France, in May 1763, got D'Eon appointed minister plenipotentiary in his room. In the October following, however, the Count de Guerchy having arrived here as ambassador from the Court of Versailles, the Chevalier received orders, or rather was requested, to act as a secretary or assistant to the new Ambassador. This, it seems, mortified him to such a degree, that, pretending the letter of recall which accompanied it was a forgery, as a correspondent, and intimate friend likewise and neighbour of the French Prime Minister, gave him no notice of it, he absolutely refused to deliver it; and thereby drew on himself the censure of his own Court. Upon this the Chevalier, with a view of exculpating himself, or from a motive

motive of revenge, or perhaps both, published a succinct account of all the negotiations in which he had been engaged, exposed some secrets of the French Court, and rather than spare his enemies, revealed some things greatly to the prejudice of his best friends. Among other persons very freely treated in this publication, was the Count de Guernchy; and it was this treatment that drew on him a prosecution for a libel on his Excellency in the Court of King's Bench in July 1764, of which he was found guilty. It was but natural that this behaviour should draw on D'Eon the resentment of the Court of France; or, at least, that he should apprehend it. Whether or not, therefore, that Court solicited his being given up, which is very probable, reports were spread, not only that it had been so, but even had, on being refused, sent over persons to kidnap the Chevalier, and carry him off by force or fraud, since it could not come at him by fair means. If the Chevalier himself was not the author of these reports, he at least credited them so far, that he wrote four letters to complain of these designs against him, as known to him by undoubted authority; one to Lord Chief Justice Mansfield, another to the Earl of Bute, a third to Earl Temple, and a fourth to Mr. Pitt; and to ask their advice, if, as he had contracted no debt, and behaved himself on all things as a dutiful subject, he might not kill the first man who should attempt to arrest him, since he could not consider such arrest in any other light than to kidnap him; weakly alleging, that were the laws to condemn him for so doing, which he could not (he said) conceive, the spirit of them must feel the stroke. But, if he really knew from undoubted authority that there was a design against his person, and the villains entrusted with the execution of that design, he might easily have prevented it, and in a legal way, by an information against them. (See some extracts from these letters, with remarks on them, in our vol. XXXIV. p. 394.) In March 1764, a bill of indictment was found against the Count de Guernchy for a conspiracy against the Chevalier's life; and the process preparing by the Chevalier against him was said to have perplexed the Ministry; Ambassadors being by the laws of nations exempted from the ordinary forms of law in the countries where they are resident. A house in Scotland yard was Nov. 20, 1764, forcibly ransacked in search of D'Eon, and in doing it a door broke open by six persons, some of them well known, in consequence, they said, of orders from above—a thing not at all improbable, considering into what misdemeanours, it is reasonable to think, the Chevalier's indiscretion and igno-

rance of our laws might have betrayed him—misdemeanours, perhaps, sufficient to justify even more violent proceedings in searching for and apprehending the person guilty of them. The Chevalier, not having surrendered himself to the Court of King's Bench to receive judgment for the libel of which he had been found guilty, was, June 13 1765, declared outlawed. In August 1769, Dr. Musgrave circulated "An Address to the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of Devon" in which he asserts, that "In the summer of 1764, an overture had been made to Sir Geo. Younge, Mr. Fitzherbert, and other Members of Parliament, in the name of the Chevalier D'Eon, importing that he the Chevalier was ready to impeach three persons, two of whom were peers and members of the privy council, of selling the Peace to the French: That he (Dr. M.) had given information of this to Lord Halifax, urging him to send for the Chevalier, in order to examine him, and peruse his papers, which his Lordship refused, as he considered the charge groundless." Dr. M. apprehends, he says, that, owing to his Lordship's refusal, the proofs of their guilt might be weakened or destroyed by the death of witnesses or destruction of papers, and even by more than these ordinary accidents—for "it stands upon record," continues he, "that the Count de Guernchy had conspired to assassinate the Chevalier; neither has this charge hitherto been refuted or answered. This not succeeding, a band of ruffians was hired to kidnap that gentleman, and carry off his papers." Dr. M. also states, that he was informed by Mr. Fitzherbert, that an overture had been made to the Chevalier, the object of which was, to get the papers out of his hands for a stipulated sum of money. The Chevalier, in his Answer to this Address, denies every thing that Dr. M. had advanced with respect to him. (See Dr. Musgrave's Address, with the Chevalier's answer, at length, in our vol. XXXIX. pp. 429—432.) May 20, 1771, a caveat was entered at Doctors Commons against the goods of the Chevalier, he being supposed to be dead, as he had been advertised, and no account could be got of him. The Chevalier was engaged in two or three duels; and a wound received in one of these led to the suspicion of his sex, which terminated in wages to a very large amount, and a curious trial, July 1, 1777, before Lord Mansfield. The action was brought by Mr. Hayes, a surgeon, against Mr. Jaques, a broker, for the recovery of 700*l.*; Jaques having some time before received premiums of 15 guineas *per cent.* for every one of which he stood engaged to return 100 whenever it should be proved that the Chevalier was a woman. Mr. Louis Legoux and Mr. de Morande



made positively declared the Chevalier to be a woman. The defendant's counsel pleaded that the plaintiff, at the time of laying the wager, knew that the Court of France treated with the Chevalier as a woman to grant her a pension, and that the French Court must have strong circumstances to imbibe that idea; and thence inferred that the wager was unfair. Lord Mansfield expressed his abhorrence of the whole transaction, but allowed the fairness of the wager. And no attempt being made to contradict the evidence of the Chevalier being a woman, Hayes obtained a verdict with costs. (See a full account of the trial in our vol. XLVII. 346.) But the matter was afterwards solemnly argued before Lord Mansfield in the Court of King's Bench; and the defendant pleading a late Act of Parliament for non-payment, it was admitted to be binding; by which decision all the insurers in the above transaction were deprived of their expected harvest. The Chevalier left England in August 1777, declaring in the most solemn manner, that he had no interest whatever in the policies respecting his sex. After the above decision he put on female attire, which he continued to wear to his death. That there must have been some unfair dealings in this business is certain, though perhaps it is impossible to conjecture with whom they originated. The high sense of honour which was always attributed to the Chevalier, would induce one to suppose him innocent, had he not countenanced the fraud by indecently assuming, and continuing the female habit: the indigent circumstances, however, in which he died, evince that he could have received no pecuniary benefit of consequence.

In 1779 the Chevalier, or Madame D'Eon, was resident in France; and persisting in a resolution to equip himself to serve on-board the fleet, notwithstanding orders from Court to retire, he was arrested, and conducted to the castle of Dijon.

After this period he was frequently engaged in exhibitions in public exhibitions of fencing, in which he was peculiarly skilful.

In June 1792, he sent a petition to the National Assembly at Paris (as Madame D'Eon) desiring to be employed in their service as a soldier, to have his seniority in the army, and permission to raise a legion of volunteers for the service of his country. (See extracts from this petition in our vol. LXII. 657.)

For his various services to the government of France, he was rewarded with a pension of 3000 livres in 1754, with one of 2000 in 1760, and with a third in 1766 of 12000 from the privy purse of Louis XVI. which he received until some short time after the commencement of the

French Revolution, since which he resided in a most retired manner partly in a house occupied by Col. Thornton on the Surrey side of Westminster bridge, and latterly in Millman-street, Foundling Hospital, at the house of Mrs. Cole (to whose kindness and attention he was indebted for the principal comforts of his latter days.) For the last two years he had been in an infirm state of health, and had been attended by the Pere Elizee, who during all that time never suspected him to be a man. On the night of May 21, about ten o'clock, he died, and the Pere coming next day, ascertained by accident his real sex. Struck with the discovery, he requested some English surgeons to assist on the next day in opening the body. Accordingly on the 23d, the body was examined and dissected by Mr. T. Copeland, in the presence of Mr. Adair, Mr. Wilson, and Le Pere Elizee. Lord Yarmouth, Sir Sydney Smith, the Hon. Mr. Lyttelton, and other personages of distinction, were present. The result proved the deceased to have been a perfect male; and a certificate to that effect has been circulated by Mr. Copeland. Many persons of high rank and professional men afterwards visited the house, and examined the body. His remains were privately interred in the Church of St. Pancras on the 28th.

The private life of the Chevalier has always been understood to have been extremely amiable: his natural abilities were great, and his acquirements most numerous. He possessed an extensive knowledge of the antique and modern languages; in horsemanship his superior excellence was universally acknowledged; and such was the general estimation in which his character was held, that he was presented with a troop in one of the Cavalry regiments of the guards. His skill in fencing was deemed by the best judges to be pre-eminent: in a public exhibition he contended with the celebrated Chevalier St. George and Mr. Angelo, and gave, upon the whole, a considerable number of hits.

The Chevalier had made a will, in which Sir Sydney Smith was appointed executor; but it was never signed.—A cast has been taken from his face.—Some curious particulars of *Madame D'Eon* were given in our vol. XLVIII p. 164.

#### MR. WINDHAM.

June 4. At his house in Pall Mall, at half past eleven in the morning, the Right Hon. WILLIAM WINDHAM, M. P. D. C. L. one of His Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, and a governor of the Charter-house. Mr. Windham was descended of a very ancient and highly respectable family in the county of Norfolk, where they had resided for several generations.

generations; and possessed a considerable property. His father, William Windham, was one of the most admired characters of his time; and in 1756, soon after the plan of a National Militia was formed by Mr. Pitt (afterwards Earl of Chatham), this gentleman in conjunction with the late Marquis Townshend, was extremely zealous and active in promoting and carrying into execution that scheme, which has since proved so salutary to his country. On this subject he published one or two very excellent pamphlets. He died in 1761, leaving his only son, then eleven years old under the care of the executors of his will, the Rev. Dr. Dampier, then Under Master of Eton-school, and Mr. Garrick.

Mr. Windham was born, at Felbrigge-hall, the family-seat, in Norfolk, in March 1750. He received the early part of his education at Eton, where he continued from 1762 to the autumn of 1766, when he removed to the University of Glasgow, where he resided for about a year in the house of Dr. Anderson, Professor of Natural Philosophy, and diligently attended his Lectures and those of Dr. Robert Simson, Professor of Mathematicks, the well-known author of a Treatise on Conic Sections, and of other learned works. Here first probably he became fond of those studies, to which he was ever afterwards strongly addicted\*. In Sept. 1767, he became a gentleman commoner of University college in Oxford, Mr. (afterwards Sir Robert) Chambers being his tutor. During his academic course † (from 1767 to 1771) he was highly distinguished for his application to various studies for his love of enterprize; for that frank and graceful address, and that honourable deportment, which gave a lustre to his character through every period of his life. In 1773, when he was but twenty-three years old, his love of adventure, and his thirst of knowledge, induced him to accompany his friend Constantine Lord Mugugrave, in his voyage towards the North Pole; but he was so harassed with sea-sickness, that he was under the necessity of being landed in Norway, and of wholly abandoning his purpose. In 1778 he became a Major in the Norfolk Militia, then quartered at Bury in Suffolk, where by his intrepidity and personal exertion ‡ he quelled a dan-

gerous mutiny, which had broken out, notwithstanding he was highly beloved by the regiment. On one of the mutineers laying hold of a part of his dress, he pulled him to the ground, and put him into confinement; and, on his command's afterwards surrounding him, and insisting on the release of the delinquent, he drew his sword, and kept them at bay, till a party of his own company joined and rescued him. Soon afterwards, in consequence of his being obliged to remain for several hours in wet clothes, he was seized with a dangerous bilious fever, which nearly deprived him of his life. In the autumn of that year, partly with a view of restoring his health, he went abroad, and spent the two following years in Switzerland and Italy. Previously to his leaving England, he was chosen a member of the LITERARY CLUB, founded by Sir Joshua Reynolds and Dr. Johnson, (who had the greatest esteem for Mr. Windham;) and, notwithstanding his engagements in consequence of his Parliamentary business, and the important offices which he filled, he was a very frequent attendant at the meetings of that respectable society, (for which he always expressed the highest value,) from 1781 to near the time of his death—so early as in the year 1769, when he was at Oxford, and had not yet attained his twentieth year, the late Marquis Townshend, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, whom he twice visited during his residence in that country, offered him the office of his Principal Secretary; but he declined it in a letter which is still extant, and which very forcibly displays that excellent sense and those honourable sentiments which afterwards uniformly regulated his conduct. In 1782 he came into Parliament, where he sat for twenty-eight years, at first for Norwich, and afterwards for various boroughs; and he so early distinguished himself in the House of Commons that he was selected by Mr. Burke in June 1784 to second his motion for a Representation to his Majesty on the state of the nation. In the preceding year, he had been appointed Principal Secretary to the Earl of Northampton, then constituted Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; and in that capacity he visited Dublin in the spring of 1783, and intended to have accompanied his Excellency, when

\* Mr. W. has left behind him three Treatises on Mathematical subjects, which he directed by his will should be put into the hands of the Bishop of Rochester (Dr. Horsley, who was then living); adding, that if he should think them of any value, they might be published.

† In 1782 he was created M. A. and in 1793 D. C. L. at the Installation of the Duke of Portland; when so high was the admiration of his character, that on his entering the Theatre, the whole assembly rose from their seats, and hailed him with loud applause.

‡ Of his dauntless courage many instances might be given. In May 1785 he ascended from Moulsey Hurst in a balloon, with Mr. Sadler; and in 1793, having visited the army

he afterwards opened the session of Parliament there in October \*; but being prevented by illness, he relinquished his office; and his friend the Hon. Thomas Pelham (now Earl of Chichester) was appointed Secretary in his room.—From the time of his coming into Parliament to the year 1793, he usually voted with the Opposition of that day; but he never was what is called a thorough party-man, frequently deviating from those to whom he was in general attached, when, in matters of importance, his conscience directed him to take a different course from them; on which account his virtues and talents were never rightly appreciated by persons of that description, who frequently on this ground vainly attempted to undervalue him. After the rupture between Mr. Fox and Mr. Burke, in consequence of the French Revolution, Mr. Windham attached himself wholly to the latter, with whom he had for many years lived in the closest intimacy; and of whose genius and virtues he had always the highest admiration. Being, with him, thoroughly convinced of the danger then impending over his country from the measures adopted by certain classes of Englishmen, in consequence of that tremendous convulsion, he did not hesitate to unite with the Duke of Portland, Lord Spencer, and others, in accepting offices under the Administration in which Mr. Pitt then presided. On this arrangement Mr. Windham was appointed Secretary at War, with a seat in the Cabinet, an honourable distinction which had never before been annexed to that office. This station he continued to fill with the highest reputation from that time (1794) till 1801, when he, Lord Spencer, Lord Grenville, and Mr. Pitt, resigned their offices; and shortly afterwards Mr. Addington (now Lord Viscount Sidmouth) was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer and first Lord of the Treasury. On the Preliminaries of Peace with France being acceded to by that statesman and his coadjutors, in 1801, Mr. Windham made his celebrated speech in Parliament, which was afterwards (April 1802) published, with an Appendix, containing a character of the present Usurper of the

French throne, which will transmit to posterity the principal flagitious passages of his life up to that period, in the most lively colours. On Mr. Addington being driven from the helm, in 1805, principally by the battery of Mr. Windham's eloquence, a new Administration was again formed by Mr. Pitt, which was dissolved by his death, in 1806; and shortly afterwards, on Lord Grenville's accepting the Office of First Lord of the Treasury, Mr. Windham was appointed Secretary of State for the War Department, which he held till his Majesty in the following year thought fit to constitute a new Administration. During this period he carried into a law his Bill for the limited service of those who enlist in our regular army; a measure which will ever endear his name to the English Soldier. The genius and talents of this illustrious Statesman are well known and universally acknowledged. He was unquestionably the most distinguished man of the present time, and not inferior, in many respects, to the most admired characters of the age that is just gone by. He had been in his earlier years a very diligent student, and was an excellent Greek and Latin Scholar. In his latter years, like Burke and Johnson, he was an excursive reader, but gathered a great variety of knowledge from different books, and from occasionally mixing, like them, with very various classes and descriptions of men. His memory was most retentive. In his Parliamentary Speeches his principal object always was to convince the understanding by irrefragable argument, which he at the same time enlivened by a profusion of imagery, drawn sometimes from the most abstruse parts of science, but oftener from the most familiar objects of common life. But what gave a peculiar lustre to whatever he urged, was his known and uniform integrity, and a firm conviction in the breasts of his hearers, that he always uttered the genuine and disinterested sentiments of his heart. His language, both in writing and speaking, was always simple, and he was extremely fond of idiomatic phrases, which he thought greatly contributed to preserve the purity of our language. He surveyed every sub-

army engaged in the siege of Valenciennes, he surveyed all the works with the most minute attention, in company with Captain (now Colonel) Thornton, and approached so near the enemy, that he was often within the reach of their cannon.

\* When about to visit that country in his official capacity, he called on Dr. Johnson; and in the course of conversation lamented that he should be under the necessity of sanctioning practices of which he could not approve. "Don't be afraid, Sir," said the Doctor, with a pleasant smile, "you will soon make a very pretty rascal."—Dr. Johnson in a letter to Dr. Brockleby, written at Ashbourne in 1784, says: "Mr. Windham has been here to see me—he came, I think, 40 miles out of his way, and staid about a day and a half; perhaps I make the time shorter than it was. Such conversation I shall not have again till I come back to the regions of Literature, and there Windham is *inter stellas luna minores*," EDIT.

ject of importance with a philosophic eye, and was thence enabled to discover and detect latent mischief, concealed under the plausible appearance of public advantage. Hence all the clamourers for undefined and imaginary Liberty, and all those who meditate the subversion of the Constitution under the pretext of *Reform*, shrunk from his grasp; and persons of this description were his only enemies. But his dauntless intrepidity, and his noble disdain of vulgar popularity, held up a shield against their malice; and no fear of consequences ever drove him from that manly and honourable course, which the rectitude and purity of his mind induced him to pursue. As an orator, he was simple, elegant, prompt, and graceful. His genius was so fertile, and his reading so extensive, that there were few subjects on which he could not instruct, amuse, and persuade. He was frequently (as has justly been observed): "at once entertaining and abstruse, drawing illustrations promiscuously from familiar life, and the recondite parts of science; nor was it unusual to hear him through three adjoining sentences, in the first witty, in the second metaphysical, and in the last scholastic." But his eloquence derived its principal power from the quickness of his apprehension, and the philosophical profundity of his mind. Of this his Speech on Mr. Curwen's Bill (May 1809) is an eminent instance; for it unquestionably contains more moral and political wisdom than is found in any similar performance which has appeared since the death of Mr. Burke, and may be placed on the same platform with the most admired productions of that distinguished Orator.—In private life no man perhaps of any age had a greater number of zealous friends and admirers. In addition to his extraordinary talents and accomplishments, the grace and happiness of his address and manner gave an irresistible charm to his conversation; and few, it is believed, of either sex (for his address to ladies was imitably elegant and graceful) ever partook of his society without pleasure and admiration, or quitted it without regret. His brilliant imagination, his various knowledge, his acuteness, his good taste, his wit, his dignity of sentiment, and his gentleness of manner (for he never was loud or intemperate) made him universally admired and respected. To crown all these virtues and accomplishments, it may be added, that he fulfilled all the duties of life, the lesser as well as the greater, with the most scrupulous attention; and was always particularly ardent in vindicating the cause of oppressed merit. But his best eulogy is the general sentiment of sorrow which agitated every bosom on the sudden and unexpected stroke which terminated in his

death. During the nineteen days of his sickness, his hall was daily visited by several hundred successive enquirers concerning the state of his health; and that part of Pall-Mall in which his house was situated, was thronged with carriages filled with ladies, whom a similar anxiety brought to his door. Every morning, and also at a late hour every evening, when his physicians and surgeons attended, several apartments in his house were filled with friends, who anxiously waited to receive the latest and most accurate accounts of the progress or abatement of his disorder. This sympathetic feeling extended almost through every class, and even reached the throne, for his Majesty frequently enquired concerning the state of his health, pronouncing on him this high eulogy, that "he was a genuine Patriot, and a truly honest man."—Of the fatal malady which put an end to his invaluable life, such erroneous accounts have been published in the newspapers, that it may not be improper to give an accurate statement of that most distressful event. An idle story has been propagated that the Hon. Frederick North, on his last going abroad, left his Library and MSS. in the care of Mr. Windham, and had requested him to remove his books to Mr. Windham's house in Pall Mall, that he had neglected this charge, and thence had the stronger inducement to exert himself to save them. In all this circumstantial detail there is not one word of truth. The fact is, that on the 8th of last July, Mr. Windham, returning on foot at twelve o'clock at night from the house of a friend, as he passed by the end of Conduit-street, saw a house on fire (see our vol. LXXIX. p. 673) and, with the son gallantry of spirit which on a former occasion induced him to exert himself to save a part of the venerable Abbey of Westminster from destruction, he instantly hastened to the spot, with a view to assist the sufferers; and soon observed that the house of Mr. North was not far distant from that which was then on fire. He therefore immediately undertook to save his friend's library, which he knew to be very valuable. With the most strenuous activity he exerted himself for four hours, in the midst of rain and the playing of the fire-engines, with such effect that, with the assistance of two or three persons whom he had selected from the crowd assembled on this occasion, he saved four parts out of five of the library; and before they could empty the fifth book-room, the house took fire. The books were immediately removed, not to Mr. Windham's house, but to the houses of the opposite neighbours, who took great care of them. In removing some heavy volumes he accidentally fell, and suffered a slight contusion

ston on his hip; but it made so little impression on his mind, that, not being apt to complain of any distress belonging to himself, in giving an account of the transaction the next day, he did not even mention this circumstance, nor for some months did he take notice of it to any friend. When he afterwards did mention it, it was in so slight a manner, that it hardly attracted any attention from those who loved him best. By this accident, however, an indolent incised tumour was formed in the part affected. For several months it was attended with no pain whatsoever; yet even in that state he had medical advice, and some slight applications were employed, with no great effect. At length, about the beginning of May, the tumour began to increase, and in certain positions of the body, to give him some little pain; and on mentioning these circumstances to a friend, he strongly exhorted him to have the best surgical advice. Accordingly on the next day, the 6th of May, Mr. Cline, who had been consulted about two months before, was again called in, to view the part affected; and he then pronounced the tumour to be of such a nature, that Mr. Windham's life might be endangered, if it was not cut out. In consequence of this decision, Mr. Windham acted with the utmost prudence, propriety, and fortitude. He first consulted his own physician, Dr. Blane, who coincided in opinion with Mr. Cline. He then resolved, before he submitted to the operation, to consult six eminent surgeons separately, besides Mr. Cline; Dr. B. having previously given all of them (except one who, it is believed, was consulted without his knowledge) an accurate account of his constitution and habit of body; and four out of the six thus consulted, were decidedly of the same opinion with Mr. Cline: that is, five were clearly for the operation, and two against it. Mr. Windham, having taken these precautions, acted as every wise man would have done, and resolved to submit to the operation. And so far was he from rashness or precipitation, which have been most untruly imputed to him, that after these opinions were obtained, Dr. Baillie, whose great anatomical skill is universally acknowledged, was also consulted; and he too agreed in opinion with Dr. Blane, and the five surgeons already alluded to. Here therefore was no choice, nor any time for that preparation, which it has been idly supposed was rashly neglected, "from the quickness and vivacity of his decisions." With that manly fortitude which distinguished him through life, he now prepared to submit to the requisite operation; and after making a codicil to his will, he visited his friend and contemporary at Oxford, the Rev. Dr. Fisher, Master of the

Charter-House; and as appears from one of his Diaries, received the Sacrament from his hands, Mrs. Fisher being the only other communicant. He bore the operation with the most heroic fortitude; and even when the pain was most exquisite, exhibited a vivid proof of the strength of his mind, by a playful allusion to the language of the vulgar in similar situations. With the most kind and anxious tenderness he had taken care that Mrs. Windham, who was in the country at this time, should not have the slightest suspicion of what was going on; nor was she apprized of the operation, till, on her arrival in town on the 18th of May, she was informed that it had been successfully performed on the preceding day. But, unhappily, very soon afterwards appearances were such as gave very little ground for hope. A morbid ichor appeared, attended with a general inflammation, and with two abscesses; and the wound never suppurated. A fever ensued of course, but it was idle to suppose that this was the malady which proved fatal, it being merely symptomatick: and equally unfounded is the current opinion, that Mr. Windham's most valuable life was sacrificed to this operation; for the tumour itself was found to be of a scirrhous nature, and fully justifies the decision that was made; and the state of his whole frame shews that his death was owing to a morbid habit, and not to the operation. Had it been deferred for a month longer, it would still have been necessary; it would have been performed at a less proper time, and have been attended meanwhile with the most distressful circumstances. Having never been guilty of excesses in his youth, and having all his life been extremely moderate, both in eating and the use of wine, that his constitution should have been thus suddenly undermined, is most extraordinary.

For several days previous to his death, he seemed to entertain little hope of life, submitting to Divine Providence with perfect calmness and resignation. On the night preceding his decease, on the attending surgeon, Mr. Lynn, placing him in the most favourable situation for sleep, he said, "I thank you; this is the last trouble I shall give you;" he then fell into a doze or stupor, and the next morning (June 4) he expired with so little pain, that it was scarcely perceived when he drew his last breath. Great as his loss is to his country and to his friends, it is some consolation that he died in the full maturity of his fame, and has left behind him an imperishable reputation.

In 1798 Mr. Windham married Cecilia, the third daughter of the late Commodore For-

Forrest\*, a lady whose virtues are above all praise, and whose attainments, joined with the most amiable manners and sweetest disposition, rendered her a suitable companion for one of the most distinguished characters of his time. With what happiness their union was attended, may appear from his Will, by which he has devised to Mrs. W. the whole of his estate for her life, amounting to above £6000. a-year, with remainder to Captain Lukin, (the eldest son of the Rev. Dr. Lukin, Dean of Wells, and Mr. Windham's half-brother,) and the heirs male of his body.

His remains were removed from his house in Pall Mall, June 8, for the family-vault at Felbrigg, attended by his nephew, Robert Lukin, esq. and Edmund Byng, esq. nephew to Mrs. W. The ceremony was conducted in the most private and unostentatious manner, agreeably to Mr. Windham's express desire.

## DEATHS.

1809. **A**T Madras, Mr. John Smart, June... Jun. miniature painter.

Oct. 30. At Macao, in China, the wife of Theophilus J. Metcalf, esq.

1810, Feb. 9. After a short illness, much esteemed and sincerely regretted, Lieut. Robert Henry Hexter, R. N. twenty years an officer in His Majesty's service, during which time he experienced shipwreck, and many other hardships. He was a dutiful son to an amiable mother, an affectionate and kind brother, a sincere friend; attentive to those he esteemed; a brave officer; firmly attached to his King and Country; charitable and humane to those in distress, cheerful and good-tempered; and above all, an honest man.

April 3. At Bazle, Switzerland, Rev. Wm. Lewis Dowson, a descendant of the Dowsons, late of Middlesmoor and Lazenby hall, in the North of Yorkshire.

May 1. At Cambridge, Viscount Royston, the only surviving son of the Earl of Hurlwicke, and the nephew of Rt. hon. Charles Yorke. The noble Earl has been singularly unfortunate. A year or two ago, his eldest son perished in a storm in the Baltic. They were both endowed with superior talents and amiable manners. Mr. Charles Yorke is now heir to the Earldom.

Aged 14, Miss Stuart, daughter of John S. esq.

At Gainborough, aged 35, Mr. John Cox, Captain of the Gainsborough packet Newcastle trader.

At Bridgewater, the wife of Mr. John Pollard, and dau. of the late Mr. Samp. Feltham, of West Quantoxhead.

At Postadown, Rev. Geo. Blacker, vicar of Sego, co. Armagh. His extensive charities and benevolence of heart are well known in his parish and neighbourhood, particularly during the times of scarcity, when he literally gave his income to assist the poor.

Mr. Joseph White, sen. of the Bush-inn, Staiges.

Miss F. Wright, 2d dau. of the late Capt. W. of Belgrave, co. Leic.

At Waddington, the wife of Mr. T. James, farmer and grazier.

3. Wm. Curry, esq. solicitor, town-clerk of Southampton.

At Sutterton, near Boston, the wife of Dr. Hutton. The poor have lost in her a liberal benefactress.

Aged 80, Mr. Lawrence Redmill, of Stamford, father of Capt. Robert R. R. N.

At Leicester, Mr. Tho. Ball, late of Norton by Twycross; a highly respected character, who at the advanced age of 93 could read the smallest print without the aid of glasses, and retained his faculties unimpaired till the last moment of his existence.

4. At Windrush, Mr. Tho. Broad, the last male descendant from a respectable family who resided many centuries on their paternal estate in that parish.

Of a decline, aged 25, the wife of Mr. Witton, of Gedgey-hill, Lincolnshire, leaving a family of four infants.

5. In Saville-row, the Hon. Mrs. Gunning, wife of Geo. G. esq. of Horton, near Northampton, and sister of Lord Bradford.

At Warminster, aged 83, Mrs. Anne Kirkpatrick, a native of that place.

6. Aged 65, Mrs. Anna Hurl, widow of Henry H. esq. late of Pentonville.

Mr. John Lambert, son of Mr. L. timber-merchant, Pimlico.

Aged 22, Gustavus Adolphus, youngest son of Richard Troughton, esq. of the Custom-house, London. His death was occasioned by a blow he received against a post, on the 1st of May.

At Walthamstow, Essex, aged 52, Nathaniel Troughton, esq. many years a resident at Bristol.

14. Aged 70, Robert Lowrie, esq. of Lincoln; a native of North Britain, and formerly in trade at Lincoln as a linen and woollen draper.

At Sutton Bonington, Notis, aged 74, Mr. Wm. Wild.

Mr. Watts, of Dunton, co. Leic.

\* Who, with the Dreadnought, Edinburgh, and Augusta, beat five sail of the line and three French frigates, off Cape Francois, and who died May 24, 1770, whilst commander in chief at Jamaica. Edit.

15. At Wellington, of an inflammation of the lungs, on the march with his regiment from Salisbury to Plymouth, Richard Clave, esq. of Southwell, Notts, major of the Nottingham militia. He was buried on the 25th at Tiverton, with military honours.

16. Aged 68, Mr. Richard Sillitoe, Newington, Surrey.

Suddenly, at Lapworth, Warwickshire, Elizabeth Garrett Ross, the wife of Rev. Jas. Way, M. A. rector of Adwell, Oxon, and only child of John Crosbie, esq. of the Island of Antigua.

At Lenham, in Kent, aged 46, Rev. Maurice Lloyd, many years vicar of that parish; and formerly of Hertford college, Oxford, M. A. 1791.

Aged 84, Mrs. Eliz. Porteus, of Birmingham, widow of Rev. A. P. late of Nuneaton, Warwickshire.

17. Mrs. Kindon, of Hagley-row, near Birmingham.

Aged 72, Mr. Tho. Hawkes, an eminent grocer, &c. of Lutterworth.

18. In child-bed, Elizabeth, the very excellent wife of Charles Gilchrist, esq. surgeon, of Sunbury, Middlesex.

Mr. T. Bellamy, youngest son of the late Mr. Alderman Bellamy, in the Belgrave gate, Leicester. It is supposed he died in a fit (to which he was subject), as he was found in the morning by his bedside, his head leaning against the wall, with a jug of water in one hand, and his handkerchief in the other.

Aged 63, Wm. Golightly, esq. of Berners-street.

Elizabeth wife of William Wolstenholme, esq. of Forty hill, Enfield.

19. After an illness of a few hours, aged 80, Right hon. Charles Townshend, Lord Bayning. His Lordship was educated at Eton and Cambridge; and soon after he came of age was appointed secretary to the embassy at Madrid, where he resided about five years; and then returning home, upon the death of his mother, was chosen into Parliament for the borough of Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, which he represented many years, and of which he was in 1807, upon the death of his noble relative the late Marquis Townshend, chosen High Steward. He was successively one of the lords of the admiralty, one of the lords of the treasury, vice-treasurer of Ireland, treasurer of the navy, and a member of His Majesty's privy council; and Oct. 20, 1797, was raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Bayning, of Foxley, Berks. His Lordship during a long life had enjoyed uninterrupted health and spirits; and to his last moments his understanding remained unimpaired. His Lordship married Anna-bella, sister to Powlett Smyth Powlett, esq. of Sombourne, Hants, by whom he had several children. He is succeeded

in his title and estates by his eldest son, Charles Frederick Powlett Townshend, M. P. for Truro.

In New Cavendish-street, aged 83, Simon Frazer, esq.

At Daventry, aged 74, Rev. Tho. Robins, who succeeded the late Dr. Caleb Ashworth as tutor of the Academy for the Education of Dissenting Ministers, which was formerly under the tuition of the celebrated Dr. Doddridge. At the head of this institution Mr. R. presided six years with increasing reputation and success, when he was obliged to retire from public and official duties by the total failure of his voice, since which time he has lived in silence and obscurity, revered and beloved, and now deeply regretted by all who had the happiness of his acquaintance and friendship.

Aged 71, Mr. Daniel Dunneley, many years a schoolmaster of Leicester.

At his father's house, Kensworth hall, Herts, of a consumption, aged 26, Mr. Wm. Howard.

Mr. Priestley, an elderly gentleman, resident at Chelsea. Passing through the Mall of St. James's-park, while in the act of conversing with a child, and giving it a penny to buy some milk, he was seized with a fit, and fell down. Some scents and waters were soon obtained; and a medical gentleman procured, but before his arrival life had departed.

Aged 72, Mrs. Rachael Stace, of Woodford-bridge, relict of Nymphas S. esq. late of Epping, Essex.

Aged 21, Mr. Robert Smith; of Mansfield; lately assistant to Mr. Attenborough, surgeon, of Nottingham.

At Little Sheffield, aged 83, J. Brown, and on the same day, aged 75, his wife. They had been married 52 years. Their remains were interred at Watlington; the husband's being carried to the grave by six grandsons, the wife's by six granddaughters, and followed by four sons and four daughters.

Mr. Wm. Whitmarsh, surgeon, of Wilton, and a coroner for Wilts.

20. Mrs. Heathcock, Upper-street, Islington.

In Tavistock-place, Russell-square, Benjamin Webber, esq. late of Oporto.

Mary youngest dau. of the late Richard Mapletot, esq. of Canterbury.

Aged 72, Mr. John Baker, of Goosegate, Nottingham.

21. At York-place, Brompton, of mortification in the bowels, aged 73, Sir Wm. Moore, bart. formerly of Stamford.

In Suffolk-street, Charing-cross, Mrs. Jervais, widow of the late Tho. J. esq. of Windsor.

In the Circus, Bath, aged 53, Major-gen. Pingle, of the East India Company's service.

27. In Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, aged 78, General Hugh Debbs. He received a regular military education as an engineer at Woolwich; and in 1746, at the early age of 14 years, he for the first time saw active service, in the expedition against L'Orient under General St. Clair: he afterwards served in Brabant with the allied army, commanded by his R. H. William Duke of Cumberland, by whom, and by Marshal Barbiano, he was much distinguished; and was attached to the staff of his Royal Highness at the battle of Laffelt: after which he served in Bergen-op-Zoom, during the whole of that memorable siege. After the suspension of hostilities, he was one of the engineers appointed to make a survey of the late seat of war. In 1750, he was employed in making a survey and military map of Scotland, and on many other occasions at home, till 1758; when he was sent to North America, as second engineer in command, and at the siege of Louisbourg particularly distinguished himself. In the following year he served under the immortal Wolfe, at Quebec, with the same rank; and his talents procured him the friendship and entire confidence of that hero. On his return to Europe, he was employed on several confidential but very important and hazardous missions, which he executed to the satisfaction of his Majesty's government. During the American war he was employed at home in constructing fortifications and making military surveys; and although he differed with the ministers of the day as to their system of conducting their military operations, yet he was consulted by them on many occasions on account of his acknowledged merit as an officer, and his superior information with respect to the country and character of the people of America. Soon after the peace of 1763, he retired from public service, and occasionally employed himself in perfecting a system of fortification entirely novel, and peculiar to his extraordinary mind and attainments. Never died an officer more devoted to his King, nor a man more respected and beloved by every one who had the honour of his friendship. He has left three sons, one of whom is now serving in Sicily, a captain in the 44th regiment of infantry.

At Marazion, Cornwall, aged 82, Pascoe Grenfell, esq. father of P. G. esq. M. P.

28. In Thornhaugh-street, Bedford-square, Dr. Patrick Ivory, formerly in the East India Company's service.

At Kensington palace, Rev. Wm. Bingham, rector of Carnely, Somersetshire, and one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for that county.

Aged 87, Neil Stewart, esq. late of the Custom-house.

In Charlotte-square, Edinburgh, Right hon. Lady Christian Erskine, youngest daughter of William Earl of Kincardine, and relict of James E. of Cardross, esq.

At Warminster, Rev. Paul Le Blachiere, late rector of St. Martin le Grand, in the bishoprick of Coutances, Normandy.

At Abingdon, aged 85, Clement Sexton, esq. formerly lieutenant-col. of the Berks militia, and brother to Commissioner Sir Charles S. bart.

At Waddingham, near Brigg, the wife of Rev. Mr. Bowerbank.

29. Mrs. Lydia Lodge, of James-street, Buckingham-gate.

Wm. Blake, esq. banker, one of the firm of Sansom, Blake, and Postlethwaite, Lombard-street.

At an advanced age, Mrs. Munden, mother of the Comedian of that name.

Mr. David Mountfort, prompter of the Theatre-royal, Edinburgh.

Aged 46, the widow of the late Mr. Makby, of Sutterton, farmer and grazier, who died May 22, aged 56.

At Gibraltar, whither he had gone for the recovery of his health, Robert Lee, esq.

30. At Harmsworth, Middlesex, aged 57, Lieut.-col. Hall, formerly of his Majesty's 75th regiment, and quarter-master general to his Majesty's troops in India. It does not fall to the lot of every soldier to gild the page of history with his achievements; and many brave and honourable men pass almost unnoticed to the tomb. Colonel Hall to the true courage of a soldier added the highest polish of a gentleman; he was generous, disinterested, and preserved a name for the most unsullied integrity in situations of high trust and confidence. He was appointed an ensign in the 70th reg. in 1773, and to a lieutenancy in the same corps in 1776. He served with the army in America from 1778 to 1782 with great credit, in the light infantry, and in a troop of mounted light infantry. Being taken prisoner with the late Marquis Cornwallis, at York Town, in Virginia, he returned to England in 1783, and went on half-pay in 1785. In 1787, he was appointed from the half-pay a lieutenant in the 75th reg.: he went to the East Indies with that corps, and remained there until 1797, when he returned to England. During his services in India, he was appointed captain and major in the 75th regiment, aid-de-camp to the present General Sir Robert Abercrombie, K. B. and quarter-master general to the King's troops there, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In 1799 he retired upon half-pay. The tears dropped upon his grave by three of his brother officers, who had known him in service almost thirty years, prove that by whom he was well known he was highly esteemed.



In Shone-street, the wife of Samuel Middleton, esq. of the civil service in Bengal.

In Orchard-street, Bath, Major Steele.

At Goldstone, Salop, aged 24, Jane Rachael, eldest daughter of Edward Hayward, esq.

At the house of Dowager Lady Whichcote, Grantham, aged 21, Harriet, the wife of James Atty, jun. esq. of Esk-hall, Yorkshire, and daughter of Sir Thomas Whichcote, bart. of Aswarby, Lincolnshire.

At Peterborough, aged 69, Charles Moore, esq. formerly of Eye.

Aged 97, Rev. James Ansdeil, of Stotesham, Norfolk.

At Kilmarnock, aged 64, John Muir, esq. of Netherrath.

Aged 29, Mrs. Ann Gouldsmith, of Cross street, Hatton-garden, eldest daughter of the late William Burder, esq. of Islington. Her death was sudden and unexpected: a few hours previous illness brought on her dissolution. For piety and the exercise of the Christian graces she was eminently distinguished; and strongly recommended her attachment to Christianity by the mildness of her disposition, and her universal and unintermitted regard to every domestic and social duty.

31. In Golden-square, John Wallace, esq. whose eldest daughter died on the 11th instant.

In Southampton-row, Mrs. Martyn, relict of the late Nichol M. esq.

In Abingdon-street, Westminster, Thomas Aston Coffin, esq. late commissary-general of England.

In Sebban's-buildings, Islington, aged 82, Daniel Sebban, esq.

In Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square, Reginald Rabeth, esq. of Bramfield-hall, Suffolk.

Aged 14, Thomas, youngest son of Tho. Norcliffe, esq. of York.

Aged 52, 39 years of which he was confined to his house by sickness, George Lodge, of Armly, near Leeds.

At Blount's Court, co. Oxford, aged 85, Lady Price.

At Knightsbridge, aged 71, James Richards, esq.

Aged 30, Rev. Tho. Norgate, M. A. of Gonville and Caius college, Cambridge, eldest son of Dr. N. of Great Ashfield, Suffolk.

At Mottingham, Kent, Mr. William Beaton, of Rood-lane, Fenchurch-street, ship and insurance broker. He was formerly one of the Common Council for the ward of Billingsgate; a man amiable in his manners, luminous in his conversation, and for nautical knowledge as a master of a ship, or for general commercial knowledge as a broker in his line, not surpassed by any of his contemporaries.

At Faversham, at Faversham, John Smith, esq. of Throley.

On the coast of Africa, Robert Baines, esq. 3d son of Rev. T. B. of Middleton, Essex.

Mr. J. Richmond, many years huntsman to the Prince of Wales.

The relict of Rev. A. Uvedale, of Barking.

The wife of Rob. Harvey, esq. senior alderman of Norwich.

At Nottingham, aged 72, Mr. W. Crofts.

The wife of Rev. John Morgan, rector of Chelmsford.

At Lewkesbury, Mr. John Hayter.

In Essex, W. Round, son of C. R. esq. of Colchester.

Of a paralytic stroke, aged 36, Mr. Jas. France, of Houton, near Milfield, Yorkshire. It is a remarkable circumstance, that a brother, who was an apprentice with him, was taken off by the same malady a short time ago, in the space of a few minutes.

Rev. Thomas Markes, of Wilcot, Wilts, late of Christ Church, Oxford, M. A. 1770.

Rev. — Rice, of Aldermunster, co. Worcester.

Mr. William Whitley, farmer and grazier, of Rusby-fields, near Woodhouse, co. Leic.

In York, the relict of Rev. Mr. Sarrule, rector of Sutton-upon-Derwent.

At Fiverton, the widow of J. Weech, esq.

At Worcester, the wife of Mr. Wall; and the wife of John Morisbu, esq.

At the Cape of Good Hope, the wife of Capt. Hare, 21st light dragoons, and youngest dau. of the late Rev. Mr. Hawkins, rector of Worthen, Shropshire.

At Faringdon, Berks, Tho. Cooper, esq. At Carmarthen, aged 75, Miss Perreau.

At Bodjor, aged 70, John Lewis, esq. a justice of the peace for Anglesey.

At Reading, the relict of Capt. Simons, of the Essex fencibles.

The wife of the Rev. G. Gwynne, rector of St. Anne's, Lewes.

At Chapstow, Mr. T. Evans, ship-builder.

At Chesterfield, suddenly, aged 79, the relict of John Rogers, M. D. of Belton.

At Leopen, Somerset, aged 59, Mr. John Baker.

At Mawgan, near Helaton, the wife of Rev. Tho. Trevenen.

At Blandford, Mrs. Darden.

Hon. A. Forbes, youngest son of the Earl of Granard.

The wife of Rev. Mr. Williams, of Romsey.

In Leicester-square, the widow of Tho. Bullock Lloyd, esq. of Cairn, Brecon.

At Knowle, near Collympton, aged 68, Richard Crosse, esq. painter to his Majesty in enamel and miniature.

At Plymouth, Admiral Charles Chamberlayne.

At Gosport, Capt. Geo. Irwin, R. N.; also his nephew George, of Hythe, near Southampton.

At Aislop-place, Paddington, W. Brown, esq.

At Milford-green, near Southampton, Miss Hicks, sister to W. H. esq.

Near the sea-shore, Llanelly, aged 109, John Rees.

Richard Williams, esq. of Abergavenny.

Henrietta-Maria, eldest dau. of Rev. J. J. D. Cooke, of Glasshampton, Worcestershire.

At Plymouth, Francis St. Anbyn, esq.

At her brother's, Richard Edwards, esq. of Nanhoran-house, Carmarvonshire, colonel of the Royal Carmarvon militia, Miss Catharine Edwards.

Mr. Wm. Rowden, of Uphaven, Wilts.

At Abinger-hall, near Dorking, J. W. Skardon, esq.

The wife of Mr. Cox, coal-merchant, Cook's-court, Carey-street.

At Dawlish-lodge, Devon, aged 24, Francis Fitzgerald, esq. of Geraldine, co. Kildare.

At Ockham, Surrey, Mrs. Gadd. Her death was occasioned by a fall from her horse.

Mrs. Harris, of Harris-house, Penzance, relict of the W. Arundel H. esq. and aunt to Sir John Nichol, M.P. for Great Bedwin.

At Queensferry, Scotland, aged 90, Mr. McCallum, surgeon. The early part of his life was spent in the naval service of his country. At the unsuccessful attack on Carthage in 1741, he was landed to do duty as an assistant surgeon to the troops, along with the celebrated Dr. Smollet, then also an assistant naval surgeon, of whom he always spoke in terms of high esteem.

Mr. Wm. Smith, of Bushey-hall farm, Herts.

Mrs. E. Jamet, the wife of Mr. Jacob J. of Enfield. Her remains were interred May 14, at Walthamstow.

Aged 75, Mr. Gathen, of Tintern, Monmouthshire.

Of the small-pox, aged 88, Mrs. Mary Davies, of How Caple, Herefordshire.

At Teignmouth, T. Fisher, esq. late captain and adjutant in the North Devon militia.

Aged 74, the widow of the late H. Bullock, esq. of Pyle, near Colnbrook, Bucks.

At Surfleet, aged 77, James Brecknock Palmer, esq.

At St. Petersburg, aged 45, Wm. Rogerson, esq. of the house of Thomson, Bonar, and Co. at Hull.

At Fwell-grove, aged 16, Henry, second son of Tho. Reid, esq.

Aged 103, Mary Davies, of Sevenhampton, in the parish of Highworth, Wilts. She had been a widow fifty years. Last summer she followed her usual employment in the fields.

Mr. Geo. Mackrell, an eminent plumber, and a member of the corporation of Bath-bury.

In her 14th year, Esther, and in her 16th year, Elizabeth, the only surviving children of Mr. Ryan, on the Upper Borough-walls, Bath.

Mr. Wm. Sutton, of Pickwick.

At Trowbridge, aged 84, Mr. White.

Advanced in years, Mr. Cox, of Glas-ton, Rutland.

Aged 92, Mrs. Elinor Staniforth, of Carbrook. She was carried to Attercliffe chapel by 19 grandchildren, and followed by 27 great-grandchildren. She has left two daughters, one 70 years old, the other 60.

At Stokesley, aged 97, Mrs. Anne Calvert, widow.

At Milford, Thomas G. Shaw, esq.

At Spofforth, near Knaresborough, aged 94, John Metcalf, commonly called *Blind Jack*. He was born at Knaresborough in 1717, lost his sight when only four years old, soon after which he was instructed to play on the violin, and afterwards attended as a musician at the Queen's Head, High Hatrogate, for many years, and was the first person who set up a wheel carriage, for the conveyance of company to and from the places of public resort in the neighbourhood. In 1745, he engaged to serve as musician in Colonel Thornton's volunteers, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Falkirk. Being soon released, he returned to Knaresborough, and commenced common carrier between that town and York, and often served as a guide in intricate roads over the forest during the night, or when the tracks were covered with snow; nor was any person more eager in the chase, which he would follow on foot or on horseback, with the greatest avidity. Strange as this may appear to those who can see, the employment he followed for more than forty years was still more extraordinary, and one of the last to which we could suppose a blind man would turn his attention—that of projecting and contracting for the making of high roads, building bridges, houses, &c. With no other assistance than a long staff in his hand, he would ascend the precipice and explore the valley, and investigate the extent of each, its form and situation. The plans which he made were done by a method peculiar to himself; and which he could not well convey the meaning of to others. His descendants are four children, twenty grandchildren, and many great and great-great-grandchildren.

June 7. At Hive House, near Stanmore, Middlesex, aged 65, much lamented, Wm. Dawson, esq. of Paternoster-row, London, Bookseller to the University of Oxford. We shall, in our next Obituary, give a more particular account of a man whose life has been a continued series of acts

acts of kindness to every one who had the happiness to know him.

At Brompton, aged 44, Louis Schiavonetti, esq. To a consummate knowledge in the art of delineation, this eminent engraver united a clearness and freedom of stroke, a force and delicacy of expression, and a taste and power in the effect of his works, which have never been excelled. He was born and educated at Bassano, in the territories of Venice, but finished his studies as an engraver under Bartolozzi in England. It was from that eminent Artist that he acquired the knowledge, and understood the value, of correct delineation. It was from Bartolozzi, likewise, that he obtained that versatility of talent, which enabled him to apply himself with equal success to both branches of the Graphic Art, and to comprehend the distinct excellences of chalk and line engraving. He was employed on some of the works which were intended for a great national publication in France. He finished an engraving from a picture of Vandyke, which we believe to be the only one of a large size, which he lived to execute. Most of the works of Schiavonetti are on a similar scale, and were produced by the patronage of booksellers, for various elegant publications. He was latterly employed on that beautiful composition, Stothard's "Canterbury Pilgrims;" he lived to complete the etching, and some of the principal parts of the figures, but left it unfinished. If the graver of Bartolozzi were left in England to Schiavonetti, Schiavonetti has carefully transmitted it to Mr. Cardon.

17. At Aberdeen, in the 69th year of his age, Mr. James Chalmers, printer to the City and University, and printer and proprietor of the Aberdeen Journal, which he has conducted with uncommon ability, and steady and loyal consistency of principle for the long space of forty-six years. Few men have departed life in the city of Aberdeen with more unfeigned regret by a most numerous and highly-respectable circle of friends, to whom he was endeared by the best virtues that adorn social life—inflexible integrity, steady friendship, a disposition elevated, humane, and charitable, a temper unusually cheerful, and a memory rich in anecdote and information, chiefly of the literary kind.—His father, who cultivated his profession for some years in London in the printing-office of Mr. Watts, (where he had the celebrated Dr. Franklin for his fellow-journeysman,) was afterwards ranked

among the literary printers of his time, and at his death was recorded as a gentleman "well skilled in the learned languages." His father was the Rev. James C. Professor of Divinity in the Marishal College, who died in 1744. About the year 1740 his son returned from London, and in 1746 established the Aberdeen Journal, at the close of the memorable Rebellion, during which he was a considerable sufferer from his attachment to the House of Hanover. His son, the subject of this article, was born in March 1742, and, after a classical and academical education at Marishal College, removed to London, and improved himself in the typographical art, both there and at Cambridge, until Sept. 1764, when the death of his father put him in possession of the establishment in his native city. Although now engaged in a business which afforded but little relaxation, and with the cares of a numerous family, he found leisure to indulge his love of literature by that extensive course of reading which rendered him a valuable member of the literary societies of the place. With many of the Professors of both Colleges, and particularly with the late Drs. Campbell, Gerard, and Beattie, he formed an intimacy which death only dissolved. Had he been able to devote more time to study, it was universally thought by all who knew him, that he might have excelled in any branch of polite literature.—This Miscellany, we understand, has been frequently favoured with his communications on subjects of biography and antiquities.—As a man of business he was more generally known for his unvaried integrity, industry, and punctuality, which recommended him to the confidence and friendship of men of the highest rank and superior attainments. In 1769, he married Miss Margaret Douglas, youngest daughter of Mr. David Douglas, of London, by whom he has left four sons and six daughters, who, with his afflicted widow, have to lament the loss of a tender husband, an indulgent father, and an affectionate and engaging friend and companion, such as is not often to be found.

24. At Orton hall, co. Leic. Mrs. Perkins, widow of the late Samuel Steele P. esq.; having survived her eldest daughter, a most amiable young lady, only a month. Their deaths were occasioned by typhus, which has raged with great violence in the village of Orton.

#### BILL OF MORTALITY, from May 23 to June 26, 1810.

Christened.		Buried.			
Males	- 1160	Males	- 1100	2 and 5	250
Females	1128	Females	979	3 and 10	110
Whereof have died under 2 years old		547		10 and 20	81
Peck Loaf 5s. 8d.				20 and 30	124
Salt 1 l. 0s. 0 d. per bushel; 4d. per pound.				30 and 40	211
				40 and 50	232
				50 and 60	187
				60 and 70	158
				70 and 80	133
				80 and 90	44
				90 and 100	2

**AVERAGE PRICES OF NAVIGABLE CANAL PROPERTY, DOCK STOCK, FIRE-OFFICE SHARES, &c.** in June 1810 (to the 25th), at the Office of Mr. SCOTT, 28, New Bridge-street, London:—The Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal, Dividing 40*l*. per Share clear per Annum. 750*l*. to 760*l*.—Grand Junction, 317*l*. to 315*l*. ex Dividend 3*l*. Half yearly.—Monmouthshire, 3*l*. per Share Half-yearly, 133*l*.—Stourbridge, 250*l*.—Leeds and Liverpool, 186*l*. 10*s*. ex Dividend.—Kennet and Avon, 46*l*. 5*s*. 47*l*.—Wilts and Berks 60*l*.—Huddersfield, 40*l*.—Rochdale, 50*l*.—Union, 127*l*. to 135*l*. 130*l*.—Grand Union, 12*l*. 12*s*. to 10*l*. Premium.—Ellesmere, 78*l*.—Lancaster, 29*l*. 10*s*. ; 28*l*.—Dudley, 52*l*. 10*s*.—Croydon, 45*l*. 10*s*.—West India, 175*l*. per Cent.—London Dock, 131*l*. 10*s*. to 136*l*.—Globe Assurance, 130*l*.—Thames and Medway, 53*l*. Premium.—Albion, 60*l*.—East London Water Works, 233*l*.

**AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN, from the Returns ending June 16, 1810.**

INLAND COUNTIES.												MARITIME COUNTIES.											
	Wheat	Rye	Barly	Oats	Beans		Wheat	Rye	Barly	Oats	Beans		Wheat	Rye	Barly	Oats	Beans						
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.						
Middlesex	116	0	51	10	38	5	117	0	47	0	40	10	117	0	47	0	40	10					
Surrey	122	4	54	0	36	6	107	9	58	0	42	9	107	9	58	0	42	9					
Hertford	104	4	58	6	42	0	116	0	00	0	40	0	116	0	00	0	40	0					
Bedford	106	4	00	0	43	4	000	0	00	0	43	1	000	0	00	0	43	1					
Huntingd.	110	4	00	0	43	0	000	0	00	0	43	1	000	0	00	0	43	1					
Northam.	111	4	70	9	41	4	111	4	50	0	36	4	111	4	50	0	36	4					
Rutland	114	6	00	0	47	7	107	6	53	6	44	10	107	6	53	6	44	10					
Leicester	109	1	65	10	45	7	102	0	68	0	39	5	102	0	68	0	39	5					
Nottingham	114	8	63	0	43	6	107	9	00	0	37	5	107	9	00	0	37	5					
Derby	99	4	00	0	46	0	95	10	58	7	43	0	95	10	58	7	43	0					
Stafford	119	0	00	0	51	11	104	7	67	4	33	6	104	7	67	4	33	6					
Salop	126	5	84	2	64	0	116	11	72	0	37	7	116	11	72	0	37	7					
Hereford	142	3	64	0	56	4	115	7	30	0	51	6	115	7	30	0	51	6					
Worcester	130	11	63	4	55	10	109	7	00	0	40	6	109	7	00	0	40	6					
Warwick	127	3	00	0	46	7	131	2	00	0	37	0	131	2	00	0	37	0					
Wilts	112	10	00	0	48	4	121	9	00	0	44	0	121	9	00	0	44	0					
Berks	119	3	00	0	40	10	000	0	00	0	42	0	000	0	00	0	42	0					
Oxford	116	8	00	0	42	7	103	4	00	0	50	0	103	4	00	0	50	0					
Bucks	114	0	00	0	42	10	104	0	00	0	53	0	104	0	00	0	53	0					
Brecon	135	11	99	2	56	4	103	6	00	0	50	0	103	6	00	0	50	0					
Montgom.	127	2	00	0	46	0	92	4	00	0	47	0	92	4	00	0	47	0					
Radnor	139	5	00	0	42	3	114	6	00	0	47	4	114	6	00	0	47	4					
Average of England and Wales, per quarter.												Glamorg. 134											
000 0												Gloucester. 133											
Average of Scotland, per quarter:												Somerset 153											
00 00												Monno. 146											
												Devon 121											
												Cornwall 118											
Aggregate Average Prices of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by												Dorset 121											
which Exportation and Bounty are to be												Hants 122											
regulated in Great Britain.....												113											

**PRICES OF FLOUR, June 26:**

Fine 95*s*. to 100*s*.—Seconds 90*s*. to 95*s*.—Bran 12*s*. to 15*s*.—Pollard 22*s*. to 25*s*.

**RETURN OF WHEAT**, in Mark-Lane, including only from June 11 to June 16:

Total 11,344 Quarters. Average 102*s*. 4*d*.—1*s*. 3*d*. 4 lower than last Return.

**OATMEAL**, per Boil of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, June 16, 53*s*. 6*d*.

**AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR**, June 20, 52*s*. 11*d*. per Cwt.

**PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, June 25:**

Kent Bags.....	4 <i>l</i> . 0 <i>s</i> . to 5 <i>l</i> . 12 <i>s</i> .	Kent Pockets.....	4 <i>l</i> . 10 <i>s</i> . to 6 <i>l</i> . 6 <i>s</i> .
Sussex Ditto.....	3 <i>l</i> . 10 <i>s</i> . to 5 <i>l</i> . 0 <i>s</i> .	Sussex Ditto.....	4 <i>l</i> . 0 <i>s</i> . to 5 <i>l</i> . 15 <i>s</i> .
Essex Ditto.....	3 <i>l</i> . 10 <i>s</i> . to 5 <i>l</i> . 5 <i>s</i> .	Farnham Ditto.....	9 <i>l</i> . 0 <i>s</i> . to 11 <i>l</i> . 0 <i>s</i> .

**AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, June 26:**

St. James's, Hay 7*l*. 0*s*. 0*d*. Straw 3*l*. 4*s*. 6*d*.—Whitechapel, Hay 7*l*. 0*s*. Clover 8*l*. 5*s*. 6*d*. Straw 2*l*. 8*s*.—Smithfield, Clover 7*l*. 1*s*. 2*d*. Hay 6*l*. 4*s*. Straw 3*l*. 2*s*. 6*d*.

**SMITHFIELD, June 25.** To sink the Oil—per Stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	4 <i>s</i> . 8 <i>d</i> . to 5 <i>s</i> . 8 <i>d</i> .	Lamb.....	6 <i>s</i> . 0 <i>d</i> . to 7 <i>s</i> . 0 <i>d</i> .
Mutton.....	5 <i>s</i> . 0 <i>d</i> . to 5 <i>s</i> . 6 <i>d</i> .	Head of Cattle at Market this Day:	
Veal.....	4 <i>s</i> . 8 <i>d</i> . to 6 <i>s</i> . 4 <i>d</i> .	Beasts about 2060.	Calves 150.
Pork.....	5 <i>s</i> . 4 <i>d</i> . to 6 <i>s</i> . 4 <i>d</i> .	Sheep and Lambs 17,000.	Pigs 800.

**COALS, June 22:** Newcastle 47*s*. 6*d*. to 58*s*. 0*d*.

**SOAP**, Yellow 90*s*. Mottled 100*s*. Curd 104*s*. **CANDLES**, 12*s*. 0*d*. per Doz. Moulds 13*s*. 0*d*. **TALLOW**, per Stone, 81*s*. St. James's 4*l*. 6*s*. 4*d*. 1/4. Clare Market 4*l*. 1*s*. 4*d*. Whitechapel 4*l*. 0*d*.

# EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN JUNE, 1810.

F. & G.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. B. Red.	6 per Ct. Consols.	4 1/2 per Ct. Coups.	5 per Ct. Navy	5 per Ct. 1797.	Long Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchange Bills.	South Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Om- num.	Irish 3 per Ct.	Imp. 3 per Ct.	Eng. Lon. Tickets	English Prizes
31	262 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2	85 1/2	101 1/2	1797.	181 1/2	192	18 a 15 pr.	18 a 15 pr.	—	69 1/2	—	1 1/2 pr.	—	67 1/2	2 a 19	Full Mercury
1	262 1/2	69	70	84	100 1/2	—	18 1/2	191 1/2	13 a 15 pr.	13 a 15 pr.	—	70	—	1 1/2 pr.	—	67	Ditto.	Ditto.
2	Sunday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ditto.	Ditto.
3	holiday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ditto.	Ditto.
4	262 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2	85 1/2	101 1/2	—	18 1/2	189 1/2	18 a 17 pr.	18 a 17 pr.	—	—	—	1 1/2 pr.	—	—	Ditto.	Ditto.
5	262 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2	85 1/2	101 1/2	—	18 1/2	189 1/2	18 a 21 pr.	18 a 21 pr.	—	—	—	1 1/2 pr.	—	—	Ditto.	Ditto.
6	262 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2	85 1/2	101 1/2	—	18 1/2	189 1/2	22 a 23 pr.	22 a 23 pr.	—	—	—	1 1/2 pr.	—	—	Ditto.	Ditto.
7	262 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2	85 1/2	101 1/2	—	18 1/2	189 1/2	22 a 23 pr.	22 a 23 pr.	—	—	—	1 1/2 pr.	—	—	Ditto.	Ditto.
8	261 1/2	70 1/2	71 1/2	85 1/2	102	—	18 1/2	199	23 pr.	23 pr.	—	—	—	1 1/2 pr.	—	—	Ditto.	Ditto.
9	Sunday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 p. et. dis	—
10	holiday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	holiday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	261 1/2	70	71 1/2	85 1/2	101 1/2	—	18 1/2	—	21 a 22 pr.	21 a 22 pr.	—	—	—	1 1/2 pr.	—	68 1/2	Ditto.	Ditto.
13	261 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2	85 1/2	101 1/2	—	18 1/2	—	22 a 23 pr.	22 a 23 pr.	—	—	—	1 pr.	—	—	Ditto.	Ditto.
14	260 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2	85 1/2	102	—	18 1/2	—	20 a 18 pr.	20 a 18 pr.	—	—	—	1 a 1 pr.	—	—	Ditto.	Ditto.
15	Sunday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	260 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2	85 1/2	101 1/2	—	18 1/2	—	19 a 17 pr.	19 a 17 pr.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	260 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2	85 1/2	101 1/2	—	18 1/2	—	18 a 19 pr.	18 a 19 pr.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	260 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2	85 1/2	101 1/2	—	18 1/2	—	13 a 15 pr.	13 a 15 pr.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	260 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2	85 1/2	101 1/2	—	18 1/2	—	22 a 23 pr.	22 a 23 pr.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	260 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2	85 1/2	101 1/2	—	18 1/2	—	20 pr.	20 pr.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21	260 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2	85 1/2	101 1/2	—	18 1/2	—	1 d. 3 pr.	1 d. 3 pr.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	260 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2	85 1/2	101 1/2	—	18 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	260 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2	85 1/2	101 1/2	—	18 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	Sunday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	260 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2	85 1/2	101 1/2	—	18 1/2	—	21 a 19 pr.	21 a 19 pr.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	260 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2	85 1/2	101 1/2	—	18 1/2	—	20 pr.	20 pr.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	260 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2	85 1/2	101 1/2	—	18 1/2	—	1 d. 3 pr.	1 d. 3 pr.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28	259 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2	85 1/2	101 1/2	—	18 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29	260	69 1/2	71	85	shut	—	18 1/2	shut	21 a 19 pr.	21 a 19 pr.	shut	—	shut	—	—	—	—	—

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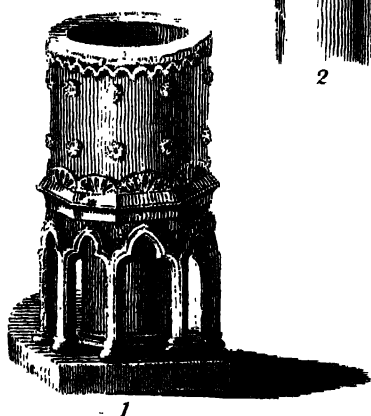
BRANSCOMB and CO. Stock-Brokers, 11, Holborn, 57, Cornhill, 38, Haymarket, 269, Strand.





*E. Hanson del.*

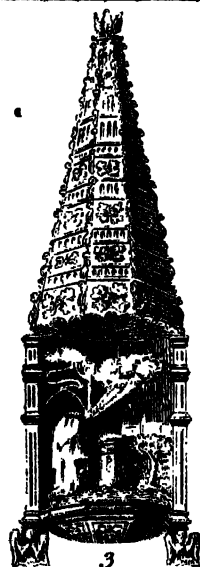
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# SUPPLEMENT

## TO THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

### VOL. LXXX. FROM JANUARY TO JUNE 1810.

Embellished with a Perspective View of BARNACK CHURCH, Northamptonshire, its Font, &c.; and with a View of the Remains of St. NICHOLAS'S CHAPEL, Shrewsbury, &c.

MR. URBAN, *Bainton, May 4.*  
**H**AVING observed in your Magazine of January last, an engraving of Barnack Rectory, as it stood before the death of my very worthy friend and neighbour, the Rev. Thos. Rendell, in March 1788, and which I believe was made from a slight drawing I gave him some years previous to that period; and presuming, therefore, that as the Rectory was thought worthy of a place in your useful publication, a sketch of the Church would not be unacceptable, I have taken the liberty of sending one (*see Plate I.*) with the addition of three other small drawings from the same Church.

1. *The Font*, is cylindrical, surrounded by two rows of roses in relief. The base, coarse, supporting the above, is octangular, beneath which are eight pillars, forming a sort of corridor, of trefoil-headed arches.

2. *The Capital* of the Gothic Pillar, is ornamented with acanthuses springing from the corbel; on the South side is an intertwined serpent, with the head resting upon one of the flowers.

3. In the North-east corner of the South Chancel, in an ornamented niche, is a *kneeling figure*, with the head broken off, before which is a desk, with a book opened. In the clouds which are sculptured above, appear angels supporting a clasped book, from which a radiation proceeds, falling upon the breast of the figure. Over it is a scroll \* affixed to a recess, surmounted by a dome, and embattled. In the foreground is a tree, and on a hill at a distance is a city. The pyramidal part which rises over the recess projects considerably from the wall, and exhibits three faces ornamented with quatrefoils, and other rich embellishments.

The whole is supported by two blockings of demi-angels, with hands raised in the attitude of prayer.

\* The inscription is illegible.

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For a particular description of the above Church, see Bridges' History of Northamptonshire, Vol. II. p. 489.

Yours, &c. R. H.

\* \* The correspondence of this gentleman will always be highly esteemed.

MR. URBAN, *May 6.*  
**R**IVALX Abbey has not appeared to me to receive the notice which it merited; perhaps, from the comparative remoteness of its situation from the principal roads. Even Grose has passed it by, according to my recollection\*. Permit me to attempt a description of a few leading features of this engaging spot, to which, however, the pen must be still more unequal than the pencil.

The Monastery of Rivalx is situated in a narrow valley crowned at various points with hanging woods, formed on the grandest scale. The river Rye (from which the local name of "Rievalle" is acquired) winds through it in a stream successively deep and rapid, and is intersected by two picturesque bridges. Within this vale is the village of Rivalx, consisting of scattered cottages, which preserve all the simplicity of rural scenery. The Abbey stands at the North end of the village, from which it recedes towards a steep woody bank, running nearly North and South. To this, the Church part of the Abbey so closely approaches, as almost necessarily to stand in the same direction: hence the Choir is at the South (or Southerly) end; a circumstance, I should suppose, very uncommon.

The principal remains are those of the Church and Refectory. The former consist of the Choir and part of its two side aisles, the Transept; and the commencement of the Tower. The Nave is demolished, but its site is visible, and its length appears to have exceeded that of the Choir.

\* See a View of it in our Vol. LXXXV. p. 619. EDIT

The



The Transept and Tower form, therefore, an exact Cross in the centre of the building. At the farther end of the Nave, I think, are perceptible the remains of a Cloister, which, apparently, communicated with the Refectory, and ranged along the North side of a quadrangular grass-plot fronting that building; but the very ruinous condition of this supposed Cloister must leave its reality a matter of conjecture. Nearly opposite to the South end (or Choir) of the Church, are the vestiges of a gateway, and an attached building, which communicated with a small area between the Choir and the habitable apartments, thus forming an entrance into both. From this extend, in a double row towards the Refectory, the Dormitory, Kitchen, and other offices of the Monastery, forming another side of the quadrangle alluded to. The Kitchen is marked out by its chimneys and fire-places, but the rest of the buildings are too much decayed to be traced with exactness. At the North end of the village are the remains of a building supposed to have been the Eleemosynary.

The Church of Rivalx approaches the largest scale of monastic ones. Its dimensions are as follows: length of the Choir 144 feet, breadth 63 feet; length of the Transept 118 feet, breadth 38 feet; probable length of the Nave 150 or 160 feet: of the whole 330 or 340 feet. Both it (except some parts of the Transept, which are Anglo-Norman) and the Refectory, and indeed all the distinguishable buildings, are uniformly in the early Pointed style, with lancet windows; the whole chastely executed, and the masonry excellent. The pillars of the Choir, with their enriched arches, and a double tier of correspondent finishings above, are in good preservation. To these, the more ruinous parts of

the Church, by their openness and lightness, form a fine contrast; and the combination produces a fascinating effect.

The Refectory is a spacious and handsome building. It is preceded by a large hall, to which was attached a handsome entrance circularly arched, but ribbed, and in every other respect denoting the early Pointed style. A series of small, low, and close arch-work, appear to have been placed in the front of the Refectory, which forms the East side of the quadrangle, and takes what was once the Nave of the Church.

Allow me here, Mr. Urban, to digress a little, for the sake of expressing surprise\* (which, however, may merely be that of a novice) at the early date of this Monastery, contrasted with its more modern appearance. I can perceive very little difference, in point of style or ornament, between the Choir of Rivalx and the main Transept of York Minster; and yet the oldest part of that Transept, according to Drake, is of the date of 1227†, whereas the commencement of Rivalx Abbey is stated by Dugdale and Burton, from strong authorities, to be 1135, and the Pope's Bull of Immunities in its favour is dated 1160, when we may reasonably suppose the building to have been completed. How does this accord with the suggestions of Messrs. Grose, Bentham, Dallaway, and other scientific writers, who will scarcely allow the Pointed style to have taken place till the thirteenth, or at least till a very late period of the twelfth century?†

It will be known by your antiquarian readers, though perhaps by few others, that Rivalx was a Monastery of the Cistercian order, founded by Sir Walter de Espec, who, on occasion of the death of his only son, erected and endowed this and two other Abbeys,

\* Mr. Carter, in a late number of your publication, mentions this part as the work of Archbishop Roger, in 1171; but, unless from his intuitive knowledge of these subjects he has discovered some positive marks to ascertain this, we must be guided by Drake, who in fact ascribes the *old Choir and Façade* to that Archbishop in 1171. I suspect, therefore, that Mr. Carter has inadvertently misquoted Drake, meaning to follow him.

† Another circumstance to me more extraordinary is this; that the building of Byland Abbey (a few miles from Rivalx) appears from authorities equally good, stated by Dugdale and Burton, to have commenced twelve or fourteen years after that of Rivalx: and yet Mr. Dallaway mentions Byland Abbey as containing specimens of the Anglo-Norman architecture, which, according to my memory, is really the case. It may seem from hence, that the different styles are not in all instances so co-existent nor so ascertainable in point of date as has been supposed.

Kirkham and Wardon; and that, after the lapse of many generations, the Abbey of Rivalx was granted in exchange by King Henry VIII. to a descendant of the said Walter de Espec. This was Thomas lord Roos, the first Earl of Rutland, possessor of the castle and manor of Helmsley, and other considerable neighbouring estates, who deduced his pedigree from Adeline, sister of Walter de Espec, and wife of Peter de Roos. In the reign of James the 1st, these united estates became vested in Catherine, only child and heiress of Francis the 6th Earl of Rutland (not of Roger the 5th Earl, as supposed by Burton and some of the ancient Peerages). She intermarried with George the first Duke of Buckingham; and the estates alluded to became subsequently vested in their eldest surviving son, George the 2d Duke, of whose trustees they were purchased, in the year 1695, by an ancestor of Charles Duncombe, esq. the present possessor.

I might close here, considering the length to which this article has extended; but your readers must allow me, in justice to Rivalx, to conduct them for a moment to the delightful Terrace which overhangs the Abbey and its demesnes. This spot of ground was laid out by the late Thomas Duncombe, esq. above 50 years ago. It is in itself a noble object, being near half a mile long, of a spacious breadth, and forming a handsome lawn, backed by a thick plantation, intermixed with flowering shrubs, which projects forward in semicircular sweeps. This, added to the winding form of the Terrace, imparts to it an air of beauty, mixed with grandeur. The sequestered vale beneath is here seen expanding itself in three directions. It displays, by turns, a bird's-eye view of the Abbey; the village, the river, and its bridges, and a variety of well-wooded and verdant inclosures. In the front of the Terrace, beyond the river, ascend hanging woods, into some of which the axe has of late unhappily been introduced, leaving the spectator to regret the watery limit which deprives the possessor of Rivalx Abbey of the power

of preserving all its surrounding beauties. Still, most of the opposite hills retain their woody slopes\*, and beyond these the eye is gratified by a pleasing variety of steepes and hollows. A still more elevated country presents itself in the back ground, interspersed with the villages of Scawton, Cold Kirby, and Old Byland†. Toward the right, across a swelling down, broken to the view by well-arranged clumps, the eye is carried to two bold and picturesque hills, which peculiarly calven and set off the general scene. At one end of this Terrace is a circular Tuscan Temple; at the other (that nearest the Abbey) a porticoed Ionic one. The latter, both within and without, is marked by a chaste elegance. It consists of a single room, the ceiling and cones of which are ornamented with paintings by Burnice, an Italian artist; some original, the others from the most admired works of Guido, &c.

Here I must take my leave, but not without just hinting to your travelling readers, that this charming spot is one of the appendages to the seat of Duncombe Park, the many natural and acquired beauties of which are receiving constant improvement. Amongst these, another Terrace presents itself, vying with, and, in the judgment of many, surpassing that of Rivalx in richness and variety of prospect. Within the Mansion, a set of pictures, so choice as properly to deserve the name of a *selection*, and those celebrated sculptures, the *Discobolus* and the *Dog of Alcibiades*, supply an additional regale to the antiquary and the man of taste.

Yours, &c.

AN OBSERVER.

Mr. URBAN, *Horton, June 15.*

AT the present awful crisis, the Love of our Country ought to predominate in our breast; and it becomes the duty of us all to shew that it is really within us, by suggesting every idea which may be in any wise beneficial, so as to enable us to triumph over our enemies, and that the evils wherewith we are threatened may be averted. You are a staunch friend,

\* The finest of the hanging woods is on the same side as the Terrace, and only seen from the valley. Indeed the whole appears to most advantage when viewed from thence.

† Where the Abbey of that name was first placed, or at least begun, but afterwards erected in its present situation.

true to your principles, and never pollute your pages to Party purposes. I will say, in the words of the immortal Nelson, "Let every man do his duty," and then Old England can be saved; and not saved only, but shine with redoubled splendor. No one can be blamed for his ideas, let them be ever so romantic, if his meaning and wishes are his country's welfare. Our Financial Resources are what we must greatly depend upon, in carrying on a contest to almost an indefinite period (for all agree that the appearances of Peace are now as remote as they ever were during the contest); but we have seen in the last two or three years, that our present system is spun to almost its utmost extent.

It is generally acknowledged, that a permanent system of Taxation is wanted, that will uphold our Country at all times, and always produce its means without any danger of interruption from any temporary cause whatsoever. The Budget of this year happily leaves us without having fixed any farther burthen on our shoulders: the novelty of it is pleasing; so unusual are those occurrences, that few indeed have passed over us without leaving their stripes either on our backs or bellies; but such an occurrence is not likely to happen again. I think the principal cause that has produced it this year is in the present mode of collecting the revenue, and not from other causes. It cannot be denied, that before the last year the taxes were collected in a much more lenient manner; that is, that our most productive and most efficient tax was half a year in arrears. It is well known to all, that the Collectors of the Property-tax did not proceed in the collection thereof until the whole of the year was due; that is, not until after Lady-day; and I believe few have paid it before that period. It must be recollected, that for the last year it has been demanded half-yearly, and the collection commenced for the half year due at the Michaelmas preceding; which has made the produce of the Tax half a year in hand over the former years, which, in my opinion, is the principal source of the surplus of the revenue of the preceding year. However, let it proceed from what cause it will, it is not likely for such a surplus to happen again;

and therefore there is not any permanency in the present state of our finances; and most likely the interest of the loan for the present year will be to be provided for hereafter, which is only averting the evil for the present season, but it will make it come with redoubled force. Few, if any, taxes can be brought forward to pay the interest of future loans, to which there would not be insuperable objections, or which can be easily enforced. The cry now is, that we cannot bear any more burthens; that we are much overburthened, and that we must have present relief. Discontents there are amongst the people, which, I am persuaded, arise from their burthens being insupportable, and not from any disaffection to the Government, or to any branch of the Legislature. They feel the necessity of immediate relief, and they express their uneasiness by catching at any thing the passing moment offers, whether they are questions which concern them or not, in hopes it may lead to the means that may produce the alleviation they want. What is it that has produced revolutions both in ancient and modern times? The discontents of the people, produced by oppressive taxation. We have seen the effects of it in our days, in a neighbouring nation: we should not flatter ourselves that what had its baneful effects there, is not the cause with us: we shall do wrong indeed if we shut our eyes to the very rapid approach of the same evils, which are sure to come if we pertinaciously continue to flatter ourselves that they will never happen, or that any government has strength to withstand their force. Are we not witnessing daily the combinations of all mechanics for an advance of wages? When our string of Taxation fails, then Anarchy and Confusion begin their reign.—I have suggested a system of taxation at once bold, productive, easily arranged, and permanent; that which will alleviate our present burthens, reduce the immoderate prices of labour and provisions, and bring us back to our most glorious and golden days, when peace and happiness blessed the land. I shall not hesitate in the developement of the system, but at once say, that I have recommended a total abolition of all internal taxation whatsoever; doing away all taxes upon our houses, goods,

goods, manufactories, trades, &c. — in short, of every description; and in lieu thereof substituting a Commutation Tax for the whole, as a per centage upon our property and income, in a similar manner to our present Property Tax. We now pay ten *per cent.* Property Tax; and sure I am, that, at the reduced price labour and provisions would then be at, 25 *per cent.* would be ample for all our expenditure, with the addition of Land Tax, and the duties of Customs on all our Imports and Exports, as at present. I will ask, if that system would not at once bring us to the happy state I mention, and enable us to avert the impending evil. It must be observed, that the taxation must not descend to income much lower than at present. Taxes fall ultimately on the necessities of life, many of which have also a direct tax on them; others are indirectly taxed. If those taxes were done away, those necessities would immediately become cheaper\*; and consequently the price of labour in proportion\*, as they act reciprocally on each other. The tax would not be felt by the poor and industrious, which will enable the British Merchant to export goods of our own manufacture, and to sell them, perhaps £100 *per cent.* under all other nations in foreign markets — it would enable us to raise all and every sum within the year which may be wanted, without the aid of Loans — the collection would not be expensive, and consequently a great saving, by abolishing all those expensive and enormous establishments which now exist, and which the present system requires. Thus a Commutation Tax, in lieu of all other Taxes whatsoever, of 25 *per cent.* or three pence in a shilling on property and income, will produce, with the Customs and Land Tax, all the money within the year which our present complicated system of taxation produces, without any loan; and by making it a permanent system, it will enable Great Britain to collect her immense revenue at a small expence, and accomplish more than all her fleets and armies can achieve over the present Ruler of France; it would make her stand most pre-eminent for power and wealth over all the world, and always make her keep that pre-eminence by the wealth it would bring her industrious sons; her internal and

external trade would most rapidly increase, as taxation would cease upon all articles, and therefore, by those means, a much larger capital would be left for the purposes of trade; for when taxation falls upon an article, the person dealing therein must employ a much larger sum. What can be of greater advantage to a trading nation, than to manufacture her articles at that price which shall enable her merchants to export to every foreign clime the produce of her industrious arts, at a price which shall be sure to command the market, and to cause the wealth of all other nations to flow into her bosom? — I will now take a review of the effect it would have on our own expenditure, for the pay and maintenance of our fleets and armies. What holds good in private life, holds good, in the present instance, in public. I will first ask, if the wealthy, by commutting for all other taxes, would not make a very great saving? Do we not at present pay more than three pence in a shilling either directly or indirectly? Would not the necessities of life fall, and the price of labour fall very considerably, when all taxation was taken off? In fact, should we not, every one of us, be very much relieved in our expenditure for our families; and, consequently, they who have the largest family find most relief? Then who has the largest family in the kingdom? I answer, Government. Are not her soldiers, her sailors — her children? Are not the ships, &c. their horses, their arms, &c. their furniture? are they not maintained and provided for by Government, as well as paid? Would there not be a very considerable saving in the maintenance of so large a family, and consequently make so much the less be wanted for our annual expences? I believe it is obvious to every one, that it would be the means of the greatest national prosperity to us as a trading nation, and give us that pre-eminence in our mercantile concerns over every other nation, that no one would be able to cope with us in our commercial pursuits: we need not fear the return of peace on account of trade getting into other channels: I am bold enough to say that we should engross the foreign trade of the whole world. In a political view, who could cope with us, if the last guinea was to decide the con-

\* In both these expectations our Correspondent is too sanguine. EDIT.

test? In a domestic view, would not our golden days return, and peace and happiness bless the land? Would our poor want the relief they do at present? Trade would find employment for all; the afflicted and infirm would be maintained at one half the expence, and our poor's rate, and all other rates which our internal polity requires, be reduced; and all of us be so much relieved in the price of every thing which we consume, that we should receive much more in return as an equivalent than double what we should have to pay. Let us look to the effect it would have upon our Funds: Would not a person who has £100 *per annum* in the Funds, find that he was doubly repaid his £15 *per cent.* (paying £10 *per cent.* at present) by the decreased price of every thing he wants, and also in the great increased value of his stock? There would then be not so much capital required in business; and would not the surplus be employed in every market open to it? The first effect would be felt in the Funds, as the readiest market for its employment. Would it not relieve the country of its heavy and alarming pressure of Paper-money, as the extravagant price of every thing within these few years has created a fictitious capital; as all the wealth of Europe is not sufficient to carry on the trade of the country as a circulating medium, without the aid of ideal value, which our present and alarming system has brought us into, through our complex and extensive mode of taxation? I should recommend a distinction to be made on those whose incomes arise from life annuities, and those who have real property to leave behind them. I think, taking the whole per-centage on them would be taking too much, for the reason that theirs is extended income, and not property. I mean, that a person who has fifty pounds *per annum*, arising as the interest of a principal sum, pays only at present, according to the Property Tax, his five pounds *per annum*, and retains his property; now those who have sunk their property as an annuity, receiving their £10 *per cent.* pay their five pounds *per annum*, and sink their property, which does not appear equitable. The way to relieve them would be to deduct the interest beyond five *per cent* from their annuity, and charge them ten *per cent.* on the re-

mainder. Suppose a person had eighty pounds *per annum* life annuity, which he purchased at £8 *per cent.* then his per centage should be on fifty pounds only. It may be asked, what is to be done with those who, in consequence of such an arrangement will be deprived of their situations? Let justice be done to them: appropriate one million to that service: let those who ought to retain a salary enjoy one half their present salary for life; let others who may be inclined to take a sum of money as an equivalent, have their lives valued agreeably to the rates of insurance: others again, whose situations are not permanent, have one or two years salary when discharged, to enable them to find some other employment. An objection may be started, that it would destroy too much of the patronage of Government: the blessings by this system which would be diffused on all ranks, especially on the labouring part of the community, would be returned by their firm attachment, which would strengthen the hands of Government much more than any patronage they could possibly possess. Again, it may be urged that for such an immense revenue as we now require, it is necessary that it should come in small streams; that, if any temporary check is felt by one, from any political cause whatever, the others would still be going on, and Government not receive any check, or feel any disagreeable consequences from it, as the other streams would be unimpeded. I answer, the more simple the machine, the less liable to be broken or obstructed, or the work to be impeded; the people would not annually dread what new taxes they may have to pay; they would know their tax, and the only question then would be, Is it to be increased in its per-centage, or diminished? I flatter myself that there would soon be a very material diminution in our annual expenditure, as well as in our parochial rates; a trade created beyond all example in our history; content amongst the people; no cries for reform in our representation, as the sacrifice of patronage would be a sufficient reform; but, if any were wanting, it would be only necessary to disfranchise those Boroughs who could be proved before a Committee of the House to have returned its members through any corruption or undue influence, and to add the men-

bers to the largest Counties, beginning with the largest County first, and so on. Throwing the elective franchise on great Towns is only encouraging faction, disorder, and every species of outrage, as most of the inhabitants of those Towns are generally Freeholders of some County; but whether or not, I maintain that every man in the kingdom is now actually represented. Let me ask, if any violence is offered to any one, contrary to his rights, cannot any member in the House take up his case, let him be ever so obscure, and bring it before the House to obtain him justice? We have had recently sufficient proofs in the present session. Thus, I hope, I have suggested ideas in plain language that may hereafter prove the seeds of great national welfare; and am thoroughly convinced in my own mind, that, if they are matured by wisdom, they will fulfil the predictions of

Yours, &c. GEO. WOOLLEY.

#### ILLUSTRATIONS OF HORACE.

##### BOOK I. SATIRE V.

(Continued from p. 512.)

*Messius.*] Mæcenæ was fond, especially at table, of diverting company, and was (then a pretty general practice among the great) particularly amused with little interludes, where the merry-andrew by profession, who was denominated *scurra*, made game of himself, and sometimes (when convenient) of others also. Cocceius accordingly took care not to be deficient in this requisite, and had invited Messius Cicirrus, expressly for the purpose (as it should seem) of matching him with the *scurra* Sarmenus, a famous combatant in that species of warfare. Sarmenus, in all probability, belonged to the retinue of Mæcenæ; at that time still quite a youth, and (as Plutarch somewhere incidentally informs us\*) one of the Gany-medes of the young Cæsar, afterwards Augustus. The great men in Rome made no scruple of giving a place at their table to these despicable wretches, but whilst they used them as instruments of luxury and amusement, and therefore connived at as much impertinence as was befitting their destina-

tion; yet they made them sufficiently feel the violence of their character, in order to confine their insolence within proper bounds. A buffoon, like Sarmenus, notwithstanding he was often drenched with Falernian at Cæsar's table, must be content to figure as a *scurra* in Horace's journal: and if sometimes such people as Messius, and perhaps even better, were set up as a butt to him and his fellows, they were forced on other occasions to hear, what only such wretches can bear, who live in conscious infamy, their proper element; as we are given to understand by Juvenal, in his fifth satire, where he says to his parasites,

*Si potes illi pat' que nec Sarmenus unguas  
Cæsaris ad mensas nec cibus Gaius tulisset.*

As to Messius Cicirrus (whose scurrilous railing-bout with Sarmenus, Horace here, after invoking the Epic Muse's aid, in a burlesque imitation of Homer, so heroically celebrates; he owes his immortality entirely to our bard, and, to judge from the part he here plays at the table of Cocceius, must have been a fellow of no consequence. The joke of making him, as a proof of the antiquity of his family, derive his pedigree from the Oscians, the original inhabitants of Campania, lets us into the secret that he was what the Romans denominated a groundling (*terra-pluv*). His surname *Cicirrus*, seems to be the Greek *Kixxepos*, a game cock.

*Sarmeni domina exat.*] Sarmenus was therefore born a slave, and the mistress was still living who had a right to his person, and probably forbore to exercise it only for fear of his noble protectors. The satirical stroke, *ab his majoribus orti* (sprung from such ancestors) is a ludicrous parody of the passages in the Iliad and in the Batrachomyomachia of Homer, where he makes his combatants, before they proceed to blows, severally produce their genealogical tables.

*Campanum in morbum.*] The warts upon the face of Cicirrus, at which the comely Sarmenus is so mightily diverted, were, as we are informed by the Scholiast, morbid excrescences common to the Campanians. Sarmenus therefore, in mockery, calls them the Campanian disease. At least, I see little reason for supposing it to have been the ordinary denomination of some particular distemper, as our physicians

\* In the life of Marc. Antonius (Vit. tom. v. p. 126. edit. London. 'ο δὲ Σαρμενός πρὸς τῶν Καίσαρος παρρηγιῶν παιδαγῶγον, 'α δὲ δελμίας (deluvius) 'Ρωμαίοι καλοῦσι.

physicians formerly called another sort of pimples the Neapolitan or the French disease.

*Nil illi larva aut tragicis opus esse cothurnis.*] The Romans, as every one knows, were fond of pantomimes, which, together with the several other arts of luxury, were introduced among them from the Greeks. They were of various classes, tragic, comic, erotic, burlesque. To the last mentioned belonged the *Cyclops*, the subject whereof was probably derived from the farce of Euripides which bears that title. As at grand entertainments it was the custom to treat the company with the exhibition of these pantomime dancers, male and female, by way of intermezzo: the challenge of the hero Cicirrus to dance upon the spot, extempore, the *Cyclops*, is put with peculiar propriety into the mouth of the pigmy Sarmentus; especially as he, by reason of his huge bulk and hideous deformity, could act it in his proper form, without the necessity of putting on a mask and buskins, to which any other must have had recourse.

*Ex voto Laribus.*] Sarmentus had bantered Messius on the score of his mis-shapen figure; who now takes his revenge by reflecting on the vile condition of his adversary, who, being a serf, had, as it appears, eloped from his proprietor, who was still alive. With that, Cicirrus, by this question, wittily upbraids him. For it was the practice with vassals, on being manumitted by their masters, to offer up a chain to the domestic deities (*Diis Laribus*.)

*Scriba quod esset, &c.*] Decency required, that wretches of the description to which Sarmentus belonged, in order to be qualified for associating with such high personages as Cæsar Augustus, Mæcenas, &c. upon so familiar a footing, should possess some public character, to lift them above the rabble, their proper companions. The office, or at least the title of a *scriba*, was a distinction of that nature: since, little as it in reality signified, it conferred however a species of *nobilitation*, by placing those who were enrolled in the mystery of scribes, upon an equality in point of honour with the newly created knights. This enables us to comprehend why the *scurra* Sarmentus was at the same time a *scriba*. But, as he had not

been regularly emancipated from his pristine bondage, the right of his mistress to his body (for a slave was not a person) still remained; and his titular secretaryship would have availed him naught, whenever his owner should think fit to prefer her claim to him.

*Cur unquam fugisset.*] The monthly allowance which every lord was bound to grant his vassals, consisted in four Roman pecks (*modiis*), nearly equal to a bushel, of wheat, yielding about three or four pounds of bread per day. Sarmentus, who was so lank and puny, might therefore, Messius thought, lay by something from his daily portion, and accordingly had less reason to run away from his owner.

*Lacrymoso non sine fumo, &c.*] A sign that this *villa* was only an ordinary farm, and the tenant had not provided himself for the reception of such distinguished visitors. On the trifling adventure that here befel our poet, who still recollected that

He once, well-dressed, with essenced hair,  
Could scot-free please the venal fair,  
And who from jovial noon to night,  
Could quaff Falernian with delight\*;

no observation need be made, excepting that the false fair one was doubtless a young female slave, who, perhaps, while the simple poet was expecting her with so much impatience, was minding her business in the chamber of Mæcenas or of Fonteius, where more was to be earned.

*Oppidulo quod versu dicere non est.*] "He means the hamlet Equotuticum, and the expression is perfectly Lucilian. For Lucilius says likewise in his seventh satire,

— *Servorum est festu' dies hic*  
*Quem plane hexametro versu non dicere*  
*possum.*†"

Torrentius, however, finds great difficulties concerning the topography of this Equotuticum, into which I would fain spare my readers the trouble of inquiring, forasmuch as Horace has nothing either to gain or to lose by our puzzling our heads, "with all the travail of uncertain thought," about it.

*Dein Gnatia, &c.*] Gnatia stands here for Egnatia, a country town of Apulia, between Barium and Brundisium, and by its situation was exposed to frequent devastations from the fu-

\* Epistol. i. 14.

† The old Scholiast.  
rious

rious torrents rolling down the neighbouring mountains. Horace therefore describes it as built in the anger of the nymphs. The miracle which the good people of Egnatia wanted to make our incredulous travellers believe, is mentioned by Pliny as a fact related by several authors. They were in possession, he tells us\*, of a sacred stone, on which wood being laid, it spontaneously kindled into a flame. Had these *beaux-esprits*, Mæcenas and Cocceius, instead of laughing at the honest Egnatians, but taken the pains to investigate the matter a little more circumstantially, they might easily have discovered, that the fact could be accounted for without any need of calling down a *deus ex machina* for that purpose. Solinus affirms nearly the same thing of a certain volcanic hill not far from the Agrigentine lake, in the same district of Sicily, where (according to the accounts of Strabo, and others) a spring was found, with petroleum, or liquid bitumen, floating on its waters†. Perhaps the place where the temple of Egnatia stood, and particularly that, where the mysterious stone, which served as an altar, was erected, had somewhat of a similar quality with the little spot on the heights near Pietra Mala, at a small distance from Firenzuola, where it is usual for flames to rise out of the earth, which, in smell, M. de la Lande‡, (who visited that place in the night of the 25th of October, 1765) found to be like that of petroleum. The flames at that time whirled up in two places from the earth, about a foot in height and breadth. In other parts, little bickering bluish flames, like those arising from ignited spirits of wine, were now and then seen starting up between the pebbles. Wood was immediately kindled by it; the circumjacent stones, however, suffered nothing from the heat: nay, the ground was not even warm, except in those parts where the flames were actually burning, &c. Now, if we admit the ground, where the priests of Gnatia wrought their miracle, to have been of a similar nature; then, presuming upon some little preparatory artifice

on the part of these reverend gentry, it is easy to apprehend how perfectly natural the whole operation was. The ancients were notoriously as negligent and supine in all matters of this kind, as—we are at present. In every unusual phenomenon, the great multitude saw the immediate agency of superior beings, and from reverential awe never thought of instituting any farther inquiry: the prudent and discerning would not condescend to it from contempt, and contented themselves with making it a subject of laughter. Had men in all ages of the world, whenever they saw or heard any thing of the marvellous, investigated the affair to the bottom, that monstrous load of superstition which still oppresses the heads of mankind, would have long since been thrown off: the scorers would have had one common-place the less; but unquestionably it would have been better for the human race.

*Namque deos didici, &c.*] In physics (of which among the ancients theology formed a part) Lucretius seems to have been the preceptor of our bard; about this time probably he himself was (by his own confession in one of his odes) *parcus deorum cultor & infrequens*. In this passage the very diction is Lucretian, and the line *namque deos didici securum agere ævum*, evidently an allusion to that of Lucretius,

*Nam bene qui didicere deos securum agere ævum,*  
which is the 57th in the sixth book of *Rerum Natura*.

Great Ormond-street. W. T.

MR. URBAN, *Leicester, Feb. 18.*  
THE following correct list of some of the families settled in England and Ireland about the time of the Revolution, may be interesting to your numerous Readers.

IN ENGLAND:

1. *Bentinck*, Duke of Portland; the great-grandfather of the late Duke attended William III. into this country, from his native land, Holland, in the capacity of a page: from that situation he was gradually advanced to the highest offices in the state, and in the sequel promoted to the peerage.

2. *Keppel*, Earl of Albemarle; the great-grandfather of this nobleman was likewise a Dutchman, and attended his master to England, where,

\* Hist. Nat. lib. ii. cap. 107.

† Solin. cap. v. Salmas. exercit. ad h. l. p. 89, & seq.

‡ *Voyage d'un François en Italie*, vol. ii. p. 134, & seq.



in the absence of Bentinck as an ambassador, he found means to ingratiate himself with the King, and was also ultimately made a peer.

3. *Zabertou, Earl of Roschford*, the progenitor of the present lord, was likewise a native of Holland; and foreseeing the partiality which would be bestowed on him by the Prince of Orange in consequence of that circumstance, embarked for Great Britain, and made his fortune. Very little is known of this family; any further than that the founder was supposed to be the son of a Nassau.

4. *Blaquiere, Lord de Blaquiere*; the settlement of this family in England was made by the present Lord's father, who was a native of Languedoc (Creation 1800).

5. *Van Neck, Lord Huntingfield*; his lordship's grandfather, a Dutchman, came from Holland shortly after William III. and became agent for the payment of troops abroad: Gerard Van Neck acquired very considerable property by trade, and his relative was made an Irish Baron in 1796.

6. *Thettusson, Lord Rendlesham*; the banker of that name, after having carried on business at Paris, removed to London, where three members of the family now carry on business, and one, the late Lord, was recently advanced to the Irish peerage. The founder was a native of Geneva.

7. Sir Gilbert and Sir Wm. *Heathcote, Barts.*: it is wholly unknown from what country these gentlemen's ancestor came, but the founder of its opulence was Lord Mayor and M. P. for London in the reign of Queen Anne, by whom he was knighted; the baronetcy was conferred so lately as 1733.

8. Sir Martin Browne *Folkes, Bart.*: it is supposed, that this family settled in England in the reign of Anne, to whom the founder was, I believe, attorney-general. Baronetcy 1774.

9. Sir Michael *Le Fleming, Bart.*: this family was originally Flemish, and first appeared here in 1700.

10. Sir Francis *Loring, Bart.* (1793): the grandfather of this gentleman, so well known among commercial men, was a pastor of the Lutheran church, Bremen, Lower Saxony. In consequence of the opulence acquired by the Barings through trade, they have made considerable purchases of land, and bid fair to become of note.

11. *Van Sittart*: the common ancestor of the Van Sittarts was Mr. Van Sittart, a Dutch merchant, who came to England a few years after the Revolution. The family is represented by Nicholas Van Sittart, Esq. M. P. and a Privy Counsellor, and by George, M. P. for Berkshire. The father of the Privy Counsellor was lost in his passage to India, in the *Aurora*, together with the celebrated Colonel Ford, who distinguished himself by gaining the victory at Plassey, in conjunction with Lord Clive.

I shall now make mention of families who have settled about the time of the Revolution, a little before or after.

#### IN IRELAND.

1. *De Ginkel, Earl of Athlone*: the first Earl of Athlone was Godart, lieutenant-general of the forces in Ireland under William III. against that unfortunate monarch James II. In 1693 he had the grant of the forfeited estate of Dongau, Earl of Limerick, which grant being reversed 1699, the family retired to their native country, Holland, and the late Earl, who was formerly a merchant, did not take his seat in the Irish House of Lords till 1795. (Strictly speaking, I should not have classed this family among the settlers in Ireland.)

2. *Agar, Earl of Normanton*; Agar, Viscount Clifden; and Agar, Lord Callan: this family derives its descent from Charles Agar, of York, who, marrying a Kilkeenny heiress, settled in Ireland, and died 1733. He was the founder, and from him the three noble houses above-named, proceed.

3. *Scott, Earl of Clonmell*: the great grandfather of this nobleman was Thomas Scott, a captain in the army of King William, who married a daughter of — Ormsby, of Roscommon, and bought an estate, on which his posterity are now seated.

4. *Knox, Viscount Northland*. The Knox's, originally Scotch, assumed their name from a place so called in Renfrew, Scotland. The date of their settlement in Ireland is 1692. The grandson of the founder Thomas, is the present Viscount. Creations 1781 and 1791.

5. *White, Viscount Bantry*: the ancestor of this lord went to Ireland between the time of Cromwell and the Revolution.

6. *Dawson, Viscount Cremorne*: the

the founder of this house came from Yorkshire, and settled in Ireland at the latter end of the reign of James II.; and, by his marriage into the family of Primate Usher, became possessed of a good estate; his son Richard was father of Thomas, created Baron Cremorne 1720, and Viscount 1785.

7. *Massey*, Lord Massey: the Masseys came from Normandy. There does not appear any one of the family in Ireland previous to Colonel Hugh Massey, of Limerick, who lived in the time of James II. This colonel was great-grandfather of the present lord. The title was granted 1776. Nathaniel Wan. Massey is also a descendant of the Colonel above-named, and was in 1800 made Lord Glarina.

8. *Cavendish*, Lord Waterpark: this gentleman is son of Sir Henry Cavendish, Bart. by Sarah Bradshaw, Baroness Waterpark, so created 1702. Her ladyship, who is recently deceased, was descended in a direct line from Bradshaw, the president of the council which condemned Charles I. His great-grandson, Richard, went over to Ireland; and was the first of the Bradshaws in that kingdom. He acquired a considerable fortune by commerce, and died 1773, his only daughter Sarah having in 1757 married Sir H. Cavendish, Bart.

9. *Latouches*: the progenitor of the Latouches is a Dutchman, came from Holland after the Revolution, settled in Ireland, and engaged in pecuniary speculations. A member of this family is at present at the head of a banking-house in Dublin, and most of its branches are employed in the pursuits of commerce.

10. *Canning*: the representative of the Cannings of Londonderry is Geo. Canning, Esq. late Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The name was not to be found in Ireland previous to 1699.

The more ancient families in Ireland who do not at present enjoy the honour of baronetcy, or that of the peerage, are those of Richardson, Bagwell, Byre, Usher, Archdall, Ford, Macgill, Pole, Brownlow, Tennison, Cassan, Daly, Tighe, Jephson, Pyne, Cope, Pennefather, Cuffe, Archer, O'Donnel, Hume, Ormsby, Price, and about 22 others. Most British families are desirous of having it appear that they are descended from ancestors whose

names are to be found in the list of Battle Abbey; of the Conqueror's companions. Now it is a well-known circumstance, that this list was a fabrication of the monks, to please the nobility, at least a century and a half after the Conquest; consequently, the rolls are to be considered as if dated about 1218, instead of 1066; but even from that date, extended earlier than the reign of the Stuarts (beginning 1603) there are few families who can prove a direct paternal descent. We generally see it stated, that such and such a person, who might be the grandson of one of the Conqueror's attendants, was found living, near the close of the twelfth century, on a considerable estate, &c. and that the descendant of such person, and who bore the same name, perhaps with some trifling alteration, was eminent for his loyalty in the reign of James I. or Charles I.; from these latter epochs indeed some may be able to shew a direct descent, but be it observed, that they have previously skipped over about 400 years! by satisfying themselves with the similarity of names, and thus from mere conjecture giving an apparent pedigree of more than 700 years. However, gentility and the advantages resulting from good birth may be as fairly laid claim to by a person whose family has lived on their estate in affluence and independence for the space of nearly a century and a half, as if they could produce a pedigree from Noah: but in less time than one century they undoubtedly could not lay claim to it. This observation is strengthened by the following quotation from an eminent writer. "The corrupted heart, the interested sentiments, the debased, however acute, understanding of a low man grown great, are too apt to throw a tincture over his family for at least a century; whereas that race which hereditary affluence has long placed above what is low, servile, and meanly ambitious, have a greater probability of being distinguished by elevated ideas, and pure and independent souls." It is not, however, here my intention to draw a comparison between the liberality of sentiment and ingenuousness of disposition which characterize the well-born, and the selfishness and contracted principles which are inherent in the low-born man, and which have been proved invariably to diffuse themselves

themselves into the blood; and occasionally break out in the actions of the posterity for three or four degrees, till time, dint of education, intercourse with the refined, and a state of almost entire seclusion from what is low and servile, shall have enlarged their sentiments, enlightened their understandings, expanded their souls, and removed from them that ignorance and stubbornness which they once possessed, and, in a word, till they shall have become, as it were, a new race.

Yours, &c. ANTIQUARIUS.

Mr. URBAN,

June 4.

AT a time when there is so much *Quacking* in respect to the Gout, I think you would do great service to your Readers by inserting the following exact copy of a genuine Letter of Dr. Huxham, who certainly was as able a Physician as as our country could boast of. His book on Fevers, and *De Aëre, & Morbis Epidemicis*, are clear proofs of his ability and industry.

PHILANTHROPOS.

"Dear Sir,

I HAVE perused your Letter with the greatest attention, and discoursed with Mr. Veal on your case and constitution; and advise as follows: Enter on the restrained course of life by degrees, eating flesh or fish, and that of the easiest digestion, only at dinner, neither of any kind at supper. You may omit the flesh or fish dinner every other day, and then use only chicken, mutton, or veal broth, bread, flour, or rice-pudding, custard, sago, panada, thin milk pottage, or the like: oft eat boiled beets, water-cresses, spinage, brocoli, &c. After two or three weeks, abstain from flesh or fish for two days, then eat a flesh dinner, and then again as before; and thus alternately. Reduce the quantity of your wine to half a pint in 24 hours, but by degrees, and never exceed one pint of cyder in a day, and drink it with a little toast and nutmeg. You may now and then drink water with a toast, if it sits easy on your stomach, or you may dash it with a little good old wine. Every morn drink about half a pint of thin mustard-whey, warm, with 30 or 40 drops of my essence of antimony: now and then, in lieu of it, about the same quantity of coffee, with mustard, and a little milk. If you have any pain

in your stomach, and your appetite fails, drink, preferable to either, an infusion of chamomile flowers and dry Seville orange rinds in boiling water, still continuing the essence of antimony. If you are too costive, in making the mustard-whey add tamarinds and crem. tartar. This is the safest method I can advise of pursuing a very restrained and regular course of life. I would not have you by any means any farther follow the total abstinence from fish and flesh and wine, as I have known many bad consequences attend so sudden a change, in persons who have been long accustomed to a very free way of living (as it is called), and the next fit of the gout proving almost always in such cases very irregular, and generally attacking the head, stomach, or bowels; this, too, is much more to be feared in persons subject to an hereditary gout, than in those who have acquired it. Let your whole body be daily rubbed with a dry flannel, especially your legs and feet. Keep early hours of going to bed, and rise in season. Use as much gentle exercise as you can bear without fatigue, particularly on horseback, when the weather favours. Every fourth, fifth, or sixth day, I would have you take thirty grains of fine rhubarb, with five grains of nutmeg, and as much salt of wormwood, made into a bolus with syrup of ginger. Let me add again, if you are too costive, add tamarinds and crem. tartar in making your mustard-whey, and drink of it two or three times a day till the purpose is answered. It will be a real pleasure to me to hear from you from time to time, and yet greater to hear confirmed to me your daily alteration for the better, of which I make no manner of doubt.

J. HUXHAM.

*Plymo. 26 Mar. 1782."*

Mr. URBAN, *Surfleet, April 6.*

I REQUEST the favour of your inserting the following Remedy for a Cancer, or sore mouth. This receipt was purchased by my great grandfather for a considerable sum of money; since which time our family have constantly kept a supply of the mixture, ready for distribution *gratis* to all who chose to apply for it. In cases of sore mouths, in particular, I can safely recommend it as a speedy and effectual remedy, since its good effects

effects have, by God's blessing, been experienced in some hundreds of cures. It has never yet, to my knowledge, been made public.

*A Receipt for curing a Cancer, or sore mouth.* "Take one ounce of roche-alum, two drachms of cochineal, four ounces of double-refined lump sugar: pound and boil them in a quart of water, and when cold put into a bottle. Pour some of the above mixture into a phial, and add a sufficient quantity of oil of vitriol to make it as sharp as the best wine vinegar, or sharper; shake it well, until the fermentation be over; then cork it up for use.

If the Cancer bleed or discharge much, dip a skewer into some oil of vitriol, and touch the places so affected. Mix an equal quantity of sweet oil, and of the above mixture without oil of vitriol, and make it as hot as can be borne; wrap a fine linen rag round a skewer, dip it therein, and dress the sore with it; also dress it with tincture of myrrh, and then with the sharp mixture, applied in the same manner. Dip some lint in the tincture of myrrh, squeeze it well, touch it lightly with the sharp mixture, and lay it on the sore. Dip more lint in the oil, and lay over the first lint. Spread a little Turner's cerate on a piece of black silk, and stick it on the lint, to hinder it from dropping off. Dress round the sore with the oil, or tincture, or sharp mixture, before you open it.

The sharp mixture alone will cure any sore mouth. It may be used for children with perfect safety.

If the cancer be inside the mouth or nose, dress it only with the mixture made very sharp, three or four times a day. But if the sore be in any other place, twice or thrice in twenty-four hours will be sufficient. If the cancer be on the under lip, cover the lint with thin lead paper; but if on the upper lip, it must be bound on with a fillet: dress the lip, and order lint, as before directed.

If the bone be bare, dress it with the juice or powder of angelica root, to make the flesh grow, and take away the pain caused by the sharp mixture."

Hoping that the above Receipt may prove serviceable to any who are afflicted with that most dreadful and

excruciating malady which it is designed to cure, I remain,

Yours, &c. G. ELSDALE.

Mr. URBAN,

April 5.

MR. COXE, in the 5th Volume of his *Travels in Poland, &c.* mentions that the peasants of Norway use the following Remedy as effectual in Rheumatic cases: they prepare a decoction of oak leaves in beer, and apply a cloth dipped in it to the part affected; a remedy unquestionably simple and harmless, if not really effectual.

A CONSTANT READER.

Mr. URBAN, *Leicester, June 10.*

I SHOULD be much obliged to any of your numerous Correspondents, if they would favour me with an account of the parentage, family, and life, of Dr. John Godolphin, who flourished about the year 1670, and wrote several volumes on the "Ecclesiastical Law," and some on religious topics.

A "Constant Reader," (in Vol. LXXIX. Part II. p. 956.) made some inquiries relative to Dr. Ayliffe's "State of the University of Oxford," which have not yet been answered. I hope some of your learned contributors will endeavour to answer your Correspondent's queries, and also give us some account of the life, &c. of the Civilian to whom they allude.

It is a pity, Mr. Urban, that the names of men of such distinguished legal talents as the two above-mentioned writers, should not be more frequently mentioned than they now are: the Law has produced many eminent characters, and yet, when they sink "into the house for all living," they are often forgotten, and the gloomy shade of oblivion hides them from public observation. When Literature produces a great man, the case is different: his name is seldom forgotten, and his reputation seldom dies. The reason of this is obvious; the Law is, in general, only read by those who are concerned in it; but Literature is honoured with the notice of almost every rank of people. Let then those who value the study of the Law, endeavour to rescue the reputation and abilities of its Commentators from the silent tomb of the grave!

Yours, &c.

J. S. HARDY.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *New York, May 19.*  
**I**N your Magazine for January last, you have given a very inaccurate portrait of Dr. Mitchell of this city, at the same time you regret that you cannot present your readers with an account of his life. I am extremely happy that it is in my power to furnish you with some materials for that purpose. Dr. Samuel Mitchell was born in New York on the 25th day of September in the year 1751. His ancestors were inhabitants of Kirkby-Thorpe in Westmoreland, and emigrated to this country about the end of the last century. John Mitchell, a respectable merchant, was his father; his mother was a daughter of a worthy farmer on Long-island, named Worthingham. Mr. Mitchell's father, desirous of giving him every advantage that a good education can afford, and sensible of the talents which his son even then exhibited, sent him, at the early age of 14, to Princeton University. He there dazzled the minds of the students with a display of great talents, at the same time that he won their affections by his mild and conciliating manners; and rendered himself so great a favourite with all, that his departure was considered a general loss. This took place in the year 1770, when he was in his 19th year. He returned to New York, where, in compliance with his father's wishes, he commenced the study of medicine, and took the degree of B. M. in the year 1773, and shortly after that of M. D. He was now just commencing his career in life with every prospect both of emolument and fame, when the revolutionary war broke out, and the *amor patriæ* induced Mitchell, with others, to go into the service of his country. He was appointed successively captain, major, colonel, and brigadier-general, which last he resigned in 1783 upon the conclusion of the treaty of peace. He now settled in New York, and by his medical abilities gained great reputation, and a considerable fortune; and having some leisure, employed those hours in philosophy and the belles lettres, and, by his compositions in those departments, has acquired great and deserved celebrity. But he was not long permitted to enjoy the sweets of repose. His country being in a critical state, he was elected to represent the state of New York in the senate of the United

States in the year 1788, in which honourable office he continued till the year 1807, when he declined a re-election. Dr. Mitchell was married in the year 1781 to an amiable lady named Jones, by whom he has a large family of eight sons and six daughters. He is now living in prosperity and happiness in this city, surrounded by literary friends who admire and respect him, beloved by his family, and respected by his fellow-citizens.

The following is a list of his works, and time when published.

- 1771 *Essay on Practice of Medicine.*
- 1772 } *Various Medical works.*
- 1773 }
- 1774 }
- 1775 *Independence: a poem.*
- 1779 *Thoughts on the State of Affairs.*
- 1784 *Peace: a poem.*
- 1787 *The History of Medicine, 6 vols.*
- 1790 *Experiments and Observations on Chemistry.*
- 1794 *History of America, in 12 vols.*
- 1797 *The Medical Repository, 13 vols. published annually.*
- 1799 *Contributions to the Philosophical Society.*
- 1800 *Journal of a Tour to the Western parts of America.*
- 1803 *Thoughts on the State of the Nation.*
- 1804 *Remarks on a species of Butterfly called the Pentona.*
- *An Enquiry into the Nature of the Moth.*
- 1805 *The Life of George Washington, 3 vols.*
- 1806 *Medical Enquiries, 4 vols.*
- 1807 *The American Encyclopædia, 10 vols.*
- 1809 *An Essay on Torpidity.*
- 1810 *A Letter on the English Government, in answer to Mr. Walsh's Letter on the French Government.*

Dr. Mitchell is at present engaged in a national work of great importance, upon the Resources and Prospects of the United States: it is very highly spoken of.

I have thus endeavoured to give you a sketch of the life of this learned and excellent man, and am,

Yours, &c. SAMUEL HANVER.

Mr. URBAN, *May 20.*  
**A** FRIEND to the many improvements begun to be made in Westminster, has seen the last idea adopted, and now advertised, to let the

the ground on building-leases from the South-east corner of Great George-street, by various lines, extending to the South end of Princes-street, so as to form a general new line to throw open the view of the Abbey, and make a regular good public way so far.

Now, to further this improvement, I recommend to take away all the buildings from six feet to the South of the South-west angle of the two fine towers of the Abbey; then rebuild, in same fashion as the Abbey, the room (which I am told is) where the Dean and Chapter meet to transact their business, and is used as a vestry; then, at right angles with said point of six feet from the tower, cut in a direct line to the South-east corner of the Westminster Hospital; and let the ground, according to the various depths that remain, on long building-leases, first forming the level of the street, and improving the sewers, so as to render the houses capable of having good dry basement stories; I would have the frontage then uniform, and, as they would be all for shops, to rise up one step at least.

The houses to be erected in lieu of those now extending West of the tower to Dean's yard, to be exactly uniform with those to be built opposite, and devoted to Messrs. Vincent, Smith, &c.

Then from the opposite corner of the entrance to Dean's-yard, I would begin the new alignment for York-street with a proportionate foot-path, leaving the entrances to every street on that side of ample width with rounded corners; and wherever any advantageous openings might be made so as to form more frequent communications with the back streets, &c. I would make them.

It is here worthy of notice, that the intended alignment of the road from the West end of the Vauxhall-bridge extending to Eaton-street, Pimlico, will offer opportunities of frequent access, and be further useful in devoting the ground on each side of those openings for houses; and in some of those openings I advise the rebuilding such almshouses as would be disturbed by the general alteration, securing them as near as possible to the church, that the aged and infirm inhabitants may have easy access.

Supposing this grand line formed, I would then encourage the inhabitants of the North side of York-street to bring forward every house or shop to a given line, forming a parallel public way throughout; those who do not choose to do this, to be obliged to form the line by a palisade inclosure, that the foot-path may be uniform.

It would not be amiss, in the larger opening that will be at the broad way, to erect a convenient market-house for the retailers of every kind of provisions, thereby clearing all the public way of (what is now) an intolerable nuisance; and this would be ornamental as well as useful, and protect the vendors from every inclemency of the seasons.

In this building should be one or more small rooms for the attendance of a beadle and cryer.

By this means much opportunity will offer of building houses for the poorer inhabitants in wide alleys, in each of which should be a pump.

AN OLD INHABITANT.

#### CONFESSIONS OF A NAVAL OFFICER.

(Continued from p. 428.)

NOT a single officer amongst the survivors had escaped most severe hurts from splinters or shot: Le Chevalier, L'Oiseau's captain, lost a limb. Could but the pencil of Zoffani have conveyed that ship's quarter-deck, as the scene lay open before me, such a picture might have deserved every tyrant-despot's morning meditation. To me, just emerged from darkness and a smoky lantern's orbit, day-light made new horrors more impressive: I shuddered at this reeking bed of glory.

During battle, an inherent animal savage principle, although multitudes live unconscious of it, readily takes the lead. Like porpoises in the sea, a sight of blood makes men rampant for slaughter and havoc. Resistance from our enemy, sharp and strenuous as it was, had been only heard in the light-room: my looks could not speak any triumphant glow of conquest, whilst the heroes of the Brune bore in every countenance a full sense of the light they had so nobly won. From this view of dead and dying, an overcoming qualm, like sea sickness, hurried me back into the boat; where the to and fro trips that ensued, as we transported

transported the prisoners, proved a delightful change, in contrast extreme, after such a charnel-house exhibition in open day aloft, from war and fire and fury, following so quick that confinement below in a sickening infernal gunpowder-hole.

Courage most ardent, and the greatest possible exertions to make victory sure, form but part of a British tar's character: humanity and tenderness afterwards to a fallen enemy, complete the man. Where else, after leaving England, can be seen two rivals in prowess shake hands, (a token of only kindness) then set to and fight for love? Many and far distant nations have I visited, but no other men so devoid of malice in heart. Forgive me, dear parent America, hast thou not become prominent on the globe by wanderers originally, or colonists, perhaps enforced, from the Queen of Islands; in which ingratitude never flourished except for a short season under a Charles, and where that singular plant, goodnature, finds the whole country a hot-bed?

It had happened during the chance, that a French sailor told his officers he knew our ship to be *La Brune*; that he had belonged to her, and been made prisoner in her when captured. This report was overruled; and now, being shifted again as a prisoner into his old quarters, he reflected in terms rather sharp upon the past incredulity. The French captain was told of this; complaint from him touched the hospitality of our commander, whose complaisance for once lost all sight of national propriety. Poor *Johnny Petit's* naked back and shoulders got a taste of an English cat-o'-nine-tails, whilst every stroke drew from our people a silent execration against the Chevalier, and all possible kindness towards the sufferer ever afterwards. Captain T. himself, inwardly vexed at his own haste, covertly made the man every sort of amends.

At Gibraltar—

(*To be continued.*)

Mr. URBAN, *June 21.*

SETTING aside the incomprehensive ambiguity that pervades A. h.'s Postscript (p. 438) respecting the reward he expects or insists upon having before he discloses his invaluable secret; I have the confidence to indulge a hope that he will

not be so uncandid as to withhold the information where such a liquid may be had, and in what quantity, for that is all I want. Being no Chemist, I do not wish to analyse, in order to find out the secret; but it is proper that its good qualities should be known by trial before its value can possibly be appreciated. If it has the virtues he gives it, and I would not be understood to insinuate a suspicion to the contrary, I should think it would soon find its reward by being known; at least that is the most probable way to attract the notice of that munificent Body I mentioned before, which has the will as well as the ability to remunerate useful discoveries.

Yours, &c.

R.

Mr. URBAN, *Darlington, June 11.*

BEING lately at the village of Osmotherley, in the wapontake of Allertonshire, in the North Riding of the county of York, I was shewn a curious Manuscript relative to the name of that place: tradition says, the village was formerly called Tiviotdale, but was changed to that of Osmotherley from the following circumstance.

Yours, &c.

T. N.

"When King Oswald of Northumberland's son, Oswald, was born, the wise men and magicians were sent for to court, to predict and foretell the life and fortune of the new-born prince: they all agreed that he would in some time of his life be drowned. The indulgent maternal Queen would have carried him to Chiviot, a remarkable hill in their own country, but for the troubles then subsisting in the North: she therefore brought him to a lofty hill in peaceful Cleveland, called Roscherry, and caused a cell or cave to be made near the top thereof, in order to prevent his foretold unhappy death; but, alas! in vain; for the Fates, who spare nobody, dissolved the rugged rocks into a flowing stream, and, by drowning the son, put a period to all the mother's cares, though not her sorrows; for, ordering him to be interred in Tiviotdale church, she mourned with such inconsolable grief, that she soon followed him, and was, according to her fervent desire, laid by her tenderly-beloved darling child." N.B. The heads of the mother and son, cut in stone, may be seen at the East end of Tiviotdale Church to this day; and from a saying of the people 'Oo-mother-lay by him,' this place got the name of Osmotherley."

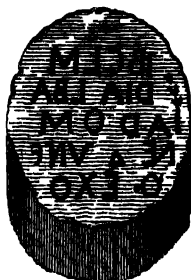
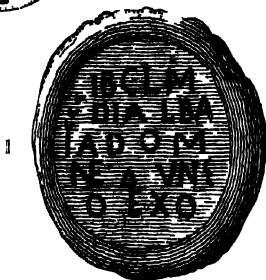
Since the time the aforesaid Manuscript has been written, the Church has



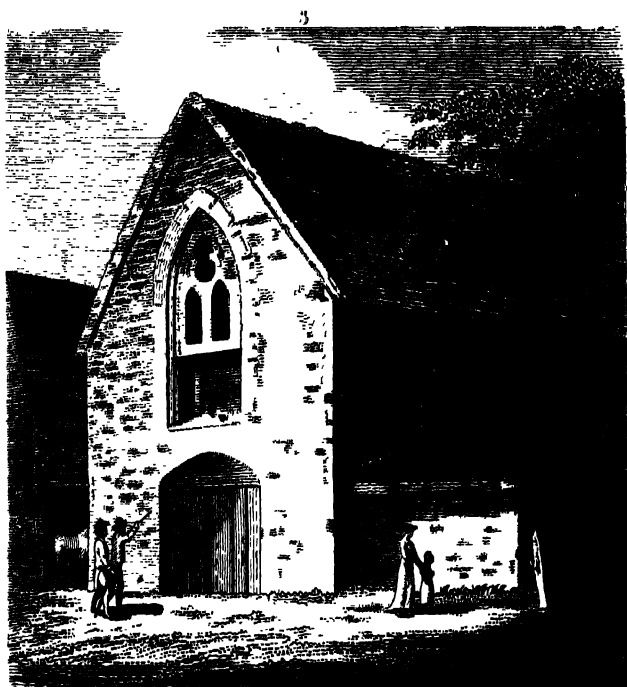




6 CCLCLEN  
DOVALEN  
f.s.



An Ancient Seal found at Wroxeter



*D. Parkes del. 1861.*

*T. Ross.*

REMAINS OF ST NICHOLAS'S CHAPEL, SALOP

has been rebuilt, except the Tower; and the heads cut in stone, of Oswald and his mother, are carefully placed in the East-end wall of the Church.

Mr. URBAN, *Shrewsbury, Feb. 21.*

THE Drawing which accompanies this, is a representation of an antient Seal, found in 1808 by a person ploughing in a field near the *Roman Wall* at Wroxeter, the antient *Uricontum*, Shropshire. *Plate II. Fig. 1.* is an Impression of the Seal. *Fig. 2.* the exact form and size of the Seal. Several have attempted to decypher the Legend, but no one has yet been able to give a satisfactory reading: I have therefore taken the liberty of sending it to your Museum of Antiquities, not doubting but some of Mr. Urban's learned friends will favour the publick with the result of their observations.

*Fig. 3.* represents the remains of the Chapel of St. Nicholas, Shrewsbury: it is situated in the Castle-street, on the left-hand entrance to the Council-house, and is now used for stables. Of its origin I have not been able to get any satisfactory account. The form is oblong, of about 50 feet by 20: it consisted of a Nave and Chancel, without aisles. The Western Window, shewn in the drawing, is pointed, divided by a single mullion, part of which is destroyed, and a piece of timber placed across; the lower part is used as a window for a hay-loft. On the South side is a very small round-headed window. The semi-circular arch which divided the Nave from the Chancel is supported on each side by short circular pilastered columns: the building is undoubtedly of great antiquity.

Yours, &c.

D. PARKES.

Mr. URBAN, *Ross, Herefordshire, April 16.*

I TAKE the liberty of transmitting to you an impression of a singular Seal (*Fig. 4.*) found a short time since in pulling down an old mansion at Redwick, about six miles E. S. E. of Newport in Monmouthshire. I am informed that on the site of the present barn once stood a Chapel, and that part of the garden was the Cemetery. At the same place and time were found several Coins, of

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which I have seen one in silver of Henry VII. three in the same metal of Elizabeth, and a golden sovereign of Charles I. with the legend on the reverse, "Florent concordia regna."

The Seal itself is awkwardly formed for the purpose of taking an impression, having only a rude ring wrought on the back of it, on one side (*Fig. 5.*): from the friction which has apparently taken place on the upper and interior surface of that ring, it seems to have been usually suspended, probably with the keys, from the girdle. It is of brass, deeply engraved, and in good preservation. Not having met with any one who is able to interpret the Legend, which, though unacquainted with that language, I conjecture to be Welsh, I trust that, through favour of your widely-circulated Magazine, it may fall into the hands of some who are more competent to form an opinion upon it, and from such I shall be happy to receive an explanation.

It seems to contain a *posy* or *poesy*, from the rhyming syllable with which each half of the circle closes. I read it thus:

IESU USEL  
DAM URLEL

The first four letters form a word which is never so far disguised as not to be recognizable in any language; and I am from this circumstance led to consider that it may be the expression of some religious sentiment. With respect to the inner part, I am unable to ascertain whether it be merely a device, or actually a coat of arms. This point also may perhaps be soluble by some more learned observer.

Your insertion of this will oblige,  
Yours, &c. J. W.

Mr. URBAN, *Clandon, May 1,*

UNDERSTANDING from the Rev. Mr. Russel, of Guildford, that you are in the habits of decyphering old Inscriptions, I wish that you would have the goodness to let me have the meaning of the inclosed one. The way I came by it was as follows: being in Egypt with the army in 1801, a soldier dug this stamp (see *Fig. 6.*) out of the ground, and immediately after gave it to me: he dug it out of what we supposed to be the ruins of an antient part of Alexandria,

G. S.

close to a ruined palace of one of the Ptolomies.

Direct to the Earl of Onslow, Clarendon, near Guildford, Surrey.

Yours, &c. MAIN. ONSLOW.

Mr. URBAN, June 11.

FROM the decided opinion of the nobility, gentry, and connoisseurs, who have honoured me with their inspection of a Portrait of the immortal Shakspeare when he was thirty-three years of age, and from other corroborating circumstances, I am strongly induced to hope, that this long sought-after original treasure is in my possession. Should any of your numerous Readers be inclined to view the same, I shall feel myself gratified by their visits.

Yours, &c. MACHELL STACE.  
5, Middle Scotland Yard, Whitehall.

Mr. URBAN, Oxford, Oct. 11, 1809.

IN Vol. LXXVIII, p. 627, I find an Explanation of an obscure Inscription written in a Mosque at Damiatta; but as your ingenious Correspondent has not mentioned the Saint alluded to in the Inscription, but has merely informed us that St. George is the Patron Saint of the Greek Church, if you will allow my opinion on the subject, I think that St. George the Porter is probably meant, who was held in great veneration by the Greeks for assisting St. Paul in his escape from the gates of the city of Damascus, where the Jews waited day and night to kill him.

The following extract, which I have taken from Thompson's Travels through Turkey in Asia, may not be uninteresting to some of your Readers.

"About half a mile Eastward from the city of Damascus, they shew us the place of St. Paul's vision in his way thither, by which he was miraculously converted. They likewise shew us a gate, which is at present walled up, where it is said St. Paul was let down in a basket, to avoid the fury of the Jews who lay in wait for his life."

"The mention of St. Paul's deliverance," observes the same author, "puts me in mind of a place not far from the walls of the city, where they tell us that the Jews stoned to death St. George the Porter, for having favoured the Apostle's escape. Here we are shewn the tomb of this Saint, which stands in the middle of a sort of court, and is composed of free-stone, hav-

ing a little pavilion erected over it in form of a pyramid. The Christians commonly keep a lamp burning at this sepulchre, and visit it with great devotion; and even the Turks in some measure imitate the example, repairing thither, as well as the Christians, for the cure of their several diseases, which they acknowledge they oftentimes miraculously obtain."

Yours, &c. D. G.

Mr. URBAN, June 19.

THE impartiality of the Gentleman's Magazine, always conspicuous, was never more so than in the admission which you are now giving to Dr. Sherwen's disquisitions on the antiquity of Rowley's Poems, more especially as it is pretty well known you are of a contrary opinion from him: indeed the Doctor has taken up the subject with so much candour and good-humour, and treats it with so much pleasantry and learning, and apparently with so perfect a knowledge of every thing relating to the controversy, that whilst he continues to maintain the same temper and character, there can be no doubt but every thing he has to advance will be read with pleasure.

I have lately purchased his introductory publication, and confess myself not a little surprised at finding it replete with interesting and instructive information, perfectly free from the dull and dry details which might have been expected in a work professedly treating of controversial and verbal criticism. I was equally surprised at observing how completely he has already not only removed many of the objections of the Commentators on the other side, but actually converted some of them into irrefragable arguments in favour of his own opinion. But much yet remains for him to do, Mr. Urban, before either you or I can entirely agree with him; and I beg leave to offer the following objection to his consideration, which I do with the greater confidence, because I believe it is one which never occurred to any of the opponents of Rowley, during the warmest period of the controversy. The writers on the popular side of the question seem to be of opinion that Chatterton, in the fabrication of his old English, imagined that a clumsy affectation of old spelling was sufficient to constitute old language.

language. Now there is, Sir, a passage in that beautiful Dramatic Interlude, the Tournament, the last line of which, in particular, justifies, and in my opinion corroborates this idea :

"Heiawde, bie heavenne these tyltterra staie too long.

Mie phantasie ys dyinge for the fyghte.

The mynstrelles have begonne the thyrd warr songe, [mie syghte.

Yett notte a speere of hymm hath grete I seene there be ne manne wordhie mie myghte.

I lache a Guid, a Wyllyamm to entylte.

To reine anente a sele embodiedd knyghte, Ytt gettes no renpione gyff hys blodde bee spylte. [here ;

Bie heavenne and Marie ytt ys tymethey're I lyche nott *unthylle* thus to wiede the speare."

Chatterton gives *useless* as an interpretation of the strange word *unthylle* in the last line ; I believe no such word exists, or ever did exist, in the English language. Is it not merely an awkward, arbitrary, *archæological* mode of spelling the plain simple little word *untill* ? viz. " I lyche nott *untill* thus to wiede the speare." i. e. Sir Simon De Bourtonne does not like to continue waiting so long for an opponent, or till an opponent appear.

I should like to hear or see what the Doctor has to say in answer to this objection, which, if he condescends to notice, may encourage me to offer him others of greater moment. In the mean time, I remain,

Yours, &c. A CONSTANT READER.

Mr. URBAN, March 15.

IT is satisfactory to see, in your last Number, (p. 127) "Some Remarks on the different Versions of the Psalms," because, although much has been done, yet much remains to be done, in this most beautiful and interesting part of Divine Worship. Bishops Gibson and Porteus, both of London, failed not to encourage improvement in this respect, and urged it strongly ; in many Churches the Clergy take a pleasure in selecting and pointing out proper Psalms, and encourage Psalmody ; but in many others it is left to an ignorant, illiterate Clerk, who would as soon give out

"Like as the hart doth pant and bray," as

"To my repeated humble prayer."

Now these things ought not to be ; for it is inculcated, that we are "to sing His praises with understanding."

Undoubtedly your Correspondent J. C. has selected a beautiful poetic passage, p. 127 ; but a Christian Assembly has nothing to do with the harps of the Israelites on the willows, at the banks of the river Euphrates ; and I would rather lead their thoughts to subjects better calculated to inspire a devotional spirit and a pious frame of mind ; for instance, in Sternhold and Hopkins is to be found what Mr. Hervey called very beautiful lines ; the repetition of *mercy*, fixing in the pious breast an earnestness becoming the situation of guilty man before his Creator.

"Mercy, O Lord, mercy I crave,

This is the total sum :

For mercy, Lord, is all I ask,

O let thy mercy come !"

Your Readers are better capable of appreciating the beauty of the repetition than I am to point it out.

In some Churches, whole selections are made. I recollect, when Mr. Patrick was Chaplain at Morden College, Blackheath, a Selection was used : at Homerton Chapel, near Hackney, another Selection is used, perhaps, on the whole, rather inferior to the former. In some Churches, portions of both the old and new Versions are adopted. The venerable Dr. Glasse, at Wanstead, begins the Morning Service with the Old 100th, Old Version, and the Afternoon Service with the 84th, Old Version, which has a very pleasing effect, particularly to those who are early in their attendance on Divine Worship, as it prevents the noise being heard of doors slamming and unlocking for those who come late ; calms the mind, inspires devotion, and prepares the worshiper for the solemn Sentences and Exhortation, too frequently heard with indifference and inattention. Selections from the New Version are also made by other Clergymen. In Hampshire, at the funeral of a young lady at school, when she was attended to her grave by ninety of her schoolfellows, the four last verses of the 16th Psalm were sung, and have been generally adopted as a Funeral Psalm ever since. And here permit me to digress, to relate an anecdote to the credit and honour of this female school : when our venerable Monarch went to St. Paul's, to return thanks for his recovery, these ninety young ladies went to church with deep blue sashes round them

their waists, and "God save the King" worked in gold spangles by themselves upon them. But to return: it is possible to select from the New Version many very appropriate Psalms; but, as there are other publications of superior merit, from the whole a volume might be formed to answer every purpose.

There are the following:

Sternhold and Hopkins's Version.

Tate and Brady's.

Dr. Watts.

Dr. Doddridge.

Meyrick.

Newton.

Cowper.

Wesley, &c.

Perhaps Dr. Watts may be permitted to carry the palm. If such a plan was adopted, with appropriate tunes suited to congregational singing (not choirs in country churches); and if the Organists could be prevailed on to attend less to their finger, and more to the spirit, hopes might be entertained that singing in our Churches would speedily improve, become animating and delightful. It is also to be regretted, that in many Churches the Voluntary before the First Lesson is but ill calculated to prepare the mind to hear the words of inspiration; and the organ closes in a key, so as to render the Clergyman's voice flat and inharmonious. To close with all the stops out is as bad as firing off cannon: the sound should gradually soften and die away from the ear, to render the reader's voice in the first Lesson agreeable. I am not precise; but I do think these things should be attended to: the mind of man, unless deeply impressed, is apt to wander; every thing should be attended to, to prevent this; neither can there be too much pains taken to afford those high enjoyments a devout person feels in attendance on social worship; make it, as Dr. Watts beautifully expresses it, "a little heaven below," and the end is answered. In some Churches, a Psalm after Sermon, and appropriate to it, is sung: in short, where the Minister is found attentive in this particular, much good is always discoverable; the Clerk is correct, the Organist correct, and the Congregation correct.

It is to be remarked, that the Psalm quoted in this Letter as a Funeral Psalm, was sung to a tune formed from Handel's Anthem, "I know that my Redeemer liveth," and all your

Readers know the effect of Handel's compositions.

Trusting that this subject may be duly weighed, properly appreciated, and actively enforced and encouraged, I beg leave to subscribe myself,

Yours, &c.

T. W.

#### LETTER LXV. ON PRISONS.

"Les hommes sont égaux; ce n'est point la naissance, c'est la seule vertu qui fait la différence."

VOLTAIRE.

*Sanbrook Court, May 21.*

THE following Letter contains so much useful information, and concludes with such judicious and humane reflections, as render any remarks from my pen unnecessary. Indeed, when it is recollected, that my benevolent friend was recently High Sheriff of the county of Bucks, no doubt can be entertained, but that every improvement the prison of Aylesbury was capable of would be adopted; and so happily it appears to have been the result. At the same time, let it be recorded, that much is due to the laudable endeavours of the Marquis of Buckingham; for, although it may be admitted, in the sense of the motto, "All men are equal; it is not birth, it is virtue alone that makes the difference;" yet virtuous exertions, which add dignity to high descent, produce an influence proportioned to rank; and it is truly gratifying to see many characters thus adding lustre to birth; for, perhaps, in no period has benevolence been more cherished, or charitable exertions more general among the great, than at the present. They mix with the community, in extending aid to the poor, and comfort to the sick. They visit the prison-house, and ameliorate the forlorn state of the incarcerated. They promote the education of the indigent; they illumine the condition of the blind; and give utterance to the deaf and dumb, whom they render intellectual beings. In these acts of beneficence Ladies of Rank co-operate, even up to the highest in the Empire. They delight to descend—I ought to say, ascend—to discharge the offices of humanity in all its ramifications, to the diffusion of happiness in all its generalities.

Whilst I venerate these active virtues, might I plead for the female prisoner, who seems to be a peculiar object of pity—pity, that adds to feminine

minine loveliness; and were the sex to enter the mansions of the most miserable of their sex, they might reform the offender, and confirm the penitent; and how appropriate is female sympathy over female frailty!

J. C. LETTSON.

P. S. Citizen's Letter has been received, and will be attended to.

AYLESBURY, *Buckinghamshire*.—THE COUNTY GAOL AND BRIDEWELL.—Gaoler, *Henry Sherriff*. Salary, for the Gaol, £140.; for the Bridewell, £30. Fees and garnish, abolished; but the Under-sheriff takes from each debtor 2s. 6d. for his liberate.—Chaplain, *Rev. Mr. Hopkins*. Duty, Prayers and a Sermon every Sunday. Salary, £50.—Surgeon, *Mr. Hayward*. Salary, £35. for all descriptions of prisoners.—Number of Prisoners, March 7, 1809, Debtors, 8; Felons, 16; Bridewell, 27.—Allowance: to debtors, and prisoners of every description, one pound and a half of the best wheaten bread every day, and a pint of soup twice a week\*. Convicts under sentence of transportation have the King's Allowance of 2s. 6d. per week.

REMARKS. This Gaol adjoins the back part of the magnificent Shire-hall. The original construction of the buildings was faulty in the extreme; but the Marquis of Buckingham, ever attentive to the interests of this County, having humanely interfered in its prison concerns, the loathsome dungeon is now inaccessible, bricked up; and the Gaol has received many other, and great improvements.

There is but one court-yard for debtors, 54 feet by 26, paved with flag-stones, and a sewer in one corner; two day-rooms, with fire-places and glazed windows; the largest room 20 feet by 14.

Up-stairs are seven good bed-rooms, all *free wards*, furnished with wooden bedsteads, flock beds, a blanket, and

coverlet, at the County's expence; one of the smallest rooms is set apart for women debtors. Men felons have a court-yard, 32 feet by 24, paved with flag-stones, and the sewer is in one corner. They have three day-rooms, whose average size is 16 feet by 14, with cupboards for provisions, and benches to sit on, opening into the court. Their sleeping-cells, 16 in number, are over the well-room and straw-room, and open into lobbies, seven feet wide. Each cell is 6 feet 6 by 5 feet, furnished with a wooden bedstead, straw mattress, and one blanket, and ventilated by an iron grating in the door, 9 inches square, and another in the roof, 42 inches by 18. Here is one solitary cell, 6 feet 6 by 1 foot 9 inches, totally dark, and without ventilation, where the refractory prisoner sleeps on the floor, upon loose straw, with a blanket.

There being no stated Chapel, Divine Service is performed in the Shire-hall; and the Felons ascend from the lobby into which their cells open, by a ladder of 25 steps, and 3 inches broad, to a trap-door made in the floor of the Sessions-house, 2 feet 6 by 2 feet 3, opening into the prisoners' bar, which is about 10 feet by 9; and here they sit to hear Divine Service.

The Bridewell prisoners are seated on benches without the bar; Debtors, on a row of benches called the Attorneys' seats; and the Women are placed in a pew, on the left side of the Chair. When I attended Divine Service, January 13, 1805, thirteen criminals and four debtors received the Sacrament, which is administered four times a year. Many persons also from the Town are accustomed to attend upon this occasion; and the money collected is distributed amongst the criminals. All prisoners are required to attend Divine Service. A Chapel within the Prison, properly partitioned off, so as to exclude the

\* The allowance made to the Sheriff of Bucks, upon passing his accounts annually in the Court of Exchequer, of 2s. 6d. per week, for the maintenance of capital convicts, and convicts at the Assizes for transportable offences, detained in the Gaol, is issued under an Order from the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The Under-sheriff makes out an account, containing the name of the Convict, the time when convicted, and the number of weeks from that period till the Convict is sent off, or till the end of the Sheriffalty, if the Convict so long remains in his custody. And, as the County supports the Convict with bread and clothing, the Under-sheriff pays, from time to time, to the County Treasurer, the sums so allowed in his Bill of Cravings, in aid of that expenditure.

classes from the sight of each other, is an accommodation much wanted. It would afford their exemplary Chaplain an opportunity of selecting occasionally, and of applying passages from Scripture the most appropriate to each class of prisoners; of admonishing the profligate, exhorting the thoughtless, and comforting the afflicted.

*The Well-room*, which is assigned for prisoners under sentence of death, is 28 feet by 13 feet 3, and 9 feet 5 inches high, with a brick floor, and small fire-place. There are in it, five well-ventilated cells, 6 feet 7 by 5 feet 1; fitted up with a wooden bedstead, a straw-in-sacking bed, and two blankets each.

*The Straw-room*, for deserters, 20 feet 6 by 15 feet 4, has a barrack-bed the whole length of the room, and raised two feet from the floor, with loose straw and a blanket for bedding; it opens into a lobby 20 feet by 11, in which there is a cell for one prisoner, of 8 feet 6 by 5 feet, and adjoins the Well-room.

Female felons are confined in the *Women's Bridewell*, and have a courtyard, 28 feet by 24, in which there is a sewer; a day-room, 20 feet by 10; a wash-house, 17 feet by 12, with a cistern, copper, and fire-place; and a sleeping-room, 13 feet by 12, all which have boarded floors. There are also five sleeping-cells, 7 feet by 6 feet 6, with a wooden bedstead, straw, and one blanket each.

*The Men's Bridewell* has a courtyard, 47 feet by 29, and a sewer; a large work-room on the ground-floor, 43 feet by 12; and a day-room, 19 feet 9 by 15 feet 6. On the first floor are five sleeping-cells, each 7 feet by 6 feet 6, with iron-grated windows and inside shutters, a bedstead for two persons, loose straw, and a blanket. The second story has 11 cells of the same dimensions, and furnished in the same manner; and here is one dark cell for the refractory, 7 feet by 3 feet 6, ventilated by an aperture, 6 inches by 5.

*The Infirmary* is a neat detached building, and consists of two large rooms on the ground-floor, 24 feet by 18, and paved with brick; in one of them is an excellent mill, with a pair of mill-stones for grinding corn, and an apparatus for dressing the flour. Above are two rooms of the same

size, with boarded floors, for the sick, and glazed large windows. A kitchen, 16 feet by 12 feet 9; a room for the nurse of nearly the same size, with suitable conveniences for sick persons. A liberal supply of coals is allowed to the day-rooms, from the 16th of October to the 16th of April; but if the weather be very severe, the time is extended by the considerate Magistrates.

Books are kept in the Prison, in which the visiting Magistrates, Chaplain, and Surgeon, enter their respective Reports. Water is supplied from a rivulet at the bottom of the Keeper's garden, by means of a forcing-pump, worked by the prisoners.

The Gaol is supplied with religious books; and poor prisoners, when discharged, have money given them, according to their distance from home, for immediate sustenance, and to prevent the great temptation of committing a crime for that purpose.

Some years ago, the prisoners were employed by the Gaoler, in shops erected by him for that purpose, in sawing stone and timber, sifting sand, &c.; but this has been discontinued, and now a trifling quantity of hemp, beat once or twice in a month, is the only employment.

At the *Summer Assize*, prisoners are removed from hence to *Huckingham*. The following memorial of a legacy is hung up in the Church, and the donation regularly paid: "William Findall, in the year 1604, gave £6. 13s. 4d. to be paid on Midlent Sunday annually, into the hands of the Churchwardens of the parish of Aylesbury for the time being, for ever, out of Summer-Leys, in the parish of Weston-Turville, for the following purposes, viz.:

	£.	s.	d.
To the Poor of Weston-Turville.....	0	6	8
To the Prisoners in Aylesbury Gaol.....	0	13	4
To a Scavenger, to keep the church-ways clean.....	0	13	4
The remainder (after deducting 15s. 6d. for the <i>Land-Tax</i> ) is distributed to the widows and distressed poor of the parish of Aylesbury."			

There are likewise other donations, which ought to be recorded; viz. the Earl of Chesterfield gives, every Christmas, two pounds of beef, and one shilling in money, to each prisoner.

soner. It is distributed by Mr. Curry, his Lordship's Steward, at Eythorp in the county of Bucks.

The Rev. Mr. Hopkins, for the 30 years during his officiating as Chaplain, has given to the prisoners, every Christmas, one guinea; which is equally distributed amongst them by the Gaoler. The Act for Preservation of Health, and Clauses against Spirituous Liquors, are here conspicuously hung up.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

It is a fortunate circumstance, when a prison, ill-constructed for every humane purpose, attracts the notice and attentions of Power and BENEVOLENCE, as is the case with the one I have just described. Not only *Fees* and *Garnish* are abolished; but comfortable bedding is afforded *gratuitously* to the confined Debtor; and that punishment, which the Law ordains equally to Vice, to Folly, or Misfortune, is here meted out in mercy.

The same tenderness is extended to the Criminal, who, on discharge, has no temptation, by immediate want of sustenance, to commit any predatory act; and the poor condemned wretch no longer passes his few remaining days in a *louthsome dungeon*, to be then dragged through the town in a cart, to execution, at some distance, to the preposterous gratification of unfeeling curiosity, and to the disgrace of civilized society; but an occasional plaudit, for the awful business of executions, is fixed in front of the County Hall; and the last comforts are administered to the unhappy sufferer, previous to his public exposure and punishment.

Yours truly, JAMES NEILD.  
*Tq Dr. Lettson, London.*

MR. URBAN,

June 12.

**C**ONFIDENT that *Indagator* is influenced by no unworthy motives in the account he has given of the Wiseman family, and that it is very far from his wish to depreciate them; I cannot but lament he should be so deceived, as to imagine that what he has before advanced, and also what he has since added thereto, in p. 530, respecting the Education of the late Baronet, and also that of the father of the present, to be founded in truth.

Be assured, Sir, my statement in p. 416, is correct; having known the family for forty years, during which

time scarcely any thing has passed respecting them with which I am unacquainted.

The father of the late Baronet was an officer (a lieutenant) in the 72d regiment; he died, and was buried, at St. Helier's, in the island of Jersey: to all his children he gave an education appropriate to his rank in life (remember he was not a Baronet); the consequence of which was, that his son (the late Sir Thomas) married the daughter of one of the principal Officers of his Majesty's Dock Yard at Chatham; and his daughters all married gentlemen; connexions they could not have formed, had they not been genteelly educated.

Sir Thomas, when he succeeded to the title (on the demise of Sir William without issue) in 1784, was in the Excise, and continued therein to the day of his death in January last. The estates did not descend to him; but, had he been prudent in his pecuniary concerns, he had various opportunities, early in life, of realizing a handsome fortune, and his relations would never have neglected an opportunity of advancing him; but his carelessness in that respect was such, as to preclude any more being done for him, than to procure for him a situation in the Excise, to provide for his respectable maintenance by a sufficient annuity in addition to his salary, and occasionally discharging the debts he contracted.

His eldest son (Edmund), the father of the present Baronet, was, from his infancy, taken under the care and protection of his uncle, William Saltonstall, Esq. a gentleman of family and fortune (and who had the misfortune to lose all his own children). The education he received under his uncle's patronage was in every respect appropriate. He married Miss Arue, about 1783, who was a friend of his uncle and aunt Saltonstall; and from that period till his sudden death in May, 1787, never lived out of Chatham, or Brompton, in Kent; at which latter place he died, and was buried at Gillingham (the parish church); so that it is evident that whoever has informed *Indagator* respecting the educations both of Sir Thomas and his son, and also of the occupation of the latter, is in an error; besides which, I can safely affirm, that Mr. Edmund Wiseman was never



in the Exche, nor ever resided at Gravesend at any period of his life.

I believe a family of the name of Stisted is in possession of the family estates: they reside in or about Ipswich.

Should Indagator wish further proof of what I have advanced, he will find it at the Herald's Office; copies of the Parish Registers, and other documents, having, to my knowledge, been sent thither by the present Baronet, agreeably to an Order respecting Baronets, dated 6th Dec. 1782.

Yours, &c.

VERITAS.

*"An Historical Survey of the Ecclesiastical Antiquities of FRANCE."*

Letter VI.

MR. URBAN,

**A**FTER the full harvest of error and misrepresentation which I had collected in "Architect's" preceding remarks, I was apprehensive that his concluding strictures would inevitably have degenerated into mere flat and unprofitable repetitions, inasmuch that we must both have made an equally dull and unimpressive exit from the notice of your honourable Readers; but, thanks to the fatality which still accompanies this ingenious person, there is no danger, I hope, of any of us going to sleep before we part. The readers of "Architect's" disquisitions may, I presume, be divided into two classes; those who know something of Gothic Architecture, and those who wish to know something of it: now, surely, the contempt with which he treats these his good friends is a little *excessive*, when, not content with making them parties to so many vague conjectures, and dashing assertions, they are at length called upon to adopt his *ipse dixit*, in the face of well-known fact, and common sense. The author of "The Survey," in treating of Rheims Cathedral, has observed, that "the ornaments of the exterior were always the *last* finished;" which puts "Architect" so much past his patience, that he scruples not to assert, "that no architect, or workman, but would express himself thus, the ornaments of an exterior were always *first* finished." As I really think it is a pity that the time of good sort of people should be wasted in attending to the absurdities of this most impotent Guide, I shall, from the innumerable

instances which present themselves, select two or three, which may serve to shew his total ignorance, or utter disregard of plain matter of fact in this most unfounded assertion. The first edifice which occurs to my recollection is Gloucester Cathedral, the Nave of which is probably a work of the latter end of the eleventh century, the general mass of the building, as it now exhibits itself, certainly of the fourteenth; while the Tower, the Porch, the West Front, the Turrets of the Choir, the Pinnacles, in a word, the exterior ornaments, were not completed till late in the fifteenth century (See Atkins, Willis, &c.). From Gloucester, let me transport "Architect" to his favourite Cathedral of York; there, again, many of the exterior ornaments are of a comparatively modern date with the more ancient parts of the fabric. The Western Towers, those gems of the exterior building, were not added till the reign of Henry VII. and to the same period must we attribute the ornamented Battlement which surmounts the Pediment, &c. The exterior ornaments of the Choir and Lady Chapel are of a date equally late. Proceed to Lincoln: there also not only are the upper stories of the three Towers a full century later in date than the whole mass of the fabric, but the open Battlement of the Nave, with its Tabernacles, and many of the decorations of the West Front, are of the fifteenth century. But the thing is too plain; and in proceeding to quote any further instances, I should shew as little respect for the patience of my Readers, as "Architect" has for the common sense of his.

Mr. Whittington is next charged with making mention of Dr. Milner's ignorance; the Reader may smile, but he is by this time too well acquainted with "Architect" to be surprised at learning that Dr. Milner is, *in fact*, mentioned by Mr. Whittington, as a writer "*than whom none is more deeply versed in English Antiquities*:"

Major Anderson is now introduced most indecorously, and injudiciously on the part of "Architect," as having asserted, in his Tour through France, that St. Nicaise, at Rheims, Amiens Cathedral, and other Churches, were erected by the English. The Major, I presume, had more popular objects in view than the history of Gothic

Gothic Architecture: what he heard upon this subject he entered into his note-book, but doubtless had no design to regulate the opinion of those who made it their study, or expected to be cited as an authority: at all events, in regard to St. Nicaise and Amiens, the Churches we have here to do with, the very names of the *French artists* who planned, who carried on, and who completed each fabrick (as far as the former ever was completed) are matter of the utmost notoriety, are transmitted in the history of the Arts, and are actually recorded upon their tombs, which still remain. This "Architect" must have known, or, *not knowing*, what terms shall we find for his presumption and his ignorance? After some censures upon Mr. Whittington's perseverance in the use of the term *Gothic*, and some pleasantries on his description of the Portal of Amiens, the authority of Mr. Gough is given for the completion of the West Front of Wells Cathedral in 1242, that is, about one hundred and seventy years before it was really completed; and the use which is made of this gross mistake is, the assertion of the *priority* of the Front of Wells to that of Amiens; its *superiority* is a thing of course: but, unfortunately for "Architect," it happens that there is ~~no~~ *no* ~~recourse~~, *undeniable* proof, that considerably more than two-thirds of this West Front were added very late in the fourteenth century, and that it was not finally completed till the beginning of the fifteenth; and that the centre part, namely, the West End of Bishop Joceline, was *enriched*, and *ornamented* to accord with the later additions. Let "Architect" consult Wharton, and Godwin, and he will find my proofs; but, independent of all document, I must observe, that no person versed in the history of Gothic Architecture could for a moment attribute this Front of Wells to the early part of the thirteenth century. In this instance, then, both document and style are at variance with "Architect" and Mr. Gough; and I shall here take the opportunity of mentioning another example in which *tradition*, at least, and style, equally contradict a position of the latter gentleman, and which will operate as a caution against his authority being received upon a point of *date*:

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In his very splendid and interesting work on Sepulchral Monuments, he has, upon the testimony of the *Vergier* of Salisbury Cathedral, and in contradiction to Mr. Price, assigned the monument of Bishop Bridport to Bishop Ayscough; that is, he has ascribed a work of the thirteenth century, and bearing every characteristic and peculiar feature of that century, to the latter end of the fifteenth. The Reader has only to turn to Mr. Gough's work, to judge for himself. As for "Architect," he seems to have assumed the critical functions, under the strange persuasion, that judgment and historical information are by destiny annexed to mechanical skill "in drawing from our antiquities;" accustomed as he is to represent, and almost to re-create the sublime visions of former days, by the excellence of his pencil, he fancies that his incomparable talent in this line gives him a right to be as absurd and troublesome as possible in those branches of his subject on which he is most profoundly ignorant: in a word, if he would preserve the respect due to his mechanical perfection, let him from this time forward resolve never to write a line; it is the only way he has left for it. Should he be disposed to term what I have said of him *abuse*, I must inform him that he has lost all right and title to complaint: when the spectre of Atrides descended upon the back of the petulant and foul-mouthed Thersites, the whole Grecian host applauded; the no less numerous host of Mr. Urban's Readers will, I dare believe, be equally gratified at seeing the innumerable proofs of rashness and error which I have brought home and fixed upon this reproachful and unjust "Architect," who, had he dissented with good manners, and common decency, would have been treated, not according to his literary insufficiency, but with the allowance to which the rank he holds as an artist might have fairly entitled him.

A few words more, and I have done. Mr. Whittington's observation upon the deficiency of Bows, or Arch-buttresses, in our Cathedrals of the early part of the thirteenth century, is, I am persuaded, perfectly correct; I believe none can be adduced earlier than the very latter end of that century;

as for those of Salisbury, to which "Architect" so confidently appeals, they are manifestly no part of the original design, but were subsequently introduced, and that without attention to regularity, for the purpose of strengthening the building in some parts that required it. How this obvious application of them escaped the penetration of our "Architect," we might well have wondered, had he not, as if to crown all former mistakes, and accomplish himself in error, thought fit to conclude his strictures upon this head by assigning the year 1100 as the date of the Arch-Buttresses at the East end of Norwich Cathedral. This Cathedral was founded in 1096; the date of the Arch-Buttresses of the East Front is about the year 1450, having been introduced by Bishop Goldwell, in the reigns of Edward IV. or Henry VII. to support the additional height, and the stone roof of the Choir, both works of that Prelate, who died towards the latter end of the fifteenth century!!! Mr. Whittington's presumption in differing from the Society of Antiquaries, upon a subject hitherto so little investigated, will, I dare say, not be deemed by the generality of my Readers excessive: "Architect" himself may perhaps be somewhat reconciled to it, when he learns that a principal member, the gentleman indeed who is understood to speak the sentiments of the Society on this subject to the Publick, read Mr. Whittington's Manuscript with great candour and attention, and was very far from considering his arguments as nugatory; I do not mean to assert that he adopted them; but this I know, that he paid a liberal and due testimony both to their weight and ingenuity.

I now take my leave of "Architect's" rash and distempered criticisms, unsupported by a shadow of argument, and betraying an ignorance of his subject which I should have thought wholly incredible, had I not condemned myself to consider them so closely. Had this writer, however, confined himself solely to the exposure of his own insufficiency, I must again repeat, that he would have had the course to himself for me; but since, passing the bounds both of truth and decency, he has thought fit to charge the highly-respected author of the "Historical Survey" with hostility to

his country and Jacobinical principles; in refuting these most absurd and unfounded charges, it seemed not amiss at the same time to point out to the Readers of the Gentleman's Magazine, the utter inability of this veteran "Architect" to support any opinion of any kind upon the controversy in question.

Yours, &c.

AN AMATEUR.

MR. URBAN, *Fore Street, Cripplegate, July 4.*

THE Rev. Mark Noble, in his History of the family of Cromwell, compares that family to a stream, which, rising in the mountains of Wales, flowed towards the Metropolis, where, greatly augmenting itself, it became a large river, and after astonishing nations with its grandeur, silently retired to its pristine state, and became again an object of beauty more than admiration.

Now, though the similitude of a River may be very appropriate when speaking of a family who had their origin on this side St. George's Channel, I cannot claim the benefit thereof for mine, being of old Milesian stock; unless, indeed, I wished to shew that five descents from the mother country is not sufficient to prevent a *true-born* Irishman from making a bull.

Not to trespass ~~too far~~ <sup>too far</sup> on your patience, I wish to inform you, that my family name, unlike most monosyllabic ones, is of some antiquity; and your Magazine is the repository to enrol my claim. By reference to Lodge's Peerage of Ireland, by Archdall (Vol. III. p. 186.) it will be seen that Elizabeth, daughter of Peter Talbot, and grand-daughter of Sir Christopher St. Lawrence, fourteenth Baron Houth, had issue by her husband Teige O'Hoyne, of Tirgan, Esq. a son, Teige or Teague, who, coming into England, was more commonly known by that name than O'Hoyne; and this grandson, having acquired considerable property by mercantile pursuits, retired to Carshalton in Surrey, where he died 20th February, 1712, æt. 55, and is commemorated by a white marble tablet, on a south arch in the body of the Church of that place, with this Inscription, (Aubrey's Surrey, Vol. II. p. 184.) "Here lyes the Body of Robert Teagge, Esq. whose life is at an end, he was the best of husbands, the truest friend," &c. His eldest son

(my

(my father), anglicised his name completely; and now, Mr. Urban, it only remains for me to assure you, that no improper vanity prompts me to address you on this subject; I have for many years been an admirer of, and contributor to, your Magazine, of which I possess a complete set, and they frequently beguile the lonely hours of

Yours, &c. JOHN TACK.

MR. URBAN, *Twkesbury, June 21.*  
**N**OTWITHSTANDING the multiplicity of Cyclopædias within the last eight or ten years, it has long appeared to me that a work of that description, in several respects differing from any yet published, is still a desideratum; and as your valuable repository of knowledge and learning appears to me a proper channel to communicate information upon any literary subject, I beg leave to convey a few hints respecting a work that it has been thought by many literary and respectable gentlemen would meet with very general encouragement. In the first place, it is necessary to state, that works of this description have been either too voluminous and expensive, or too contracted and insignificant: to remedy these defects, it is proposed, that a Cyclopædia should be prepared, sufficiently full upon every subject upon which it treated, and which, it is imagined, would occupy four, or at most six quarto volumes. The biographical notices, and the names of places, rivers, &c. should be deemed totally inadmissible, and should be left to works appropriate to such subjects, viz. those of Biography and Gazetteers. Geography would of course appear in the alphabet, and, in common with other Sciences, should have every attention paid it. Midwifery is surely improper to meet the public eye: it is a science which should be confined to the profession. Another addition lately introduced into this department of literature, is that of inserting every word in the English language, which should certainly be considered foreign to the design. The derivation of the principal terms in Science, either from the Greek or Latin, should by no means be omitted: and I have only to add, that considering the present advanced state of wood engraving, it might lessen the

general expense, and answer every purpose, to adopt that method in many of the illustrations, particularly machinery, agricultural implements, &c.; and it would facilitate the trouble of reference, as they might in many instances be worked off in their proper situations in the letter-press; distinct plates, either wood or copper, being resorted to where necessary, which should be of the size of the page, and in no instance be creased or folded.

Such a Work, respectable in its execution, at a moderate price, could not fail of liberal support; and these hints are given for insertion in an early number of your Miscellany, merely to meet the eye of such persons as are qualified, or feel themselves disposed to prepare materials for such an undertaking.

Yours, &c.

INQUIRER.

P. S. As a complete set of Works on Natural History is both voluminous and expensive, great attention should be paid to that department, so as to render it as little deficient as possible; and, to gratify Amateurs, the work may be sold with such plates plain or coloured.

MR. URBAN, *June 4.*

**E**VERY friend to Religion, and consequently to the best interests of Society, cannot but observe with the deepest regret, that in several Inclosures of extensive Fens and Commons, which have of late taken place, the holy claims of Christianity have been swallowed up and lost in the overwhelming flood of self-interest. A large tract of common has been lately inclosed in the neighbourhood of Spalding in Lincolnshire; and I think the Commissioners richly deserve the thanks of their country, for carrying into execution a plan of great national benefit. But it is much to be lamented, that care was not taken, for the erection and endowment of Chapels of Ease to Parochial Churches, which, in my humble opinion, were requisite even before the time of the Inclosure. How much more necessary, therefore, are they now, when several thousand acres of land, before uncultivated and bare, are brought into a state of tillage, and already begin to be built upon and inhabited.

What advocate in the cause of true piety and good morals can travel from

from Spalding to Deeping, a distance of nearly *twelve* miles, without feeling mingled emotions of sorrow and indignation, at not meeting with a *single Church or Chapel* of the Establishment?

I cannot forbear adding, so extensive are some of the parishes bordering on these newly-enclosed Fens, and so scattered the habitations, that even now ("tell it not in Gath!") *hundreds* of the villagers live as if they were without Churches and Ministers, without a God to worship or a soul to save, and scarcely ever enter into a place of any denomination dedicated to the service of Religion, from one *year's* end to another, except it be to attend a wedding, a christening, or a funeral!

It is real cause of grief and alarm, to think how much these serious evils will be increased, when the boundaries of the parishes are so greatly enlarged. And the Legislators of this kingdom, whose high and responsible office it is to watch over the interests both of Church and State, are imperiously called upon by every motive, whether drawn from a sense of religion or from policy, to follow the bright example of Queen Anne, of pious memory, and to take care, that the erection and endowment of Churches and Chapels keep pace with the increasing population of the country. S. E.

Mr. URBAN, *Harwich, October 26.*

**P**ASSING through Ipswich, I was induced to transcribe the following Monumental Inscriptions; and shall feel much pleasure by their insertion in your Miscellany.

Yours, &c. R. R. BARNES.

In the Church-Yard of St. MATTHEW, Ipswich.

"Sacred to the Memory of Arthur Eustace, late Drum-Major to the East Essex Militia: he died Sept. 17, 1798, aged 65 years, fifty-three of which he was a Soldier! The Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates, as a tribute of their respect for his merit and abilities, have erected this Stone. For Kettling, Filing, and Drumming, he had no equal! What Briton e'er heard his Drum, whose heart did not beat high for his Country's glory?

But here he lies.

When the last trump shall sound to Heav'n away,

May he arise, and beat a joyful Reveille."

"In Memory of Alfred Frances Armstrong, Esq. late Captain in His Majesty's

Ninth Regiment of Light Dragoons, who, in the King's Barracks at Ipswich, on the 13th of January 1804, at the age of thirty-six Years, was by a few days illness taken from the service of his King. His worth as a man of true honour, and as a gallant Officer, will ever be remembered by his brother Officers of his Regiment, and his many other friends. This Inscription, made at the desire of his affectionate Brother (the Reverend Wm. Armstrong, of Mealliffe, in the county of Tipperary, in Ireland), records that his Remains are here deposited."

"Seventh Light Dragoons: Joseph Duncan, Serjeant, died 23th May 1804, aged 28 years. This Stone is erected by the Officers and Non-commissioned Officers, to perpetuate the memory of a worthy Man.

Reader, in time prepare to follow me:

As my route was, so thine will surely be: The mandate of my God I did obey.

Kings and Dragoons, when call'd, must march away."

"In Memory of William Wilkinson, Private, Seventh Light Dragoons; who died the 4th July, 1807, aged 38 years, Erected by the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Privates, of the Troop to which he belonged, as a sincere testimony of their esteem. He served His Majesty nearly seventeen years; during which time he was twice abroad on actual service; where, as well as at home, he was always distinguished by an inflexible punctuality in the discharge of his duty. ~~He was a~~ Comrade, and a steady faithful Soldier."

"To the Memory of John Roberts, late Riding Master and Quarter Master in his Majesty's Seventh (or Queen's Own) Regiment of Light Dragoons; who, after having well and truly served his King and Country for Thirty-six Years and Eight Months, died universally lamented at Ipswich New Barracks, on the 6th of April 1808, aged 54 years. This Stone is erected by Major General Lord Paget, the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Privates of the Regiment, as a last mark of their esteem."

Inscription on the internal South side of St. CLEMENT's Church, Ipswich.

"Captain Samuel Green, Mariner; late of this Parish, by his last Will gave £50. to purchase a piece of Land, the Profits and Rents thereof to be distributed to poor Widows and Children of Seamen of this Parish, in such proportions as to them shall seem meet, annually in this Church, on the 28th day of November, for ever; he having, on that day in the year of our Lord 1676, received a wonderful deliverance in a great Storm at Sea. He departed this life at Smyrna, the 17th February, anno 1685."

IN ST. CLEMENT'S Church-yard,  
Ipswich.

"Sacred to the Memory of Sir Thomas Blado, Knt. late Surveyor of His Majesty's Royal Navy, which important office, for almost sixteen years, he filled with honour to himself and advantage to the Public. He had constantly in view the improvement of the King's Yards and the English Navy; which great end he steadily pursued with unvaried application and spotless integrity. In the most endearing scenes of private life, he was an affectionate Husband, an indulgent Father, a steady Friend, and an honest Man. He died at Bath, the 22d day of February, 1751, in the sixty eighth year of his age."

MR. URBAN, June 5.

HAVING lately met with an old Book, intituled, "The Shepherd's Garland," printed by Jaggard, 1597, 12mo; I should be much obliged to any of your Correspondents who can give me any information respecting the author or authors. The Book consists of a Collection of Poems, chiefly songs; one, which forms part of a Pastoral, I transcribe in the original spelling, which I think proves it to have been written considerably before the date which the Book bears, although it is manifest that the orthography has in many places been altered to suit the time of publication. The Pastoral from which the following Song is copied, is intituled "The Discontented Shepherdes."

CORIDON

Oh where shalle I fynde Contente?  
Dwellethe hee highe or lowlie?  
Dothe hee ryde inne the carre offe state,  
Or the wayne thatte tray ethe slowlie?  
Dothe hee dwelle inne the courts of Kynges,  
Or the He.mittes lonelye celle?  
Dothe hee dwelle inne the Loverdes halle?  
Is hee founde in the Hyndes bord. le?  
Is hee hidde inne the lawelle bonghe?  
Dothe hee couche underre Cupides  
wynges? [wyne?  
Dothe hee swimme inne the boule offe  
Dothe he sitte on the mynstrelles strynges?

THYRSIS.

Whenne ye ride inne the carre offe state,  
Hee rydes inne the wayne fulle slowlie.  
Whenne ye walke oure the hille soe highe,  
Hee walkes inne the vale fulle lowlie.  
Whenne ye dwelle inne the courtes of  
Kynges,  
Hee seemethe a countrie swayne.  
Whenne ye are dauncinge owne the greene,  
Hee passeth withe pryncelie train.

Oh ye shalle neverre fynde Contente,  
Thoughe ye shoulde seeke him everre.  
Hee flyethe as ye pursue,  
And ye shalle catche him neverre.  
Yours, &c. W. S.

MR. URBAN, March 29.

I RECOLLECT seeing some years ago in your publication a pretty long account of a nation of *White Indians* found in the interior of America, there called the Padoucki Nation, and who were supposed to have migrated from Wales during the Saxon wars, under a prince of the name of Madoc, some centuries before the discovery of that continent by Columbus. The story was said to have been published in Germany; and several particulars with regard to them were detailed, which I do not now fully recollect. The travels of the American Captains Lewis and Clarke from Louisiana, lately published, seems very much to corroborate this account, who designate them by the name of the Pouka Nation, and they expressly mention the *White Hunters*; and Mr. Mackenzie calls them the Paducas, or rather the Paduca Nation, the final *s*, being intended only as the plural. What seems to me to confirm the probability of their being the descendants of a colony who migrated there under Prince Madoc, is the very name they bear — Padoucki, i. e. Madoucke, or rather Madouckwir, that is, *Madock-men*, which, I am persuaded, is the name by which they designate themselves, the substitution of the *P* instead of the *M* being nothing more than the corrupt pronunciation of their neighbours, as is the name Pouka and Padouca, under which Lewis and Mackenzie mention them. I believe there is still an account in the Welsh chronology, of the time of this migration under Prince Madoc, and of the place from whence he sailed. That they landed on the shore of the Mississippi is very probable. Dampier makes mention of a regular fort, built in the European style, which he found on that coast; and, as it is said that Madoc made two voyages, is it not probable that this Fort was built by him to defend his small colony from the fury of the natives, while he returned to Wales for more of his countrymen; and that when they had strengthened themselves by numbers, they proceeded forward,

forward, taking the Missouri branch of that great river, to the very spot where they now inhabit. It is astonishing to me that no steps have yet been taken to ascertain this fact. If there were a Society formed on the plan of the African Society, I make no doubt but there might be encouraging young men found in the Principality, well versed in the Welsh language, and sufficiently qualified for such an undertaking, who, if encouragement were held out to them, would undertake it with an enthusiasm and ardour perhaps not inferior to that of Parke. It appears by Captain Lewis's account, that the Fur Trade with these people is chiefly carried on in Canada: if therefore a direct mission through the savage parts of America should be thought too hazardous, there are merchants resident in London who are concerned in this trade, and who might be easily prevailed with to employ a few intelligent young men well versed in the language and history of Wales, and station them at the source of this traffic. Such an appointment, if it could lead to an intercourse with the *White Hunters*, would not be without its use. The fact with regard to their migration would, in the first place, be fully ascertained. It would be ascertained whether the language is still intelligible to the natives of the parent country, or whether it is become to a certain degree unintelligible by an intermixture with the jargon of their neighbours. If the former should prove to be the case, an intercourse of the firmest kind, by means of this *nationality*, might be established in the very centre of the American continent, and not only secure to us the Fur Trade in particular, but perhaps might be attended with some further advantages; and it would also be curious to know something of the manners, religious notions, traditions, the simple arts and sciences, still retained by a people so long secluded from their parent state.

I have already said, that the substitution of the *P* for the *M*, in the name of this people, must have arisen from the corrupt pronunciation of their neighbours. This has been the case with most foreign nations. A singular instance of this may be given, which I believe has not been much attended to by our historians, in the name of the inhabitants of this island

at the time of its invasion by the Romans. It is well known that the natives, then in a state of nature, scarified and painted their bodies in different colours, and with different figures, in order, as they thought, to render themselves more terrific to their enemies; and in consequence of this peculiarity and general custom amongst them, they denominated themselves *Brithon*, i. e. painted men. This is the name by which they designated themselves to the Romans upon their landing amongst them; but they, not understanding the meaning of the word, and as nearly as they could imitating their pronunciation, called them *Britannes*, or rather *Britanne*, for I do not believe the *s* final was pronounced in the Latin by the Romans while it was a living language; and if this supposition be allowed (of which more hereafter), then *Britanne* for *Brithon* or *Brithonwir*, comes very nearly to the pronunciation of the natives. By what general name the inhabitants called their country is not now known; but the Romans, finding the people to call themselves *Brithon*, determined to call their country *Britannia*; but no such name could be given to it by the inhabitants, for there can be no analogy between *painted men* and a painted country, such a name implying an absurdity. Things painted or striped with different colours are at this time called by the Welsh *Brithon*. Black cattle having any slips of white upon them are still called *Da Brithon*; and *Brith*, in the singular, signifies any spotted or striped thing. Those Britons who submitted to the Roman yoke left off the custom of painting themselves, and conformed to the manners of their conquerors; but those who still resisted their power retained that ancient custom, and were afterwards, on that account, denominated by the Romans, according to their own language, *Picti*, i. e. painted men, not *Brithon*, their own antient name, and these *Picts*, or the antient *Brithon*, were the inveterate enemies both of their civilized countrymen who had given up that custom, and of the Romans.

Give me leave, Mr. Urban, to make one more observation. I have here observed, that I do not believe the *s* final in the Latin, and some other final letters, was pronounced by the Romans while

while a living language. I found my supposition upon this circumstance: the Romans were masters of this island for some centuries, and consequently their language was become not only familiar to the ancient inhabitants, but several words of it were adopted and interwoven with the British, and *are still retained in it*, and, I make no doubt in the very same *pronunciation*, or very nearly so, in which it was then spoken, although at this time the orthography, as will happen with all languages, may be somewhat different; and I am the more confident of this, as the Welsh is supposed to be at this day the least contaminated with other admixtures of any language in Europe. I will instance a few of them agreeing in *pronunciation*, and differing only in orthography, remarking first of all, that the *pronunciation* is what ought to be chiefly attended to, not the orthography; for the latter will vary in all different languages, and the alphabet of the Welsh in particular being composed more of complete, or rather syllabic, than of simple sounds. The word Deus, God, bears the same signification in both languages, but is pronounced by the Welsh without the *s* final, *Deu*,

or, according to their orthography, *Duw*; and let it be remarked, that the same pronunciation in the French, the word being also retained in that language, is a strong corroborative proof of its being so pronounced by the Romans themselves. The word *Taurus*, a bull, is adopted by the Welsh from the Latin, and is pronounced *Taru*, or rather *Taroo*, the *a* in the Welsh sounding as *au* in the Latin. Whether the final *a* was pronounced, I am not confident; but *Fenestra*, a window, is still pronounced by the Welsh *Fenestur* in the singular, and *Fenestri*, or rather *Fenestre*, in the plural, leaving out the *s*; and indeed all the plurals ending in *es* in the Latin, are invariably pronounced in the British in *i* or *e*, without the *s*. In the word *Ovum*, an egg, the *m* seems to be left out by the Welsh, and is pronounced as *oi*, or rather *owi*, in the singular, and *aoi*, or *owic*, in the plural. What sound the letter *v* in this word had in the Latin, it is difficult to say, as it is not retained in the Welsh, possibly somewhat like the *w* as pronounced for the *v* by the inhabitants of London and some parts of Kent in the words *veal* and *vinegar*\*. Let it also be observed,

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\* It is my opinion, that the Romans did not give arbitrary names of their own, either to the provincial inhabitants, or to places; but, as nearly as their pronunciation would allow, adopted those given them by the natives. I will instance a few: *Danmonii*, i. e. the Cornish men. Now this word is not Latin, but a British word latinized, meaning literally *Dan Monuthie*, or *Dan Monuthwir*, i. e. the dwellers among the mountains or hills, from that part of the country being hilly; or, as we would say, the Hill-men or Mountaineers, hills and mountains being, I believe, synonymous in the British. Again: *Silures*—These were a daring tribe of inhabitants, that made a practice of harassing the Roman army, then become Christian, on the Sabbaths, and were from that circumstance called by the civilized Britons *Silwyr*, i. e. Sunday-men; hence, leaving out the final *s* in the pronunciation, they were called by the Romans *Silure*, or *Silwre*, pronouncing the *i* as we do the double *e*: and so of many other names, the derivation of which must be sought for in the British. *Belgæ*: the British etymon of this word I am not sufficiently conversant in the language to explain; I believe, however, that the *g* should not be pronounced as the letter *j*, but as *g* in give: the diphthong *æ* seems to be an effort of the Romans for the pronunciation of *ie*, or *ais*. *Tryo*: the etymon of this word is certainly *Tre Uro*. This place seems to have been a small station of the Romans, under the command of an inferior officer of the name of *Uranus*, by the Britons called *Uro*, or *Uron*.

Is not Mr. Polwhele mistaken, in his History of Cornwall, in supposing his surname to be taken from the family mansion? I am rather inclined to suppose the contrary, that the mansion took its name from the founder, whose British name was *Ap Holwhel*, i. e. the son of *Holwhel*, the *e* final being only an expletive. It is well known that the Britons did not make use of surnames, but prefixed *Ap* or *Ab* before the names of their fathers by way of distinction. Hence at this day, Price, for *Ap Rice*, Parry, for *Ap Harry*, Powell, for *Ap Howell*, Pugh, for *Ap Hugh*; and, for the sake of smoother pronunciation, Bowen, for *Ab Owen*, Bevan, for *Ab Evan*, Beynon, for *Ab Eynon*, and many more which are still in use. I know of but one family, which is that of *Ap Rees*, a very ancient family in Yorkshire, that at this day retains the original *Ap*. In consequence of the custom of retaining the father's name in addition to their own, the old



observed, that the pronunciation of several Latin words still retained in the Spanish language, as quoted by the Rev. Mr. Townsend, who, however, does not advert to this circumstance; is a farther corroborative proof of what I have here advanced? as Toro for Taurus, the pronunciation of both, leaving out the *s*, being extremely similar; oro, which perhaps ought to have been written aru, for aurum; torpe, for turpis; poco, for paucus; mudo, for mutus; and several other words which he quotes from that language agreeing exceeding near in pronunciation on leaving out the final *s*. Many more words might be

selected from the Welsh by those who understand that language, which might be corroborated in their pronunciation with words of the same import, evidently derived from the Latin, both from the French and Spanish. I am not conversant in the language or its orthography, and consequently my observations must be very limited; but if gentlemen who have a tolerable knowledge of the Welsh were to pay attention to this circumstance, which might be greatly accelerated by the assistance of a Welsh Dictionary, it would be at least a pleasing, if not instructive amusement.

Yours, &c.

D.

#### LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

\* \* Communications for this ARTICLE (of Books preparing for the Publick, not of Books already published) will always be thankfully received.

Oxford, June 10. The Chancellor's Prizes were adjudged to the following gentlemen:—The Latin Verses, "*Pyramides Egyptiacæ*," Mr. JOHN TAYLOR COLERIDGE, scholar of Corpus Christi College. The English Essay, "What are the Arts, in the cultivation of which the Moderns have been less successful than the Antients?" Mr. RICHARD WHATELEY, B.A. of Oriel College. The Latin Essay, "*In philosophia, quæ de Vita et Moribus est, illustranda, quænam Sermônum Socraticorum fuit excellentia?*" Mr. JOHN MILLER, B.A. Fellow of Worcester College.

Sir Roger Newdigate's Prize:—English Verse, "the Statue of the dying Gladiator," Mr. GEORGE-ROBERT CHINNERY, Student of Christ Church.

Cambridge, June 25. Sir William Browne's gold medal for the Greek Ode is this year adjudged to Mr. Edward V. Blomfield, of Caius College; and that for the Greek and Latin Epigrams, to Mr. William Sheepshanks, of Trinity College.

The four annual prizes given by the Representatives of this University, value fifteen guineas each, are this year adjudged as follow:—Messrs. Hughes, of St. John's, and Chambers, advantages.

sen. of Trinity college, senior bachelors, on the following subject: "*Utrum majori prudentia, eloquentia, fortitudine, patriæque amore, M. T. Cicero, an Comes Clarendonianus, temporibus gravissimis, Rempublicam administravit?*" Middle bachelors, Messrs. Smedley, of Trinity coll. and Alderson, sen. of Caius coll. subject: "*Utrum in optima Reipublicæ forma instituendum plus valeat ingenium, an experientia?*"

A new Edition of Dr. Lamont's Sermons, on the most prevalent Vices, is in the press, and will appear early in August.

The Rev. J. SPENCE, late assistant Curate of Spalding, in Lincolnshire, has just upon the eve of publication, his "Farewell Sermon" on taking leave of that Parish; which, by those who heard it, is said to be a masterly discourse on the leading points of doctrine in our Church. The references are copious, to the Bible, our first Reformers, the Articles, Homilies, and Church Liturgy.

Mr. GRANT, Author of "*Institutes of Latin Grammar*," is preparing for the press a comprehensive work on the English Language, combining several new and important practical

old British names are now lost, except in a few instances as above, and the present Welsh surnames are degenerated to merely the common Christian names, with *s* or *es* added thereto. Hence Davies, Edwards, Evans, Hughes, Owens, Richards, Williams, &c. &c. The name of Dr. Borlase, Mr. Polwhele's precursor in the History of Cornwall, I take to be British, for Ail Orlas; and I suspect all the Cornish names beginning with Pen to have the same kind of origin; for instance, Penruddock, i. e. Ap Hen Rhudoc.

80. *THE BOGHOUGH, a Poem, in Twenty-four Letters. By the Rev. George Crabbe, LL. B. (concluded from p. 554.)*

OUR Readers, we trust, will not be displeased in accompanying us once more through the pages of this truly original Poem.

Letter X II. describes an Almshouse and its Trustees; and the three following Letters the Inhabitants of that Almshouse; all which afford Mr. Crabbe abundant opportunities of exhibiting his peculiar powers in discrimination of character. And first let us read his "frugal Merchant," Founder of the charitable asylum:

"Leave now our streets, and in yon plain behold [old]  
Those pleasant seats for the reduc'd and  
A Merchant's gift, whose wife and children died,  
When he to saving all his powers applied;  
He wore his coat till every thread was bare,  
And fed his body with the meanest fare:  
He had a female cousin, who with care  
Walk'd in his steps, and learn'd of him to spare;  
With Enulation and Success they strove,  
Improving still, still seeking to improve,  
As if that useful knowledge they would gain— [tain:  
How little food would human life sustain:  
No pauper came their table's crumbs to crave,  
[gave:  
Scraping they liv'd, but not a scrap they  
When Beggars saw the frugal Merchant pass,  
It mov'd their pity, and they said 'Alas!  
Hard is thy fate, my Brother,' and they felt  
A Beggar's pride, as they that pity dealt;  
The dogs, who learn of man to scorn the poor,  
Bark'd him away from ev'ry decent door;  
While they who saw him bare, but thought him rich, [which.  
To show respect or scorn, they knew not

"But while our Merchant seem'd so base and mean, [unseen;  
He had his wanderings, sometimes "not  
To give in secret was a favourite act,  
Yet more than once they took him in the fact: [nightly went,  
Haunts have been trac'd to which he  
And serious sums in private pleasures spent: [rate  
Oft has he cheer'd the wretched, at a  
For which he daily might have din'd on plate;  
He has been seen — his hair all silver-white, [night,  
Shaking and shining — as he stole by  
To feed unavard on his still delight.

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A two-fold taste he had; to give, and spare;  
Both were his duties, and had equal care;  
It was his joy, to sit alone and fast,  
Then send a widow and her boys repast:  
Tears in his eyes would, spite of him, appear,

But he from other eyes has kept the tear:  
All in a wintry night from tar he came;  
To soothe the sorrows of a suft ring dame;  
Whose husband robb'd him, and to whom he meant

A ling'ring, but reforming punishment.  
Home then he walk'd, and found his [rise

When fire and rush-light met his troubled  
But, these extinguish'd, and his prayer address'd [rest.

To Heaven in hope, he calmly sank to

"His seventieth year was past, and then was seen

A building rising on the Northern Green;  
There was no blinding all his neighbours' eyes,

Or surely no one would have seen it rise:  
Twelve rooms contiguous stood, and six were near, [here;

There Men were plac'd, and sober Matrons  
There were behind small, useful gardens made, [shade;

Benches before, and trees to give them  
In the first room were seen, above, below,  
Some marks of taste, a few attempts at show; [there;

The Founder's picture and his arms were  
(Not till he left us,) and an elbow'd chair;  
There, mid these signs of his superior place,

Sat the mild Ruler of this humble race.

"Within the row are men who strove in vain, [to gain;  
Through years of trouble, wealth and ease  
Less must they have than an appointed sum, [come:  
And freemen been, or hither must not  
They should be decent, and command respect [doors protect,  
(Though needing fortune), whom these  
And should for thirty dismal years have tried.

For peace unfehl and competence denied.

"Strange! that o'er man thus train'd in Sorrow's school  
Power must be held, and they must live by rule;

Infirm, corrected by misfortunes, old,  
Their habits settled, and their passions cold; [cares bereft,

Of health, wealth, power, and worldly  
Still must they not at liberty be left;

There must be one to rule them, to restrain [train.

And guide the movements of his erring  
"If, then, controul imperious, check severe, [pear;

Be needed where such reverend men appear,  
To

To what would youth, without such cheeks,  
aspire, [desire?  
Free the wild wish, uncurb'd the strong  
And where (in College or in Camp) they  
found  
The heart ungovern'd, and the hand un-  
bound?

"His house endow'd, the gen'rous man  
resign'd [declin'd;  
All power to rule, nay, power of choice  
He and the Female Saint surviv'd to view  
Their work complete, and bade the world  
adieu!"

Among the Trustees, Sir *Denys  
Brand and Laughton* are admirably  
pourtrayed; and of the Inmates of  
the Almshouse, *Blaney* stands promi-  
nent:

"Observe that tall, pale Veteran! what  
a look [look?  
Of shame and guilt!—who cannot read that  
Misery and Mirth are blended in his face,  
Much innate vileness, and some outward  
grace; [are seen,  
There wishes strong, and stronger griefs,  
Looks ever chang'd, and never one se-  
rene: [tures all,  
Show not that manner, and these fea-  
The Serpent's cunning, and the Sinner's  
fall?"

"Hark to that laughter! 'tis the way  
he takes [makes;  
To force applause for each vile jest he  
Such is yon man, by partial favour sent  
To these calm seats, to ponder and re-  
pent.

"*Blaney*, a wealthy heir at twenty-one,  
At twenty-five was ruin'd and undone:  
These years with grievous crimes we need  
not load,  
He found his ruin in the common road;  
Gam'd without skill, without enquiry  
bought, [thought.  
Lent without love, and borrow'd without  
But, gay and handsome, he had soon the  
dower  
Of a kind, wealthy widow in his power;  
Then he aspir'd to loftier flights of Vice,  
To singing Harlots of enormous price:  
He took a Jockey in his gig, to buy  
An horse, so valued that a Duke was shy:  
To gain the plaudits of the knowing few,  
Gamblers and Grooms, what would not  
*Blaney* do?"

His dearest friend, at that improving age,  
Was *Hounslow Dick*, who drove the Wes-  
tern stage."

After conducting this man of inconsi-  
derate error most pathetically through  
the wreck of three different *estates*,  
he is provided for in the Almshouse:

"Thus forc'd on ways unlike each for-  
mer way, [pray,  
Thus led to prayer, without an heart to

He quits the gay and rich, the young and  
free,  
Among the Badgemen with a badge to be;  
He sees an humble Tradesman rais'd to  
rule [School;  
The grey-beard pupils of this moral  
Where he himself, an old licentious Boy,  
Will nothing learn, and nothing can en-  
joy; [drink,  
In temperate measures he must eat and  
And, pain of pains, must live alone, and  
think!

"In vain, by Fortune's smiles thrice  
affluent made,  
Still has he debts of antient date unpaid;  
Thrice into penury by error thrown,  
Not one right maxim has he made his  
own; [hate,  
The old men shun him,—some his vices  
And all abhor his principles and prate;  
Nor love nor care for him will mortal  
show,  
Save a frail sister in the female row."

The next Letter conducts *Clelia*,  
"a sprightly nymph," through a  
chequered life of folly and dissipation,  
to the friendly door of the Alms-  
house; where

"To her poor friends 'tis now her pride  
to tell [fell;  
On what an height she stood before, she  
At Church she points to one tall seat, and  
'There [Mayor.  
We sat,' she cries, 'when my Papa was  
Not quite correct in what she now relates,  
She alters persons, and she forges dates;  
And, finding Memory's ~~marker help~~  
cay'd,  
She boldly calls invention to her aid."

"Here she and *Blaney* meet, and take  
their view [sue:  
Of all the pleasures they would still pur-  
Hour after hour they sit, and nothing  
hide [pride;  
Of vices past; their follies are their  
What to the sober and the cool are  
crimes, [limes;  
They boast, exulting in those happy  
The darkest deeds no indignation raise,  
The purest virtue never wins their praise;  
But still they on their antient joys dilate,  
Still with regret departed glories state,  
And mourn their grievous fall, and curse  
their rigorous fate."

Of Letter XVI. the Contents may  
suffice:

"*Benbow*—an improper Companion for  
the Badgemen of the Almshouse—he  
resembles *Bardolph*—left in Trade by his  
Father—contracts useless Friendships—  
his friends drink with him, and employ  
others—called worthy and honest! why  
—effect of Wine on the Mind of Man—  
*Benbow's* common Subject—the Praise  
of

of departed Friends and Patrons—*Squire Asgill*, at the Grange : his Manners, Servants, Friends—True to his Church : ought, therefore, to be spared—his Son's different Conduct—vexation of the Father's Spirit if admitted to see the Alteration—*Captain Dowling*, a boon Companion, ready to drink at all Times, and with any Company : famous in his Club-room—his easy Departure—*Dolley Murray*, a Maiden advanced in Years : abides by Ratafia and Cards—her free Manners—her Skill in the Game—her Preparation and Death—Benbow, how interrupted : his Submission."

Letter XVII. "The Hospital; and Governors."

"See ! one reliev'd from anguish, and to-day  
Allow'd to walk and look an hour away ;  
Two months confin'd by fever, phrenzy, pain,  
He comes abroad, and is himself again :  
'Twas in the Spring, when carried to the place,  
The snow fell down and melted in his face.  
'Tis Summer now ; all objects gay and new,  
Smiling alike the viewer and the view :  
He stops as one unwilling to advance  
Without another and another glance ;  
With what a pure and simple joy he sees  
Those sheep and cattle browsing at their ease ;  
[moves, ~~From himself~~ there 's nothing breathes or  
But he would cherish—all that lives he loves :  
Observing every Ward as round he goes,  
He thinks what pain, what danger they inclose ;  
Warm in his wish for all who suffer there,  
At every view he meditates a prayer :  
No evil counsels in his breast abide,  
There Joy, and Love, and Gratitude reside."

"How rose the Building ?" Piety first laid  
A strong foundation, but she wanted aid ;  
To Wealth unwieldy was her prayer address'd, [blest  
Who largely gave, and she the Donor  
Unwieldy Wealth then to his couch withdrew,  
And took the sweetest sleep he ever knew.  
Then busy Vanity sustain'd her part,  
'And much,' she said, 'it mov'd her tender heart ;  
[known,  
To her all kinds of man's distress were  
And all her heart adopted as its own.'

"Then Science came—his talents he display'd,  
And Charity with joy the dome survey'd ;  
Skill, Wealth, and Vanity, obtain the fame,  
And Piety the joy that makes no claim.

"Patrons there are, and Governors,  
from whom [come ;  
The greater aid and guiding orders  
Who voluntary cares and labours take,  
The sufferers' servants for the service's sake :

Of these a part I give you—but a part,—  
Some hearts are hidden—some have not an heart.

"First let me praise—for so I best shall paint  
That pious Moralist, that reasoning Saint !  
Can I of worth like thine, *Eusebius*, speak ?  
The Man is willing, but the Muse is weak ;— [heal !  
'Tis thine to wait on Woe ! to soothe ! to  
With learning social, and polite with zeal :  
In thy pure breast although the Passions dwell, [rebel ;  
They're train'd by Virtue, and no more  
But have so long been active on her side,  
That Passion now might be itself the guide.

"Law, Conscience, Honour, all obey'd ;  
all give [live ;  
Th' approving voice, and make it bliss to  
While Faith, when Life can nothing more supply, [to die.  
Shall strengthen Hope, and make it bliss

"He preaches, speaks, and writes with manly sense,  
No weak neglect, no labour'd eloquence ;  
Goodness and Wisdom are in all his ways,  
The good revere him, and the wicked praise.

"Upon Humility his virtues grow,  
And tower so high because so fix'd below ;  
As wider spreads the oak his boughs around,  
When deeper with his roots he digs the solid ground.

"By him, from Ward to Ward, is every aid [vey'd ;  
The sufferer needs with every care con-  
Like the good tree he brings his treasure forth, [worth :  
And, like the tree, unconscious of his Meek as the poorest Publican is he,  
And strict as lives the strictest Pharisee ;  
Of both, in him unite the better part,  
The blameless conduct and the humble heart."

Some others of the Governors are described ; and the Letter thus concludes :

"Such the Religion of a mind that steers  
Its way to bliss between its hopes and fears ;  
[keep,  
Whose Passions in due bounds each other  
And, thus subdued, they murmur till they sleep ;  
[know,  
Whose Virtues all their certain limits  
Like well-dried herbs, that neither fade nor grow ;

Who

Who for success and safety ever tries,  
And with both worlds alternately com-  
plies.

"Such are the Guardians of this blest  
estate, [the gate ;  
Whate'er without, they're prais'd within  
That they are men, and have their faults,  
is true, [view :

But here their worth alone appears in  
The Muse, indeed, who reads the <sup>very</sup>  
breast [press'd,

Has something of the secrets there ex-  
But yet in charity ; and when she sees,  
Such means for joy or comfort, health  
or ease,

And knows how much united minds effect,  
She almost dreads their failings to detect ;  
But Truth commands :—in man's errone-  
ous kind,

Virtues and frailties mingle in the mind,  
Happy ! — when Fears to public spirit  
move,

And even Vices do the work of Love."

The XVIIth Letter, "the Poor  
and their Dwellings," affords, as  
might be expected, the most ample  
display of the pathetic talents of the  
Poet.—The aged School-mistress—the  
Idiot—the poor Sailor—the declined  
Tradesman and his Companion —  
are delightful portraits. Let the first  
of these be an example :

"At her old house, her dress, her air  
the same,

I see mine antient letter-loving dame :

"Learning, my child," said she, "shall  
Fame command ;

Learning is better worth than house or  
land—

For houses perish, lands are gone and  
spent ; [excellent.]

In learning then excel, for that's most  
'And what her learning ?'—"Tis with  
awe to look [book ;

In every verse throughout one sacred  
From this her joy, her hope, her peace is  
sought ; [taught.

This she has learn'd, and she has nobly

"If aught of mine have gain'd the pub-  
lic ear ; [hear ;

If RUTLAND deigns these humble tales to  
If CRUIKES pardon what my friends ap-  
prov'd ;

Can I mine antient Widow pass unmov'd ?  
Shall I not think what pains the Matron  
took, [book ?

When first I trembled o'er the gilded  
How she, all patient, both at eve and  
morn,

Her needle pointed at the guarding horn ;  
And how she sooth'd me when, with study  
sad,

I labour'd on to reach the final Zad ?  
Shall I not grateful still the Dame survey,  
And ask the Muse the Poet's debt to pay ?

"Nor I alone, who hold a Trifler's pen,  
But half our Bench of wealthy, weighty  
men,

Who rule our Borough, who enforce  
our Laws ; [Cause,  
They own the Matron as the leading  
And feel the pleasing debt, and pay the }  
just applause :

To her own house is borne the week's  
supply ;

There she in credit lives, there hopes in  
peace to die."

The relief of the Poor at home is  
well contrasted with, and preferred to,  
"their maintenance in a common  
mansion erected by the Hundred :"

"Your plan I love not ;—with a num-  
ber you [few ;  
Have plac'd your poor, your pitiable  
There, in one house, throughout their  
lives to be,

The pauper-palace which they hate to see :  
That giant-building, that high bounding  
wall, [dering hall !

Those bare-worn walks, that lofty thun-  
That large, loud clock, which tolls each  
dreaded hour, [of power :

Those gates and locks, and all those signs  
It is a prison, with a milder name,  
Which few inhabit without dread or shame.

"Be it agreed—the poor who hither  
come

Partake of plenty, seldom found at home ;  
That airy rooms and decent beds are  
meant [tent ;

To give the poor by day, by night, con-  
That noise are frighten'd, once admitted  
here,

By the stern looks of lordly Overseer :  
Grant that the guardians of the place at-  
tend,

And ready ear to each petition lend ;  
That they desire the grieving poor to  
show, [they know,

What ails they feel, what partial acts  
Not without promise, nay desire to heal  
Each wrong they suffer and each woe  
they feel.

"Alas ! their sorrows in their bosoms  
dwell, [to tell ;

They've much to suffer, but have nought  
They have no evil in the place to state,  
And dare not say, it is the house they  
hate ;

They own there's granted all such place  
can give,

But live repining, for 'tis there they live."

"Grandsires are there, who now no  
more must see, [knee,  
No more must nurse upon the trembling  
The lost lord's daughter's infant pro-  
geny :

Like Death's dread mansion, this allows  
not place

For joyful meetings of a kindred race.

"Is not the matron there, to whom the son  
Was wont at each declining day to run;  
He (when his toil was over) gave delight,  
By lifting up the latch, and one "good  
night?"  
Yes; she is here, but nightly to her door  
The son, still lab'ring, can return no  
more.

"Widows are here, who in their huts  
were left, [reft;  
Of husbands, children, plenty, ease, be-  
Yet all that grief within the humble shed  
Was soften'd, soften'd in the humble bed:  
But here, in all its force, remains the  
grief,  
And not one soft'ning object for relief.

"Who can, when here, the social neigh-  
bour meet?  
Who learn the story current in the street?  
Who to the long-known intimate impart  
Facts they have learn'd, or feelings of the  
heart?— [friend,  
They talk, indeed, but who can choose a  
Or seek companions, at their journey's  
end?

"Here are not those whom they, when  
infants, knew; [grew;  
Who, with like fortune, up to manhood  
Who, with like troubles, at old age ar-  
riv'd; [surviv'd;  
Who, like themselves, the joy of life  
Whom Time and Custom so familiar  
made, [lov'd:  
That looks the meaning in the mind con-  
But here to strangers words nor looks im-  
part [heart;  
The various movements of the suffering  
Nor will that heart with those alliance  
own, [known."  
To whom its views and hopes are all un-

"Here the good pauper, losing all the  
praise  
By worthy deeds acquir'd in better days,  
Breathes a few months, then to his cham-  
ber led, [bed.  
Expires, while strangers prattle round his  
"The grateful hunter, when his horse is  
old,  
Wills not the useless favourite to be sold;  
He knows his former worth, and gives him  
place [race:  
In some fair pasture, 'till he's run his  
But has the labourer, has the seaman  
done [one?  
Less worthy service, though not dealt to  
Shall we not then contribute to their ease,  
In their old haunts, where ancient objects  
please;  
That, till their sight shall fail them, they  
may trace [lov'd face.  
The well-known prospect and the long-

"The noble oak, in distant ages seen,  
With far-stretch'd boughs and foliage fresh  
and green,

Though now its bare and forky branches  
show [low,  
How much it lacks the vital warmth be-  
The stately ruin yet our wonder gains,  
Nay, moves our pity, without thought of  
pains: [age  
Much more shall real wants and cares of  
Our gentler Passions in their cause en-  
gage; [years,  
Drooping and burthen'd with a weight of  
What venerable ruin-man appears!  
How worthy pity, love, respect, and  
grief—  
He claims protection—he compels relief;—  
And shall we send him from our view,  
to brave [might save,  
The storms abroad, whom we at home  
And let a stranger dig our ancient bro-  
ther's grave?  
No!—we will shield him from the storm  
he fears, [tears."  
And, when he falls, embalm him with our

One more sketch shall be taken  
from this excellent groupe:

"Lo! yonder shed; observe its garden-  
ground, [surround;  
Which that low paling, form'd of wreck,  
There dwells a Fisher; if you view his  
boat, [afloat;  
With bed and barrel—'tis his house  
Look at his house, where ropes, nets,  
blocks, abound,  
Tar, pitch, and oakum—'tis his boat  
aground;  
That space enclos'd, but little he regards,  
Spread o'er with relics of masts, sails,  
and yards:  
Fish by the wall, on spit of elder, rest, }  
Of all his food, the cheapest and the }  
best, [hunger drest.  
By his own labour caught, for his own }

"Here our Reformers come not, none  
object  
To paths polluted, or upbraid neglect;  
None care that ashy heaps at doors are  
cast, [blast:  
That coal-dust flies along the blinding  
None heed the stagnant pools on either  
side, [rule:  
Where new-launch'd ships of infant-sailors  
Rodneys in rags here British valour  
boast, [coast.  
And lisping Nelsons fright the Gallic  
They fix the rudder, set the swelling  
sail,  
They point the bowsprit, and they blow  
the gale:  
True to her port, the frigate scuds away,  
And o'er that frowning Ocean finds her  
bay: [worth,  
Her owner rigg'd her, and he knows her  
And sees her, fearless, gunwale-deep go  
forth; [cugl'd,  
Dreadless he views his sea, by breezes  
When inch-high billows vex the watery  
world.

"There,

"There, fed by food they love, to rank-  
est size, [wo]ld rise ;  
Around the dwellings *Docks* and *Worm-*  
Here the strong *Mallow* strikes her slinky  
root, [fruit ;  
Here the dull *Nightshade* hangs her deadly  
On hills of dust the *Henbane's* faded green,  
And pencil'd flower of sickly scent is  
seen ;  
At the wall's base the fiery *Nettle* springs,  
With fruit globose, and fierce with poi-  
son'd stings ; [spread  
Above (the growth of many a year) is  
The yellow level of the *Stone-crop's* bed ;  
In every clink delights the *Fern* to grow,  
With glossy leaf and tawny bloom below\* :  
These, with our *Sea-weeds*, rolling up and  
down,  
Form the contracted *Flora* † of the Town.

"Say, wilt thou more of scenes so sor-  
did know ? [row ;  
Than will I lead thee down the dusty  
By the warm alley, and the long close  
lane,— [pane,  
There mark the fractur'd door and paper'd  
Where flags the noon-tide air, and as we  
pass  
We fear to breathe the putrifying mass."

A female inhabitant of this Alley is a lively portrait; and the large building let to several poor inhabitants is perfectly original, and truly interesting. It cannot be described; nor can it be read without emotions of horror for the parties, and of wonder at the matchless talents of the Poet.

In Letter XIX. "The Parish Clerk" affords a melancholy proof of the frailty of human nature, and the miseries which, sooner or later, are the inevitable attendants on Vice. *Jachin*, a detester and opposer of the wiles of Satan, and vainly triumphing in his own strength, falling a victim to the joint impulses of Want and Avarice, was detected in purloining from the bounty of the Parish at the celebration of the Sacrament; and, though ignominiously dismissed, was punished only by contempt:

"He liv'd in freedom, but he hourly  
saw [Law ;  
How much more fatal Justice is than  
He saw another in his office reign,  
And his mild Master treat him with disdain ;

He saw that all men shunn'd him, some  
revil'd, [smil'd ;  
The harsh pass'd frowning, and the simple  
The town maintain'd him, but with some  
reproof,  
And clerks and scholars proudly kept aloof.

"In each lone place, dejected and dis-  
may'd, [laid ;  
Shrinking from view, his wasting form he  
Or to the restless sea and roaring wind  
Gave the strong yearnings of a ruin'd  
mind : [day,  
On the broad beach, the silent summer-  
Stretch'd on some wreck, he wore his life  
away ;  
Or where the River mingles with the Sea, }  
Or on the mud-bank by the elder-tree, }  
Or by the bounding marsh-dyke, there  
was he :

And, when unable to forsake the town,  
In the blind courts he sat desponding  
down—

Always alone ; then feebly would he crawl  
The church-way walk, and lean upon the  
wall :

Too ill for this, he laid beside the door,  
Compell'd to hear the reasoning of the  
poor : [crowd

He look'd so pale, so weak, the pitying  
Their firm belief of his repentance yow'd ;  
They saw him then so ghastly and so  
thin, [of Sin ?  
That they exclaim'd, 'Is this the work

"Yes," in his better moments, he re-  
plied, [pride :—  
'Of sinful Avarice, and the Spirit's  
While yet untempted, I was safe and  
well,

Temptation came ; I reason'd, and I fell ;  
To be man's guide and glory I design'd,  
A rare example for our sinful kind ;  
But now my weakness and my guilt I see,  
And am a warning — man, be warn'd by  
me."

"He said—and saw no more the hu-  
man face ;

To a lone loft he went, his dying-place,  
And, as the Vicar of his state enquir'd,  
Turn'd to the wall, and silently expir'd."

Three more Letters (XX. XXI. XXII.) pursue the history of "the Poor of the Borough;" each of them exhibiting a very highly-finished Portrait—*Ellen Orford*, a blind widow, with an idiot daughter—*Abel Keene*, a poor man, Teacher of a School of the lower order—and *Peter Grimes*, a

\* "This scenery is, I must acknowledge, in a certain degree, like that heretofore described in the Village ; but that also was a maritime country:—if the objects be similar, the pictures must (in their principal features) be alike, or be bad pictures. I have varied them as much as I could, consistently with my wish to be accurate.

† "The Reader, unacquainted with the language of Botany, is informed that the *Flora* of a place means the vegetable species it contains, and is the title of a book which describes them."

fisherman, whose melancholy and subsequent madness are depicted with a masterly hand.

Letter XXIII. "on Prisons," demonstrates the facility with which "the mind of man accommodates itself to all situations;" and that otherwise "Prisons would be intolerable."—Different kinds of Debtors are introduced, three of whom are particularly described.—An arrested Prisoner's account of his feelings and situation.—Prisoners for Crimes.—Two condemned; a vindictive Female: and an Highwayman, who passes the interval between condemnation and execution in the severest agonies:

"He takes his tasteless food, and, when 'tis done, [that one; Counts up his meals, now lessen'd by For Expectation is on Time intent, Whether he brings us Joy or Punishment.

"Yes! e'en in sleep the impressions all remain, [chain " He hears the sentence, and he feels the He sees the judge and jury, when he shakes, And loudly cries, 'Not guilty,' and awakes: Then chilling tremblings o'er his body creep, Till worn-out Nature is compell'd to sleep.

• Now comes the dream again: it shows each scene, [between, "With each small circumstance that comes The call to suffering, and the very deed— There crowds go with him, follow, and precede; [demn, Some heartless shout, some pity, all con- While he in fancied envy looks at them: He seems the place for that sad Act to see, [will be: And dreams the very thirst which then A Priest attends—it seems the one he knew [grew. In his best days, beneath whose care he

"At this his terrors take a sudden flight, He sees his native village with delight; The house, the chamber, where he once array'd [pray'd: His youthful person, where he knelt and Then too the comforts he enjoy'd at home, The days of joy; the joys themselves are come:—

The hours of innocence;—the timid look Of his lov'd maid, when first her hand he took [appears,— And told his hope, her trembling joy ap- Her forc'd reserve, and his retreating fears.

"All now is present;—'t is a moment's gleam [dream! Of former sunshine — stay, delightful

Let him with his pleasant garden walk, Give him her arm, of blessings let them talk.

"Yes! all are with him now, and all the while [smile: Life's early prospects, and his Fanny's Then come his sister and his village friend, And he will now the sweetest moments spend

Life has to yield:—No; never will he find Again on earth such pleasure in his mind: He goes through shrubby walks these friends among, [tongue; Love in their looks, and honour on the Nay, there's a charm beyond what Nature shows, [glows;— The bloom is softer, and more sweetly Pierce'd by no crime, and urg'd by no desire [quire,

For more than true and honest hearts re- They feel the calm delight, and thus proceed [the mead,— Through the green lane,—then larger in Stray o'er the heath in all its purple bloom,— [bees hum; And pluck the blossom where the wild- Then through the broomy bound with ease they pass, [grass, And press the sandy sheep-walk's slender Where dwarfish flowers among the gorse are spread, And the lamb browses by the linnet's bed; Then 'cross the bounding brook they make their way [the bay!—

O'er its rough bridge—and there behold The Ocean smiling to the fervid sun— The waves that faintly fall and slowly run; [hand; The ships at distance, and the boats at And now they walk upon the sea-side sand, [be, Counting the number and what kind they Ships softly sinking in the sleepy sea: Now arm in arm, now parted, they be- hold

The glittering waters on the shingles roll'd: The timid girls, half dreading their design,

Dip the small foot in the retarded brine, And search for crimson weeds, which spreading flow,

Or lie like pictures on the sand below; With all those bright red pebbles, that the sun [upon;

Through the small waves so softly shines And those huc lucid jellies which the eye Delights to trace as they swim glittering by, [mire,

Pearl-shells and rubied Star-fish they ad- And will arrange above the parlour-fire,— Tokens of bliss!—"Oh! horrible!—a wave [save!—

Roars as it rises—Save me, Edward! She cries:—Alas! the watchman on his way

Calls, and lets in—Truth, Terror, and the Day."



The last Letter is on "Schools :"

"Every-kind to be found in the Borough—The School for Infants—the School preparatory : the Sagacity of the Mistress in foreseeing Character—Day-schools of the lower kind—a Master with Talents adapted to such Pupils : one of superior Qualifications — Boarding-schools : that for young Ladies ; one going first to the Governess, one finally returning home.—School for Youth : Master and Teacher ; various Dispositions and Capacities—the Miser-boy—the Boy-bully—Sons of Farmers : how amused—what Study will effect, examined—a College Life : One sent from his College to a Benefice ; one retained there in Dignity—the Advantages in either Case not considerable.

The dignified Collegian is excellent :

"But fix our Scholar, and suppose him crown'd [ground ;  
With all the glory gain'd on classic  
Suppose the world without a sigh resign'd,  
And to his College all his care confin'd ;  
Give him all honours that such states allow,  
[bow ;  
The freshman's terror and the tradesman's  
Let his apartments with his taste agree,  
And all his views be those he loves to see ;  
Let him each day behold the savory treat,  
For which he pays not, but is paid to eat ;  
These joys and glories soon delight no more,  
[and sore :  
Although withheld, the mind is vex'd  
The honour too is to the place confin'd,  
Abroad they know not each superior mind : [see,  
Strangers no *Wranglers* in these figures  
Nor give they worship to an high degree ;  
Unlike the Prophet's is the Scholar's case,  
His honour all is in his dwelling-place :  
And there such honours are familiar things.

What is a Monarch in a crowd of Kings ?  
Like other Sovereigns he 's by forms address'd,  
[prest.  
By Statutes govern'd, and with Rules op-

"When all these forms and duties die away,

And the day passes like the former day,  
Then of exterior things at once bereft,  
He 's to himself and one attendant left ;  
Nay, John too goes ; nor ought of service more

Remains for him ; he gladly quits the door,  
And, as he whistles to the College-gate,  
He kindly pities his poor Master's fate."

In the conclusion, Mr. Crabbe seems to have been near a looking-glass :

"But then from study will no comforts rise ?"— [prize ;

Yes ! such as studious minds alone can  
Comforts, yea ! joys ineffable they find,  
Who seek the prouder pleasures of the mind :

The soul, collected in those happy hours,  
Then makes her efforts, then enjoys her powers ;  
And in those seasons feels herself repaid  
For labours past, and honours long delay'd.

"No ! 'tis not worldly gain, although by chance [vance ;

The Sons of Learning may to wealth ad-  
Nor station high, though in some favouring hour

The Sons of Learning may arrive at power ;  
Nor is it glory, though the public voice  
Of honest Praise will make the heart rejoice : [joy,

But 'tis the Mind's own feelings give the  
Pleasures she gathers in her own employ—  
Pleasures that gain or praise cannot bestow, [flow.

Yet can dilate and raise them when they

"For this the Poet looks the world around,

Where form and life and reasoning man are found ;

He loves the mind, in all its modes, to trace,

And all the manners of the changing race ;  
Silent he walks the road of life along,  
And views the aims of its tumultuous throng : [take,

He finds what shapes the Proteus-passions  
And what strange waste of life and joy they make, [ways,

And loves to shew them in their varied  
With honest blame, or with unflattering praise :

'Tis good to know, 'tis pleasant to impart,  
These turns and movements of the human heart ;

The stronger features of the soul to paint,  
And make distinct the latent and the faint ;

Man as he is to place in all men's view,  
Yet none with raucour, none with scorn pursue :

Nor be it ever of my Portraits told—  
'Here the strong lines of Malice we behold.'—

"This let me hope, that when in public view [true ;

I bring my Pictures, men may feel them  
'This is a likeness,' may they all declare ;  
'And I have seen him, but I know not where :' [done,

For I should mourn the mischief I had  
If as the likeness all would fix on one.

"Man's vice and crime I combat as I can, [man ;

But to his God and Conscience leave the  
I search (a Quixotte !) all the land about,  
To find its Giants and Enchanters out,  
(The Giant-folly, the Enchanter-vice,  
Whom doubtless I shall vanquish in a  
[No !  
truce :)

But is there Man whom I would injure ?—  
I am to him a Fellow, not a Foe,—

A Fel-

A Fellow-sinner, who must rather dread  
The bolt than hurl it at another's head.

"No! let the guiltless, if there such  
be found, [deadly wound;  
Launch forth the spear, and deal the  
How can I so the cause of Virtue aid,  
Who am myself attainted and afraid?  
Yet as I can, I point the powers of rhyme,  
And, sparing criminals, attack the crime."

Go on, Mr. Crabbe, *prodesse et  
delectare*, we beseech you.

§1. *Memoirs of an American Lady: with  
Sketches of Manners and Scenery in America,  
as they existed previous to the Revolution.* By the Author of "*Letters from  
the Mountains*," &c. &c. In Two Volumes;  
Longman and Co. 2nd Edition.

IT is with pleasure we again introduce the accomplished Authoress of this work to the notice and consequent gratification of the publick. Those who have read her "*Letters from the Mountains*," or our review of them in vol. LXXVIII. p. 719, will not be surprised that the "*Memoirs of an American Lady*" has passed through a second edition, to which is prefixed a dedication to the Right Hon. Sir William Grant, Knight, Master of the Rolls. This address we do not quite approve, because it expresses a diffidence of superior talents already acknowledged by persons of great literary knowledge; nor can we think it probable that the friends by whose solicitations she was induced to arrange her early recollections, are so insensible to Mrs. Grant's merit, as to have "studied more the amusement she should derive from executing this task, than any pleasure they could expect from its completion." We, therefore, proceed to the Introduction: this is in the form of a letter to a gentleman whose name is omitted: to comply with any wish of his was her principal motive in composing the present performance; the recollection of past happiness and departed worth, a second; and the third arose from one still more amiable, by an authentic record of an exemplary life to attract the attention of, and reform, the corrupted mind. Several very excellent moral observations follow, which are concluded by a review of her own objections to the undertaking, so happily accomplished. "Of these, the first and greatest is the dread of being inaccurate."

We perfectly agree with this work.  
GENE MAG. Suppl. Vol. LXXX.

thy Lady in her opinion of those works which contain historical facts embellished with, or rather disgraced by fiction; without referring the subject to moral examination, she considers them censurable as instances of bad taste. "It is walking on a river half-frozen, that betrays your footing every moment. By these repulsive artifices no person of real discernment is for a moment imposed upon. You do not know exactly which part of the narrative is false; but you are sure it is not all true, and therefore distrust what is genuine, where it occurs." To which we may add, were the practice general, the uninformed would become entangled in a maze of inextricable error. "I do not mean," says Mrs. G. "to discredit my own veracity. I certainly have no intention to relate any thing that is not true." This we unfeignedly believe; and are fully satisfied that, if any mistake occurs, it is to be attributed to the "dim distance of forty years, unassisted by written memorials." She feelingly deploras that she had not executed her wishes thirty years since, when her heart was warm, her imagination vivid, and her memory tenacious, on a theme which she could not touch without kindling into an enthusiasm, sacred at once to virtue and to friendship. Still, however, we must beg leave to assert that, though the *Memoirs* might have been in some particulars more precisely accurate, Mrs. G. could not then have exceeded the following pathetic apostrophe:

"Venerated friend of my youth, my guide, and my instructress! are then the dregs of an enfeebled mind, the worn affections of a wounded heart, the imperfect efforts of a decaying memory, all that remain to consecrate thy remembrance, to make known thy worth, and to lay on thy tomb the offering of gratitude?"

The friend thus alluded to passed the greater part of her life in uninterrupted peace and prosperity: the interest of her *Memoirs*, therefore, proceeds "from her relations to those with whom her active benevolence connected her." Many persons are included who would have been obscure but for the light which her regard and beneficence reflected upon them: these, Mrs. G. considers, can neither be omitted with propriety, or appear with grace; yet without them, especially

especially in such a life as hers, the narrative would be incomplete.

To readers unacquainted with the country and times when she lived, the place in which she resided, "the variety of nations and characters, of tongues and of complexions, with which her public spirit and private benevolence connected her, might appear wonderful," unless a clear account was given of them. The Authoress requests, besides, to be excused for sometimes dwelling on the remembrance of a state of society so particularly constituted as to form no parallel with any of which she has either read or observed, and "which exhibits human nature in a new aspect, and is so far an object of rational curiosity, as well as a kind of phenomenon in the history of colonization. Order and connection, lucid and intimate, she forewarns the publick, are not to be expected, as she had no authorities to refer to, neither cœval witnesses of facts to consult." "In regard to the companions of my youth," adds Mrs. G. "I sit like the 'Voice of Cona,' alone on the heath; and, like him too, must muse in silence, till at intervals 'the light of my soul arises,' before I can call attention to 'a tale of other times,' in which several particulars relative to my friend's ancestry must necessarily be included."

The first chapter contains the origin of the settlement of the province of New York, called by the Indians *Munhattoes*, and of Albany.

The Schuylers, one of the respectable Dutch families who arrived in this portion of America about the time of Charles II. are the principal subjects of the interesting narrative before us; but as the amiable conduct of individuals in public or private life is of much less importance to our readers than a general view of a country, and the manners of its inhabitants, aggregated from many different sources, we shall refer them to the "Memoirs" for a variety of information on that head, which will be found equally entertaining and worthy of attention; only observing that Colonel Schuyler accompanied four Sachems of the five Mohawk nations to England, and returned to America about 1709, when his niece *Catalina*, the heroine of the "Memoirs," was seven years old, and dis-

tinguished "for docility, a great desire of knowledge, and an even and pleasing temper." This Lady we understand to have afterwards been the aunt of Mrs. G.

The industry of the early settlers, as described in these volumes, decidedly fixes their origin. Before the emigration of the natives of other countries had relaxed the economical customs of the Batavians, the females of each family superintended the growth of the vegetables their fair hands had committed to the earth as seeds, "for every one in town or country had a garden; but all the more hardy plants grew in the field, in rows, amidst the hills, as they were called, of Indian corn." The long, lancet-shaped, and graceful leaves of that beautiful plant, afforded sufficient shade to the more humble esculent roots with variety of gourds beneath. After the gardens were prepared in the spring, "no foot of man intruded," and fruit-trees were confined to orchards; "strawberries, and many high-flavoured wild fruits of the shrub kind, abounded so much in the woods, that they did not think of cultivating them," with their asparagus, celery, kidney-beans, varieties of salad, sweet herbs, cucumbers, &c. "I think I yet see," says our lively Authoress, "what I have so often beheld both in town and country, a respectable mistress of a family going out to her garden, in an April morning, with her great calash, her little painted basket of seeds, and her rake over her shoulder, to her garden labours. These were by no means merely figurative;

'From morn till noon, from noon till dewy eve,'

a woman in very easy circumstances, and equally beautiful and gentle in form and manners, delighted in sowing, planting, and extricating the objects of her care from the forward luxuriance of weeds and grass; and in her hours of relaxation she became a florist, and, emulating the exertions of her neighbours, their rival efforts at length produced "flowers worthy of Paradise." The Schuylers, we are informed, had gardeners, and their gardens resembled those of Europe. The description this lady gives of the primitive state of the town of Albany is extremely pleasing; it is  
situated

situated on a bank of the Hudson river, which is navigable 170 miles from the sea for vessels of 60 or 70 tons burthen; the principal street, very wide and straight, extends parallel with the Hudson, and the intermediate space, at the time alluded to, was cultivated as gardens; a steep, but inconsiderable hill rose at some distance on the opposite side, occupied by a fort; and from the base of this eminence a second and still wider street descended, rather rapidly, to that already mentioned; the sides only were paved, and in the middle of it were the town-hall, a guard-house, market-place, and two churches, one belonging to the diocese of London, for the Episcopalians, stood at the upper end of the street, and that erected by the Dutch where the streets joined; other less important ways contributed to give an appearance of considerable extent to the buildings of the town, every house in which "had its garden, well, and a little green behind;" the trees invariably planted before the doors, "of a prodigious size and extraordinary beauty," afforded the most agreeable shade to the open portico, "surrounded by seats and ascended by a few steps," and in those the whole population of Albany passed their summer evenings, "to enjoy the balmy twilight, or the serenely-clear moon-light."

Each family kept a cow, and they were fed in a common pasture during the day; in the evening those docile animals returned with perfect regularity to the trees before their masters' doors, announcing their arrival to the groupes assembled in the porches by the sound of the bells suspended round their necks, while the children played or waited around them "for the chief ingredient of their frugal supper, which they generally ate sitting on the steps in the open air;" the cows "being treated with a few vegetables and a little fat, which is indispensably necessary for cattle in this country, they patiently waited the night; and after being milked in the morning, they went off in a slow and regular procession to the pasture." These families generally had negro slaves, who were treated with "mild and really tender indulgence," their masters holding their authority over them without

entertaining the least doubt of the propriety or moral justice of the tenure.—Speaking of the Mulattos, Mrs. Grant observes, "that the progress of the British army, when it arrived, might be traced by a spurious and ambiguous race of this kind. But of a Mulatto born before their arrival, I only remember a single instance; and, from the regret and wonder it occasioned, considered it as singular." It is much to be lamented that things are the very reverse of what is right in proportion as human beings collect into large societies. While observation can be directed round a small circle, vice is upon its guard, and almost becomes extinct; what, therefore, can be a stronger argument against the extension of cities already far too large, than a comparison of the state of Albany, as just described, with Paris or London; or, perhaps, with the present situation of the very place under notice? The account of the operations of the young American traders with the tribes of Indians on the borders of their settlements, is given with an energy that would do honour to our best writers; we absolutely feel their deprivations, fatigues, labours, and severe dangers—at one time bearing their frail boat, and its lading, on their shoulders, from lake to lake, or river to river, or, to avoid the cataracts of the latter, wading through swamps or cutting through thickets in the day, and at night half roasted by the fires made to keep wild beasts from terminating their lives and labours together. Such was the primitive simplicity of these people, that "the very idea of being ashamed of any thing that was neither vicious nor indecent, never entered the head of an Albanian." Mrs. G. having been early accustomed to this "dignified candour," as she justly terms it, felt herself at a loss to express the contempt and disgust she experienced "at the shame of honourable poverty, that extreme desire of concealing our real condition, and appearing what we are not, which peculiarly characterises, I had almost said disgraces, the Northern part more particularly, of this island."

The Authoress is compelled, by a respect for truth, to mention an *amusement* of the Albanian youth, which she does "with reluctance," and should hardly venture to mention

at all, if she had not found a precedent for it among the virtuous Spartans. Had Lycurgus himself been the founder of their community, the young men could scarce have stolen with more alacrity and dexterity." How the custom she describes could have originated with a people of so much integrity, Mrs. G. is, with ourselves, quite at a loss to imagine. "Mischiefs," a word of pernicious import—fun, or frolic, of little less—cannot cover the turpitude of theft; though we are willing to admit that crimes are often committed under the idea of diversion, which would be abhorred by the party in the hours of sedateness and reflection. When a jovial set of the young men felt disposed to pass an evening together at a tavern, it was their invariable practice to steal the pig or turkey intended for the principal dish of their supper; and, as the whole of the population were aware of the danger which threatened their roosts and styes, circumspection and address were "at odds." "The dexterity of the theft consisted in climbing over very high walls, watching to steal in when the negroes went down to feed the horse or cow;" getting through a window in the darkness of the night was the utmost attempted; to break a door, or resist a sound beating if detected, was considered by the confederates as equally dishonourable. Marriage entirely and for ever separated the person concerned from this disgraceful folly, except in one instance, when a gentleman disturbed by the screams of his turkeys flew to their rescue: he caught the aggressors in the very fact; "but, finding they were his old associates, he could not resist the force of habit, so joined the rest in another exploit of the same nature, and then shared his own turkey at the tavern." It may, perhaps, be worth while to give the substance of another fact, as an illustration of the extent to which this description of amusement has been carried at Albany. A party had plundered a place of a pig, and were seated at cards while it roasted; a second, employed in the same pursuit, happened to visit the same spot, and finding the game carried off, determined to obtain it by stratagem. "An idle, mischievous young man," the Ned Pains of his fraternity," supposing

how things were situated, directed his friends to another tavern, and went himself to the King's Arms, where, finding his way to the kitchen, he discovered the pig suspended before the fire, and dispatching the cook to one of the depredators above-stairs, he seized his prize, and laying it in the dripping-pan, proceeded to his companions: the roasting of the animal was re-commenced; but the people at the King's Arms missing it, "it was immediately concluded that no other but the Pains aforesaid could be the author" of so dexterous an enterprise. "A new stratagem was now devised, to out-wit this stealer of the stolen. An adventurous youth of the despoiled party laid down a parcel of shavings opposite to the other tavern, and setting them in a blaze, cried "Fire!" a most alarming sound here, where such accidents were too frequent. Every one rushed out of the house, just as supper had been served. The dextrous purveyor, who had occasioned all this disturbance, stole in, snatched up the dish with the pig in it, stole out again by the back door, and feasted his companions with the recovered spoils."

As we have been warm in our commendations throughout the brief notice thus taken of the "Memoirs of an American Lady," there is the less reason for being diffuse in our praises at present; enough may be collected, from what has been adduced, to prove Mrs. Grant's pretensions to public approbation.

82. *English Grammar taught by Examples, rather than by Rules & Syntax.* Darton and Harvey.

WE feel a peculiar pleasure in laying before our Readers accounts of publications, whatever be the subject, which promise to be of general utility. Of this nature is the little book before us. The Author, in a very sensible and elegant Preface, offers his reasons for adding another Grammar to the number already so great.

"Governesses and Teachers of Semmaries," he says, "represent the teaching of English Grammar as nearly impracticable: the introductory parts, consisting of the sounds of letters, of definitions of primitives, derivatives, and compounds, however diligently learned, are seldom applied to any practical purpose, and are generally forgotten when the Grammar is laid aside. Such is the universal complaint;

plaint; and the justness of it none will dispute. The melancholy inference is, that much time is wasted without enlarging the memory or improving the understanding;—a serious expence incurred, the end of which is altogether unanswered. Mr. Hornsey, whose Grammar possesses no common excellence, addressing himself, in his Preface, to a young man, who has had a school education, but had not availed himself of the opportunity of learning English Grammar, advises him to ‘apply with unremitting assiduity, until he be master of his native language, which may, he thinks, be accomplished by studying his, or any other easy Grammar, *one hour in the day, in little more than twelve months.*’ How, then, is it to be expected that a child of ten, twelve, or fourteen years of age, should, in the course of a common education, understand his native language? How is it to be expected that such an one should patiently learn, and thoroughly comprehend, what is meant by agent, subject, object—by pronouns which are called relative, distributive, and reciprocal—all which are considered as indispensable towards attaining a competent grammatical knowledge? It cannot be expected. Experience and common sense declare against it. In a conviction of the general inefficacy of such a mode of teaching, all abstract terms, which are not indispensably requisite, are rejected: whilst every observation and example necessary to teach Grammar is, it is hoped, arranged with precision under the several heads or parts of speech to which it applies. This Grammar professes only to embrace utility; to enable a young person to understand the English language, so as to be competently qualified to write letters correctly, to detect errors in books and conversation; in a word, to impart such a knowledge of the subject as every one who sends his children to a boarding-school, reasonably expects them to possess.”

The Author then shows how Grammar should be taught: his observations are strictly just, and his directions such as, if carefully attended to, will neither disappoint the hopes of the Teacher nor the diligence of the Pupil. He perpetually reminds the Teacher of the importance of what he has undertaken. “This method of teaching requires patience, diligence, and attention in the Teacher.”—“This Section (p. 13), to be clearly comprehended by the pupil, will need the patient attention and familiar elucidation of the Teacher.”—“The subject of the genders, essentially necessary to be known, will not be at all

understood without elucidation. A knowledge of English Grammar will not be so readily attained by the learners’ getting puzzling lessons, as by their receiving instructive and familiar illustrations.”

The plan which the Author proposes is, to teach by Examples rather than by Rules. Some rules are indispensable, but they are few in number. That the memory may not be unnecessarily burthened, and the learner puzzled, he gives only one or two examples to be learned at first; which, when they are understood, as they will easily be, by the pupil learning them, as he directs, three or four times, according to his quickness, capacity, &c. The Author, in order to convey a thorough knowledge of the subject, has wisely included between crotchets the examples which are not to be taught until the pupil thoroughly understands the elementary parts. He explains every thing as he goes along, and places his explanations between parentheses, for the use of the learner. Some copies are interleaved with blank leaves, that improper expressions may be noted: by which means the Author supposes that the learner will never forget that they are improper, and will, in consequence, be deterred from using them in writing or conversation. The plan is altogether new, and will, we doubt not, answer the expectations of the Author. We will give an instance or two of the mode of teaching:

#### “INDICATIVE MOOD.

“The verb must always be of the same number and person with the word on which it depends; as *John loves learning.*

“John is the third person singular; therefore the verb *loves* must be the third person singular.

“(Decline the verb *loves* after the verb *admire*, pp. 40, 41.

#### “INDICATIVE MOOD. Present Tense.

I love Thou lovest He loves.

“The verb *love* is the indicative mood, present tense, singular number, third person, and depends on the substantive *John.*”)

“A conjunction coming between two verbs, requires them to be of the same mood and tense; as,

“If thou *criest* after Knowledge, and *searchest* for her, then shalt thou understand the fear of the Lord. The two verbs, *criest*, *searchest*, are both of the same mood and tense, in consequence of the conjunction

conjunction and going between them (decline them after the verb *admire*.)

"[If thou sell aught of thy neighbour, or buyest aught of him, ye shall not oppress one another.]

"(Decline the verb *sell* after the verb *admire*, and you will find it to be the subjunctive mood, present tense, singular number, second person, and depending on the pronoun *thou*. Decline *buyest* after the verb *admire*. *Buyest* is the indicative mood, present tense; but the verb *sell*, in consequence of the conjunction *if*, is in the subjunctive mood; therefore, *buyest* ought to be *buy*, in the subjunctive mood also. The passage then should be, If thou *sell* aught of thy neighbour, or *buy* aught of him, ye shall not oppress one another. Decline the verb *buy*, to see that it is the subjunctive mood, present tense, singular number, second person.)

Notes are interspersed throughout the work for the direction of the Teacher. "It may, perhaps, be necessary to state more fully than I have done in the Preface, that the pupils ought not to be perplexed with the examples enclosed between crotchets, until they have gone two or three times through the Grammar, and have attained a comprehensive and applicable knowledge of the elementary parts. Should the method occasionally noted in this short Treatise be pursued, the end of teaching will, I am confident, be completely answered. The necessary result will be, extended reputation and heartfelt satisfaction to the Teacher, delight to the parents, and advantages solid and lasting to the pupils."

We coincide in this opinion, and are fully persuaded, from an attentive perusal of the book, which is, we think, adapted to the capacity of children, that mothers, governesses, and teachers of every description, who pursue this plan, will have the satisfaction of finding the end of teaching completely answered.

83. *The Siege of Acre, a Poem; by Mrs. Cowley; sm. 8vo. pp. 157.*

OUR opinion of this Poem was unreservedly given in vol. LXXI. p. 817; and we are gratified in seeing that the fair Authoress did not disdain to avail herself of some well-meant hints; and that the new impression appears with considerable improvements.

"The Poem was written after Buonaparte had abandoned his army and re-

turned to France, but before the English army had beaten it in Egypt; at a time, therefore, when the military event of the Expedition of the highest import was—the defence of Acre. The Author's object was, whilst threats of invasion were revived, to assist in teaching Britons themselves, before the proofs which have been given, under Sir John Stuart at Maida, and repeatedly under Lord Wellington in Portugal and Spain, had dissipated "the dastardly doubt" which had existed in the minds of a few, whether Englishmen on shore could keep their accustomed lead of their Enemy, notwithstanding his improved state—and conquer those whom others cannot resist. It was sketched in the year 1800. In the relaxation consequent upon the exertion of composition, the Author wholly desisted from re-touching and completing what had been drawn; and, in the mean time, was prevailed upon by a Bookseller, who heard of the Poem, and begged permission to print an edition of it in its then state, to suffer him so to do, before the rough and temporary sketchings of the picture were cleared away, declining any return, except a single printed copy. As it is out of print, and as so much re-touching and new arrangement appear to have been bestowed upon it, it has been thought proper again to publish it—as a specimen of the late Author's works in their revised state. The continuing popularity of its important subject, and its celebrity, as the only instance in which Buonaparte has been personally foiled, were felt to be additional reasons for the republication. The series of facts were taken from the gazetted letters of Sir Sidney Smith, the officer who conducted the defence of Acre. The preparations for the Expedition, and the names of some of the French Officers who were slain, were learned from some French accounts, and the hint of one onset led by Buonaparte himself."

In the garb it now wears, "The Siege of Acre" bids fair to live long, as a testimonial of the merits both of Sir Sidney Smith and Mrs. Cowley.

#### INDEX INDICATORIUS.

As the interests of religion and morals are never more essentially promoted, than in the re-publication of the works of our old orthodox Divines; N. recommends the re-editing of Deau Hammond's Commentary on the New Testament, in an 8vo size, the work having become extremely scarce.

In T. T. R.'s *Corrections*, are some material Errors; and it is proper to repeat that many Articles are necessarily omitted for want of authentication, for which *Initials* are by no means sufficient.

We accept H. in the way he proposes.

To

TO THE MEMORY OF  
ROBERT PRECIOUS, Esq.  
(whose Death is recorded in the Obituary in  
the present Number, June 18.)

**H**ARK! from yon sacred spire I hear  
the knell; [bell]  
The solemn sounding of the deep-ton'd  
What sad catastrophe awaits my car?  
What friend out-stretch'd upon his fun'ral  
bier?

Oh! my foreboding soul; alas! 'tis one,  
A Brother, last expected, first is gone.  
Rich is thy victim, Death; thy prize is  
rare:

The noblest work of his Creator's care,  
AN HONEST MAN. Sad warning to us all,  
Each to prepare, for each in turn must  
fall. [around,

What though in vain we turn our eyes  
And seek the place where late our friend  
was found;

His virtues still survive; by all confess,  
The milder virtues of his peaceful breast.  
His gentle course was placid and serene,  
Not sway'd by passion, or oppress'd by  
spleen;

Ambition flutter'd not his tranquil mind;  
In worldly grandeur he no charms could  
find\*;

Yet its best blessings he would freely use;  
Frugal, not lavish; liberal, not profuse.  
Would you his steps with reverence pur-  
sue, [your view;

Behold yon stately Pile†, which courts  
There—where the feeble wretch reclines  
his head,

In anguish writhing on the sickly bed;  
Where Ministers of Health, like Saints of  
yore,

The broken limb, and fainting life restore.  
Or farther would you trace his pious care,  
Survey yon Dome‡; and to its courts re-  
turn: [joy,

Th' alternate scene of woe, transform'd to  
Where sorrow merges in the new-born joy;  
The wily cherub, with endearing smiles,  
Soothes the fond mother, and her pain  
beguiles. [led,

Nor stopp'd he here—the infant child he  
With fostering hand, to Science fountain-  
head; [Fane,

That Royal Seminary§, whose antient  
More proud than Conquests, graces Ed-  
ward's name.

Contrast these tasks with others most  
severe; [career.

From these he shrunk not, in his mild  
The Walls|| where Horror reign'd, and  
sense detron'd, [moan'd,  
Where maniacs furious rav'd, or dismal

\* Allusion to Shrievalty.

† Bartholomew Hospital.

‡ Lying-in Hospital.

§ Christ's Hospital.

|| The Hospitals of Bethlem and St.  
Luke's.

Frequent he view'd, with scrutinizing eye,  
To yield them comforts, and their wants  
supply.

Such were his haunts.—At Charity's  
demand,

Quick was his ear, and lib'ral was his hand.  
Nor less attentive to his Country's weal,  
His path was mark'd by loyalty and zeal.  
The noblest function of the British Laws,  
With truth discharg'd, impartial in each  
cause\*;

With Equity alike, at War's demand.  
The lot on each impartially he scan'd\*;  
Swift to relieve, and prompt assistance  
lend, [Friend,

He serv'd his King, his Country, and his  
Such were thy virtues, PRECIOUS! may  
such be

The praise of all who thy example see!

# L I N E S

ALLUSIVE TO THE LATE

MASTER JOHN-RICHARD BOOKER:  
(for an Account of whose Death, &c. see the  
Obituary in the present Number, June 10.)

AS, in the simple ages of remote anti-  
quity, a rude monument of loose earth  
and stones was raised to show a pious  
regard for departed virtue;—thus frail  
tribute to the memory of a dear and  
duteous son (not unsuited to the amia-  
ble simplicity of his character) is de-  
voted by an affectionate and afflicted  
Father.

The first portion of the lines was written  
by the bed-side of the youthful suf-  
ferer, while he lay in a state of lan-  
guishment at School, on the day that  
commenced the Midsummer-holidays of  
1809: when his Father made a point of  
being with him (as he had also been on  
a similar occasion at the preceding  
Christmas) to prevent, as much as pos-  
sible, dejection or disappointment at  
not being able, like his schoolfellows, to  
experience the pleasures of home; a  
removal of him, at those seasons, hav-  
ing been declared, by his medical at-  
tendants, unsafe and improper.

The second portion was written when the  
most sanguine hopes were entertained of  
his recovery. And the third shews that  
those hopes were, unhappily, deceptive.

MIDSUMMER, 1809.

**T**IME, in his measur'd circuit, points  
again

To days of freedom; and each little heart,  
Anticipating the delights of home,  
Dances for joy. But not, alas! to thee,  
Poor sufferer! does he bring the wonted  
bliss. [feel:

Of holidays, which now thy school-mate's  
And, as they one by one approach thy bed,  
To take their leave affectionate, in thine eye

\* Allusions to special Juries, and Com-  
missioner of Property Tax.

Starts



Starts a fresh tear, quick swelling from thy heart,  
Which seems to say, "Go and be happy!  
For me no sweets of holidays or home  
Are now in store."—On the same weary couch  
Where Christmas found thee dost thou  
Christmas, which, erst, along its snowy  
plafis,  
Or polish'd ice, saw thee, with spirits high,  
Outstrip thy fellows, agile as the roe,  
That o'er the verdant<sup>1</sup> pasture bounds  
swift by  
The fleecy flock.—Six moons since then  
And bright-eyed June now frolics in the  
fields;—  
But not to gladden thee. No hedge-row  
Where, whilom, to desert the mossy nest  
Of linnet, thou wert jocund! wont to stray,  
Now welcome thee: nor does the blossom'd  
bough,  
Pluck'd from the woodland, grace thy  
But, feeble with emaciating pain  
And dread disaster, it assays to hold—  
From morn till noon, from noon till clos-  
ing day—  
Some tone of useful lore, that may thy  
At once beguile of anguish, and adorn,—  
Adorn, when better days (if Heav'n ordain)  
Return. Nor is that far-excelling tone,—  
The boon of God, that points the way to  
bliss,—  
Left unperus'd.—Oh may its holy truths  
Sustain thee, piteous Sufferer! and console  
Thy tender mind,—thee fitting or to live  
Or die.—Thrice blessed, blessed book of  
God!  
The comfort in my trouble.—speaking soft  
As voice of Seraph to my anxious heart,  
And bidding me uplift my tearful eyes  
To scenes where pain ne'er enters, and  
where tears  
Are never shed.

EASTER, 1810.

My tears are wip'd away:  
My child regains his vigour: and those  
wounds,  
Which brought him to the couch where still  
Begin to close benignly, and in smiles  
(Smiles such as beam from pitying Angels'  
eyes  
When mortal pain subsides) again his face  
Is dress'd:—a face that never wore a  
frown.  
For Kindness in his gentle heart has fix'd  
Her constant dwelling: and, through all  
the term—  
The long, long lingering term of his dis-  
tress  
Mute resignation his heroic mind  
With firmness has inspir'd. No murmur-  
ing sigh,  
Though anguish wrung his tender frame,  
From his pale lips—once as the ruby  
bright:—  
And, like the ruby, they, by slow degrees,  
Resume their glow,—his cheeks their sof-  
ten'd blush,—  
His eyes their fire.

WHITSUNTIDE.

Fallacious Hope, adieu!

Hope, that so late beam'd brightly on my  
path,  
And whisper'd of returning health and  
To my afflicted Boy.—Ah me! stern Death,  
Long foil'd by Medic Art and fostering Care,  
Again, too well, flings from his grisly arm,  
With force resistless, the destroying shaft;  
Which flies, unerring, to his victim's  
heart.—  
And, oh! he faints,—he dies!—so the  
Smote by some midnight gale's pestiferous  
wing,  
Droops on its stem, till soft, assuasive  
show'rs  
Descend, to wash the blighting taint  
When, lo! it lifts its late dejected head,  
And, for a while, smiles cheerful: but,  
again,  
With added rage, the felon bane returns,—  
Seizing its tender, unresisting prey, [dies.  
And soon the lovely blossom fades and  
His EPITAPH.  
Farewell, my Son! my Son!—Oh may  
thy Sir,  
Who saw thee, like a plaintless lamb, ex-  
Learn from thee resignation! — Now,  
above,  
Where all is blessedness, — where all is  
Far from the reach of pain, in realms divine,  
The patient Sufferer's radiant crown is thine.

On reading "Fragments by a young Lady  
lately deceased &c."

By the Rev. WM. LISLE BOWLES.

O H! wert thou then some gentle Spi-  
rit, pure,  
Sent on earth to teach, exalt, allure;  
And, scarce the task perform'd, to close  
thine eyes  
On human griefs, and human vanities?

Yes, gentle Spirit! in the bloom of  
youth  
'T was thine to teach faith, meekness, wis-  
To look on Nature with a Poet's glance,  
Yet scorn the sickly fopp'ries of romance;  
With Modesty and Learning side by side,  
Win without art, excel, yet feel no pride.

Alas! a harder task remain'd—to bear  
Meekly the weight of sickness and of care;  
The long-lov'd landscapes of the peaceful  
Wye,  
And Piercefield's rocks, to leave without a  
In disappointment and distress, to cheer  
A mother's grief, and steal away her tear:  
Then sink thyself, consuming by degrees  
Beneath the wasting touch of slow disease,  
Sick, pale, and paler still, yet wear the  
while  
The same calm sweetness, the same gentle

He who could see, slow sinking into shade  
Virtues like these, unfollied but to fade,  
Nor feel one tear of gen'rous pity start,  
'Though to thy name unknown, has not a  
human heart.

\* Miss Elizabeth Smith.

Puc-

PROCEEDINGS IN THE FOURTH SESSION OF THE FOURTH PARLIAMENT OF THE  
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, 1810.

HOUSE OF LORDS, April 18.

The Royal Assent was notified by Commission to the Linen Duty Bill, the Irish Silk Trade Bill, the Local Militia Amendment Bill, the Militia Completion Amendment Bill, the Royal Institution Bill, several Local and Private Bills, in all 48.

In the Commons, the same day, Lord *Oswalton* inquired of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, whether, as a reward of 500*l.* had been offered for the discovery and apprehension of persons alleged to have fired at some of the Military, it was in the contemplation of Government to take any steps to discover the life-guardsmen who had fired at James Pledge, and who now stood charged, by the verdict of a Coroner's Inquest, with wilful murder.

Mr. Secretary *Ryder* stated, that, having instituted the necessary inquiries, he was enabled to state, that there was no instance in our history where it was found necessary to collect the troops, in which the forbearance and moderation of the soldiery was so remarkable, while they were not only pelted by the populace with stones and mud, but actually fired upon. As to the particular event adverted to, he was assured that no shot was fired by a soldier, until several shots were fired from the same place to which the fatal shot was directed. Under these circumstances, it could not be expected that Government should issue the Proclamation required by the Noble Lord; nor did he think, unless a different result should appear from further inquiry, it would be consistent with its duty to issue any.

Mr. *Whitbread* acknowledged that the conduct of the soldiery had been very exemplary, but insisted that the verdict of a Coroner's Inquest formed ground for additional inquiry; such inquiry was due to the cause of justice, to the feelings of the publick, to the character of the soldiery, one of whom was accused of murder by this verdict. If what the Hon. Secretary had stated should prove correct, that several shots were fired from the place where this murder was alleged to have occurred, then the inquiry would be most satisfactory; but yet it could not be argued, that, because the soldiery in general behaved well, the murder of an innocent man by one of those soldiers ought to be overlooked. He concluded by moving, that the verdict of the Coroner's Inquest should be laid before the House.

Messrs. *Tierney*, *W. Smith*, and *Combe*, supported the motion.

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Capt. *Agar* thought it his duty to state what he knew, having been on the spot in the performance of his Military duty. From the alley alluded to, which was near St. James's Church, the Military had received the utmost annoyance. Indeed, above 15 or 20 shots (by one of which a soldier was wounded in the arm) were fired from that direction before the soldiery were even allowed to load. To this, not only he, but several others, among whom was the Civil Magistrate, could bear testimony. He thought it impossible to discover who the unfortunate man was that fired the shot.

Messrs. *Croker*, *Lascelles*, *Taylor*, *Canning*, and *Perceval*, objected to the Motion, on the ground of its being made without a previous notice; it was, in consequence, negatived, without a division.

Mr. *Lyttelton* presented a Petition from Captain Foskett, of the 15th Light Dragoons, against his Colonel, the Duke of Cumberland. Gen. *Crawford*, *Lytton*, and Sir *H. Montgomery*, opposed the receipt of the Petition; which being supported by Messrs. *Whitbread*, &c. was ordered to lie on the table.

The sum of 50,000*l.* was voted to complete the Caledonian Canal; 19,500*l.* for completing the Museum, &c. for the College of Surgeons; and 36,000*l.* for printing Votes, Journals, &c. of the House.

In a Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. *Perceval* stated, that the Consolidated Fund for the present year was 7,019,000*l.* more than usual, and nearly double the surplus average of other years. He then moved that the surplus of the consolidated Fund remaining in the Exchequer, amounting to 2,233,000*l.* be granted towards the Supply to his Majesty, which was agreed to.

April 30.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought down the following Message:—  
“ His Majesty finds it necessary to send to the House of Commons, that in consequence of the continued occupation of the territories of the Duke of Brunswick by the French armies, since the unfortunate events which were attended by the lamented death of his illustrious father, in the year 1806, his Serene Highness the present Duke of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle, his Majesty's nephew, has, after a series of gallant, but unavailing efforts, for the recovery of his possessions, been compelled to seek an asylum in his Majesty's dominions.  
His

His Majesty therefore recommends it to this House, to consider of the means of enabling him to make some provision for the establishment of his Serene Highness, during such time as the state of the Continent may continue to preclude the return of his Serene Highness to his own dominions; and his Majesty relies with confidence on the loyalty and attachment of his faithful Commons to make such provision for this purpose as may be suitable to the rank and misfortunes of a Prince so nearly allied to his Majesty's Throne, and for whom his Majesty's feelings are so strongly interested."

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, Mr. *Perceval* moved a grant of 400,000*l.* to his Majesty, to enable him to make good his engagements with his Sicilian Majesty for the year 1810. Agreed to.

#### May 1.

Upon the motion for engrossing Sir S. Romilly's Bill for amending the Privately Stealing Act, considerable discussion arose; the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, the *Attorney-general*, the *Solicitor-general*, Mr. *Windham*, Col. *Frankland*, &c. arguing against it, on the ground that the fear of capital punishment did operate as a prevention, though all who thought with them laboured under a disadvantage, from not being able to produce instances, because what was prevented was never seen.

The *Master of the Rolls*, Sir J. *Newport*, Messrs. *Willerforce*, *Canning*, *Morris*, &c. contended on the other hand, that the certain execution of the law operated more as a prevention than its severity; that parties were often prevented from prosecuting, and witnesses from coming forward, by the severity of the existing law, and that even Juries frequently had recourse to a pious perjury, in order that an offender might not be made liable to a punishment which they thought greatly disproportioned to his crime. In such cases, the criminal escaped altogether; and not unfrequently he was found, previous to the commission of the offence, calculating upon his chances of escape.

Sir S. *Romilly* shortly spoke, after which the House divided upon the question of engrossment, *Ayes* 31, *Noes* 33.

#### May 2.

Mr. *Byng* presented a Petition from the Freeholders of Middlesex, similar in substance with that from the Electors of Westminster.

Mr. *Byng* moved that the Petition do lie on the table; which was seconded by

Mr. *Mellish*, who said he should not think it his duty to give the Petition any further support.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, Messrs. *D. Giddy*, *H. Browne*, &c. opposed the introduction of the Petition, conceiving it to be a gross insult to the House.

Messrs. *Combe*, *Calcraft*, and *Abercrombie*, though they did not approve of the language in which the Petition was couched, were in favour of the motion.

Mr. *Barham* suggested the propriety of adjourning the debate, in order that a fuller attendance might be procured, and Gentlemen afforded an opportunity of deliberating upon the contents of the Petition.

Mr. *Lambe* supported the adjournment.

Mr. *Hibbert* thought the question of Parliamentary Privilege ought not to be submitted to any other tribunal than Parliament itself. In proportion then as the subjects of the realm found the means of its legal discussion narrowed, in that proportion should Parliament open the doors to any appeal made to itself upon the subject, and not too scrupulously weigh the terms in which such an appeal was made. For these reasons, he should vote for receiving the Petition.

Messrs. *Wardle* and *Hutchinson*, and Sir J. *Newport*, spoke in support of the Petition; after which Mr. *Byng* and the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* acceding to the adjournment, it was carried.

#### May 3.

The adjourned debate on the Middlesex Petition being resumed, Mr. *Barham* observed, that the longer they went on receiving Petitions or Papers of this kind, the more difficult it would be to stop, and therefore they ought to make a stand here. If the real object of the Petitioners had been to induce the House to revise its proceedings in the cases of G. Jones and Sir F. Burdett, and to recommend an early attention to Parliamentary Reform, they would have carefully expressed themselves in a language not likely to cause their Petition to be rejected. The assertion that the privileges of the House were exerted against the people, was most dangerous and reprehensible; they were claimed, and ought to be maintained, in favour of the people. He proposed that the rejection should run in words to this effect:—"That, however willing the House was at all times to receive Petitions, they could not, under the name of a Petition, receive a Protest."

Mr. *Grenfell*, after reproaching the Petition,

Petition, declared, that the vexatious and oppressive mode of carrying the tax laws into execution, was more likely to produce a revolution, than the burden (great as it was) of the taxes themselves.

Mr. R. Dundas defended the appointment of the first Lord of the Admiralty, conceiving his Majesty's advisers to merit contempt and abhorrence, if they had suffered themselves to be influenced by the popular clamour against that individual.

Mr. Ponsonby spoke in favour of the Petition; and defended the Gentlemen who acted with him from the charge of rallying round Ministers, and blaming them on a recent occasion for not having sooner called out the Military. These statements had appeared in the public prints, as being the speech of an Hon. Gentleman on his side of the House.

Mr. Wardle denied that he had ever said that the ministerial party were better than their opponents—he had, on the occasion alluded to, freely delivered his sentiments in the discharge of a duty, and the exercise of a right which belonged to him, as an elector of Westminster; which duty he would never decline to perform, which right he would never allow to lie dormant upon any similar occasion. He hoped the House would not be so unwise as to reject the Petition.

Sir J. Anstruther<sup>d</sup>, Messrs. W. Smith, Wilberforce, E. Morris, Stephen, and Admiral Harvey, were against the reception of the Petition; which was supported by Mr. Fitzgerald and others.

Col. Wood declared, that not one third of the Middlesex Meeting consisted of Freeholders; that, if the County were to be polled, nine out of ten of the real Freeholders would be found to negative it; nay more, he was satisfied that a great majority felt it to be a disgrace to the county.

Lord A. Hamilton remarked, that if nine-tenths of the Freeholders of Middlesex were hostile to the Petition now before the House, he could not help thinking that those nine-tenths had not done adequate justice to the County, in allowing a remaining tenth to assume the voice of the county itself.

The House then divided, for receiving the Petition 53; against it 139—Majority 81.

#### May 4.

Mr. Creevey, alluding to the late disturbances in India, and the alleged ground of complaint against the government, moved for the correspondence be-

tween the Court of Directors and Commander-in-chief and Council, together with their respective inclosures.

The House having gone into a Committee on the King's Message, the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed a vote of 7000*l.* a year to the Duke of Brunswick, payable out of the Consolidated Fund.

Lord Milton, Sir J. Newport, and Mr. H. Martin, had no objection to the grant, provided it was drawn from the Admiralty Droits.

Mr. Perceval replied, that the Droits of the Admiralty was a fund of that sort that could not support a permanent charge for an annual grant. The Resolution was then agreed to.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS, May 7.

Earl Grey, in a forcible speech, called the attention of their Lordships to the increasing difficulties in the situation of the country, both as it was menaced from abroad by a powerful Enemy, and agitated at home by questions which distracted public attention. These difficulties his Lordship stated to have arisen from the conduct of Ministers, who had one day stretched the powers of the Constitution to the utmost extent, and the next day relaxed them with a weak imbecility. Regarding them as the authors of our present dangers, he could not for a moment think of rallying round them. He was the friend of Parliamentary Privileges; the existence, and not the abuse of which appeared to be threatened. He was now, as he ever was, the advocate of Parliamentary Reform; equally of that reform which consists in economizing the expenditure of the country, and correcting the abuses in office, as well as of that which would remedy those defects that have arisen from the operation of time in the frame and Constitution of the Parliament. But to effect such a reform, the course of the Constitution must be pursued. Its powers were adequate; and by the powers of the Constitution alone ought it to be effected. The clamour, however, which was now raised, was against the very existence of those powers of the Constitution, founded on the law and usage of Parliament, which were established for the protection of the people, and were essential for the maintenance of the Constitution. On this head, great public delusion prevailed; a delusion the more to be lamented, as were the privileges of the House of Commons (privileges, without which, it is impossible that either House of Parliament can efficiently exercise its duties) taken away, those who

who now clamoured against them would find that they had lost the best safeguard of their liberties, and the means which had contributed to their welfare and prosperity; his Lordship declared, that he had considered the subject with painful anxiety, and that it was due to himself and those Noble Friends who concurred with him in opinion, to rescue themselves from the almost daily misrepresentation of their principles and opinion. He should therefore, this day three weeks, submit to their Lordships a motion on the subject; and should also move a detailed Address to his Majesty, embracing all the points connected with the interests of the Country at the present crisis.

The Earl of *Liverpool*, protesting against that condemnation which the Noble Earl had, in his mind, so undeservedly heaped upon Ministers, would still hail with satisfaction the assistance of the Noble Lord in rallying round the Constitution against those who aimed at its destruction.

Lord *Grenville* pronounced a warm panegyric upon the excellence of our Constitution. It was by the exertion of Parliament that the liberty of the people had been established, and that it had by wise and wholesome laws been placed upon a firm and secure basis: we ought therefore, like our ancestors, to rally round Parliament, and preserve its authority inviolate.

Lord *Erskine* joined in the panegyric upon Parliament; and observed, that all were disposed to rally round the Constitution and the Laws. His Noble Friends had adverted to the late exercise of privileges by the House of Commons; if they alluded only to the disturbances which had arisen, he joined in lamenting them; but if they involved in this sentiment the legal resistance by those who had been the objects of them; if they alluded to actions which, though not pending, were in immediate prospect; he must declare it to be a matter of the greatest magnitude and importance, which the laws alone ought to determine, and with which their Lordships had, at present, no manner of concern. If the privileges of the Commons, under the Constitution, had been invaded, the Commons wanted no assistance from the Lords to protect them; the Laws would protect them; and if, in the invasion of their privileges, the Lords' privileges were, by analogy, invaded, it less became them to be forward in their assertion; more especially as the question might come legally and judicially before them. He admitted, that what either branch of the Legislature had been for the course of ages enjoying with the acquiescence of the

whole Legislature, would, in the absence of statutes, which would be the grand question, be evidence of the common Law of Parliament, and, as such, of the common Law of the Land. The jurisdiction of Courts rested, in a great measure, upon the same foundation; but, besides that these precedents, as applicable alike to all of them, were matters of grave and deliberate consideration; they were, and must be, determined in the end by the Law. He knew that the contrary was maintained by the Commons, when they committed Lord Chief Justice Pemberton, for holding a plea of them in his Court; but so far was he from considering such a claim as matter of argument, under the government of Law, that he declared, if a similar attack was made upon his Noble and Learned Friend (Lord Ellenborough) for the exercise of his legal jurisdiction, he would resist the usurpation with his life. His Lordship was confident, that the Country would not be satisfied with any thing short of a legal decision, to which it was entitled. He then commented upon the just doubts entertained by the Attorney-general; upon the warrant's being executed by a military force; and argued, that if a written law would bear two interpretations, and the worst interpretation had been given to it by a series of decisions, that worst interpretation was undoubtedly the law; but where a statute spoke a clear, plain, unambiguous language, the people had a right to the protection of its letter; and they ought to insist upon that protection. The Parliament might repeal it, but whilst it was a statute, neither the King, Lords, or Commons, nor all three of them, had any dominion over it. His Lordship here then said, — "I would rather die, my Lords, than submit to any dominion but that of the law. I know the law upon this subject, my Lords, as well as any of your Lordships: it is impossible I should not; and it would be criminal to surrender or even to withhold my opinion." It was his conviction, that nothing could ever secure contentment and happiness in this country, but the protection and dominion of the law.

In the Commons, the same day, the *Speaker*, after adverting to the notice of action he had received from Sir F. Burdett, wished to know how the House intended to proceed.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, he was not aware of any couple more fit to be adopted, than the appointment of a Select Committee, to consider of the proceedings had, and to be had, with  
reference

reference to the said notices, to state such facts as they may think necessary, and to report the same, with their opinions thereupon, and for which, therefore, he should move accordingly.

The motion, after some discussion, and a division upon an amendment, restraining the Committee from giving any opinion, was carried by 116 against 46.

Mr. Alderman *Combe's* motion, censuring the conduct of Ministers, for having refused permission to the Sheriffs of London to present to his Majesty, at a Levee or a private audience, the late Addresses voted by the Livery on the Cintra Convention, and the failure of the Scheldt Expedition, was, upon a division, supported by 52, and opposed by 138.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS, May 8.

The House went into a Committee on the Animal Cruelty Prevention Bill, when, in addition to many verbal objections to the Bill by Lord *Ellenborough*; Lords *Redesdale*, *Holland*, and *Lauderdale*, professed themselves averse to it, as introducing a new era in legislation. It was at length agreed, that the Committee should sit again this day, at night.

In the Commons, the same day, Sir *W. Curtis* presented the Petition from the City, and, after observing that though it spoke the sentiments of a respectable part of his Constituents, it did not convey the opinion or wishes of the whole of the Livery, regretted, as the Meeting, had been legally and constitutionally convened, that those who differed in sentiment from the Petitioners had not thought it their duty to attend the Common Hall, for the purpose of expressing their dissent. The Hon. Baronet then read the prayer of the Petition, and moved that it do lie upon the table. (*See p. 480.*)

Mr. Alderman *Combe* observed, that the Livery consisted of at least 12,000 persons, not one half of which would the Hall contain; the Meeting in question was most numerous and respectable, and was attended by about 3000 persons. It was the invariable custom of all popular Meetings not to express much willingness to hear hostile opinions; but though such persons were refused a hearing, they were not prevented from holding up their hands. He concluded by supporting the motion.

Sir *C. Price* complained of not being able to obtain a hearing at the Common Hall, and declared, that he would not consent to do that which tended to les-

sen the dignity of the House, for which reason, he should vote against the motion.

Sir *J. Shaw* would support the Petition, though the majority in the Common Hall were not Livermen. The Meeting had, however, been legally and constitutionally convened. The Counter Address of the Livery, had been signed, by 1500 persons; and he could assure the House, that at the Common Hall, the number of the Livery present did not exceed 1400.

Messrs. *Byder*, *Percival*, and others, opposed the Petition, conceiving that, notwithstanding its style, it was intended to convey an insult to the House.

Messrs. *Whitbread*, *Barham*, and *W. Smith*, defended it. The discussion was then adjourned.

#### May 9.

The Serjeant at Arms, being called to the Bar, stated that he had been served with a notice, ordering him to appear in the Court of King's Bench, on Wednesday, the 9th inst. at the suit of Sir *F. Burdett*; and that the person, who served the notice, had desired to see the warrant under which he acted; with which request he had complied.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer intimated, that the service of process on the Serjeant be referred to the Committee.

Messrs. *Adam*, *Windham*, and Sir *J. Anstruther*, availed themselves of this opportunity to explain, that the reason of their declining to attend the Select Committee, was owing to their disapproving of that mode of proceeding, as calculated to produce delay as well as doubts where none existed, and ultimately, as the Committee had power to give an opinion, to occasion a schism. The House, in their opinion, could not delegate its powers to any Committee. They could not, consistently with the established rules of propriety, appoint them to deliberate when the case was clear, or refer to them a case in which there was no question.

Sir *A. Pigot* observed, that this was the first instance a process had been served on an Officer of that House for executing their order, in which the Attorney was not ordered to attend at the Bar. The motion was then carried.

The adjourned debate on the City Petition was then resumed.

Messrs. *Wallace*, *Jacob*, *C. Wyndham*, *Peele*, *Elliot*, and *Whitfortes*, spoke at length against the Petition; the language of which was defended by Sir *T. Tuxton*, Sir *J. Neupport*, Sir *S. Remondy*, Messrs. *Ponsbury*, *Whitbread*, *Burdett*, &c.

&c. The House then divided, for receiving the Petition 36; against it 128.

In a Committee of Supply, the sum of 441,517*l.* was granted as Army Extra-ordinaries.

#### May 10.

Two Petitions were presented from the Borough of Reading, on the subject of Parliamentary Reform. They were supported by Messrs. *Simcox* and *Shaw Le Fevre*: ordered to lie on the table.

The *Speaker* stated, that he had been served, at the suit of Sir F. Burdett, with a notice of declaration in the ordinary form, upon a plea of trespass, and that the damages were laid at 30,000*l.*

The Serjeant at Arms also stated, that he had been served with a similar notice, in which the damages were laid at 20,000*l.*

#### May 11.

The *Speaker* informed the House, that he had received a Letter from the Earl of Moira, notifying that a prosecution had been commenced against him by Sir F. Burdett, for illegally detaining him in custody; of which circumstance he had, by the advice of his Counsel, thought it necessary to make communication, without its being however his intention of soliciting the intervention of that House, resting his defence on the *Speaker's* warrant, and the instrument of the Secretary of State. Ordered to be referred to the Committee.

Mr. D. Giddy brought up the Report of the Secret Committee appointed to consider the necessary proceedings in the case of Sir F. Burdett. The Report states, that the Committee first examined the Journals of the House, as to the constitutional practice usually adopted in cases of breaches of privileges, and found numerous instances of persons having incurred the displeasure of the House by such offences, who were invariably committed to custody at the absolute will of the House. The utility of such a law; the necessity that it should exist; its analogy to the powers vested in the Courts of Law; and the expediency of the House of Commons being possessed of judicial power, as one of the principal branches of Legislature, they should make the subject of a future Report. Although some instances had occurred in the course of the inquiries of the Committee, where it appeared that the House had thought proper to proceed by prosecution; yet, from the general review of the whole facts, they were of opinion, that the House had the right of vindicating their own privileges by their own authority. In support of

this opinion, a great number of cases and precedents were then detailed, with the description of different circumstances attending each. Amongst the most prominent of which were, those of Messrs. Elliott, Hales, and Valentine, Mr. Topham, Sir W. Williams, Sir F. Pemberton, and Sir F. Jones, from all which it was clearly deduced, that the House had the full power of protecting itself, by its own measures, against all attacks on its privileges. Reference was also had in support of the same principle to the Bill of Rights, which tended to support with double force the power of the House. The Report then proceeded to give an opinion upon the subject in question. It stated, that upon the whole, and upon a fair view of all the former practices and proceedings of Parliament, the bringing an action against the *Speaker*, was a breach of privileges of the House, and the House had as much the power to proceed by the commitment of the Solicitor, who should give notice of any such action, as they had of committing the person at whose suit the action was brought. But as the commitment of the Solicitor would not of necessity stop the progress of the action, and as the Court could not stay the proceedings until informed that it was against an order of the House that such action was brought; it might be expedient that the *Speaker* and Serjeant should appear to the said action, in order to shew their authority for the conduct they had pursued. If this was agreed to, the House would give directions to the *Speaker* to defend the action, and shew to the Court the grounds upon which he had proceeded.

Mr. D. Giddy, as Chairman of the Committee, observed, that if the Report should be discussed, there were three different modes of proceeding; with respect to the first, of issuing some proofs to the Courts below of the nature of inhibition, the path had not been chalked out by the Constitution; the two others were to proceed by a plea of abatement in jurisdiction, or at bar. If the latter line was pursued, some days would elapse; but if the former step was adopted, then no time was to be lost, as to-morrow would be the last day for making a plea of abatement. He concluded by moving, that the Report do lie upon the table; which being carried, the Hon. Gentleman, after observing, that as the case stood, he really thought there was some defect in the Constitution in not foreseeing it, moved, "that the *Speaker* and Serjeant at Arms might be allowed to plead to the actions brought against them, and that the

the Attorney-general be directed to defend them."

Mr. *Pansey*, in an animated speech, defended the privileges of the House, now attempted to be abrogated by popular clamours; quoted a variety of law opinions; and thought that Mr. Speaker should plead to the action; should inform the Law Court, that, having acted conformably with, and in obedience to the orders of the House of Commons, the Judge had no power to relieve the Plaintiff, and that, should the Court persist in another course, it would exceed its jurisdiction.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, Messrs. *Adam*, *Windham*, *W. Wynne*, and *W. Smith*, warmly applauded the sentiments of the last Speaker, and supported the motion.

Sir *S. Romilly* expressed his doubts as to the extent of the privileges of that House; but thought that those privileges, as part of the law of the land, were cognizable in a Court of Justice.

The *Attorney-general* stated, that the warrant being illegally executed, was alone cognizable in a Court of Justice.

The Resolution was then carried, without a dissenting voice.

The sum of 1,511,000*l.* was then granted for the Ordinaries of the Navy.

#### May 14.

A Petition was presented from the East India Company, praying parliamentary aid to the amount of two millions. After some discussion, in which Messrs. *Creevey* and *Whitbread*, and Lord *A. Hamilton*, were opposed to Messrs. *Grant*, *Perceval*, *Dundas*, and *Astell*, the Petition was ordered to be

referred to the Committee appointed to consider of East India Affairs.

A Petition from Major Cartwright, on the subject of Parliamentary Reform, was presented by Mr. *Whitbread*, who stated, that, having perused it, and finding it devoid of offensive matter, he should move, that it do lie on the table.

Mr. *Perceval* objected to two passages in the Petition, and also complained of its length.

Mr. *Whitbread* replied.

The House divided; for the Petition 21, against it 92.

Mr. *Tierney*, in an appropriate speech, moved an Address to his Majesty, praying that he would be pleased to order a sum to be paid from the Droits of the Admiralty for the use of the Consolidated Fund, to make good the annuity granted to the Duke of Brunswick.

Messrs. *Perceval* and *R. Dundas* shortly spoke against the motion.

Mr. *Creevey* referred to the declaration of his Majesty in 1763, when it was engaged that the balances of this fund should be applied to the exigencies of the State.

Messrs. *Hushisson*, *Brougham*, and *Johnstone*, supported the motion.

On a division the numbers were, for the motion 84, against it 103.

#### May 15.

Mr. *Foster*, in a Committee, proposed a Resolution, granting a bounty of 3*s.* *Ad.* upon the retail of every barrel of strong beer to four gallons of spirits; after some observations from Mr. *Hutchinson*, the Resolution was carried.

(To be continued)

### INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

*Admiralty-office, May 29.* Vice-admiral Sir *J. Saumarez* has transmitted to *J. W. Croker*, Esq. a letter he had received from Capt. Reynolds, of his Majesty's ship the *Tribune*, giving an account of his having, on the 12th inst. fallen in, off Mandal, on the coast of Norway, with four Danish brigs, two of 20 guns each, one of 18, and one of 16, which, after a severe action of two hours, made all possible sail for the shore, and owing to the damages sustained by the *Tribune* in her sails, and the want of wind, escaped amongst the rocks. Eight men and one boy were killed on board the *Tribune*, and 13 men wounded. The loss of the Enemy is supposed to have been considerable.

*Admiralty-office, June 5.* Vice-adm. Sir *J. Saumarez* has transmitted to *J.*

*W. Croker*, Esq. a letter he had received from Capt. Sayer, of the *Raleigh* sloop, giving an account of his having, in company with the *Alban* and *Princess of Wales* cutters, engaged off the Scaw, on the 23d of last month, a Danish flotilla of seven gun boats, one of which was blown up, and the rest dispersed, greatly damaged.—And also a letter from Capt. Watts, of the *Woodlark* sloop, reporting the destruction of a Danish cutter-privateer, the *Swan*, of six guns, and 35 men, on the 27th of the same month, under the protection of batteries and field-pieces on the island of Lassoë, by the boats of the *Woodlark*, commanded by Lieut. *T. Crawford*.

Vice-adm. *Douglas* has transmitted to *J. W. Croker*, Esq. a letter from Capt. *Farquhar*, of the *Desirée*, giving an account of an attack made on the 29th of last



last month, by the boats of that ship, with those of the *Quebec*, *Britomart* sloop, and *Bold* gun-brig, under the directions of Lieut. S. Radford, of the *Desirée*, upon some armed vessels of the Enemy, lying in the Vlie, one of which a French lugger, of six guns and 26 men, was driven on shore and burnt, and the following vessels captured and brought out, viz. a French lugger, of 12 guns and 42 men; a French schooner privateer, of four guns and 17 men; a Dutch gun-boat; and a small row-boat. Capt. Farquhar highly commends the good conduct of Lieut. Radford, and the other officers and men employed on the occasion. No loss was sustained on our part; the Enemy had one man killed and three wounded.

*Admiralty-office, June 9.* Extract of a Letter from Vice-adm. Sir J. Saumarez, to J. W. Croker, Esq. dated on board H. M. S. *Victory*, in Hawke Roads, Gottenburgh, May 28.

His Majesty's sloop *Woodlark*, on the 26th inst. chased on shore and destroyed a Danish cutter-privateer, off *Haadstrand*, mounting eight 24-pounder carronades, with a crew of 35 men, under the protection of the Enemy's batteries and armed vessels.

Vice-adm. Sir J. Saumarez has transmitted to J. W. Croker, Esq. a letter he had received from Capt. Robinson, of the *Prometheus* sloop, giving an account of his having captured at the entrance of the Sound, on the 24th of last month, two Danish privateers, one a lugger of three guns and twenty men; and the other a schooner of three guns and 16 men, both of which had been out about a fortnight, without making any capture.

*Admiralty-office, June 16.* Admiral Lord Gambier has transmitted to J. W. Croker, Esq. a letter from Capt. Hotham, of the ship *Defiance*, giving an account of the boats of that ship, under the directions of Lieuts. W. Style and G. Hutchinson, having on the 1st inst. after a pursuit of six hours rowing, captured and brought out from under the two batteries at *Belleisle*, and the fire of some field-pieces and armed vessels, three chasse mares, laden with wine and rosin for *L'Orient*.

*Downing-Street, June 21.* Dispatches have been received from Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Stuart, dated Messina, 24th April, 1810, transmitting the Copy of a Dispatch and Inclosure from Brig.-Gen. Oswald, of which the following are Copies.

*Head-Quarters, Camp, before St. Maura, March 24, 1810.*

Sir, I have the honour to report to your Excellency, that the troops with the naval forces under the orders of Captain Pyre, of his Majesty's ship *Magnificent*, as per margin\*, sailed from Zante on the morning of the 21st, and reached the island of St. Maura the same evening. Early the next day, the army disembarked to the Southward of the town. The enemy retiring from the batteries on the approach of his Majesty's ship *Imogene* and gun-boats, the troops immediately moved forward. Lieut.-Col. Lowe, commanding the advance, a portion of which (Greek Light Infantry,) under Major Church, was kept upon the flank, and drove a party of Albanians from the adjacent heights. The town was found to be evacuated; Gen. Camus having with his whole forces (amounting to above 1,000 men) retired into the fortress and strong field-works contiguous thereto; at the same time acquainting the Civil Administration with his inability any longer to protect them.

The fortress of St. Maura is situated on a narrow sandy isthmus, of three miles in length, which joins it to the island, and it has, besides, a direct communication with the town by a singularly narrow causeway, nearly a mile in length. The neck of land is defended by two strong redoubts, and an intrenchment regularly constructed, and capable of such a resistance as led the enemy to declare they would arrest our progress for a month at least. Lieutenant-Colonel Lowe being left to watch the enemy's movements from the town, supported by Colonel Wilder and two battalions, I proceeded with a portion of light infantry to reconnoitre the isthmus. Major Church, I found, had already, with four companies of the Greek light infantry, carried the first redoubt; the enemy retiring upon his next intrenchments, where he remained in force, assiduously employed in completing its defence. It was obvious that no time ought to be lost in carrying this work; accordingly the battalion of detachments under Major Clarke, 35th regiment, was called from the town to support the attack, which previous success and the best apparent disposition induced me to confide to the Greek light infantry. Capt. Eyre, who did me the honour to land with the troops, directed his Majesty's ship *Leonidas* to be placed so as to favour the assault. Capt. Brisbane, R. N. who was also on shore, conveyed this order and our intentions to Captain Griffiths.

\* *Magnificent, Belle Poule, and Imogene.*

The

The line to be attacked extended from sea to sea, mounted with four pieces of cannon, well sited, had a wet ditch and abattis in front; manned by about 500 infantry; and was so defiled from the sea as to render it almost secure from the fire of the shipping. His Majesty's ship *Leonidas* came to anchor as close to the water would admit of; meanwhile the troops formed in columns approached, and were to a certain distance covered by the ground. On opening the front of the work, they became exposed to a heavy and well-directed fire of grape and musketry. The Greeks resorted to their accustomed and in many situations appropriate mode of fighting; nor could the most gallant efforts of Major Church, Captain Tuffin (Inspector), and others of their Officers, make them advance with that celerity which, on similar occasions, usually commands both safety and success. I am unequal to do justice to the exertions of my Staff, to the Officers of the Royal Artillery, and Royal Engineers, who accompany me upon this trying occasion. Captains Eyre and Stephens, of the Royal Navy, were amongst the most animated in the combat, and were both wounded in the display of professional characteristic valour. Upon finding the head of the column could not be brought to the assault, I immediately directed Major Clarke to bring up the battalion of detachments, consisting of two companies of Royal Marines, under Captains Snow and Stuart, two companies of De Rolle's under Major de Bosset, and two companies Calabrian Free Corps, under Major Oswald. The Royal Marines, led by Major Clarke, and headed by their officers, broke through the abattis and charged into the intrenchments; they were nobly supported by De Rolle's under Major Bosset; and no delicacy can prevent me from noticing the gallant exertion of Major Oswald, in bringing forward his corps. The contest was not of long duration; the enemy fled at all points, pursued with the bayonet from work to work; and such was his precipitation that he not only abandoned the camp and cannon of the attacked line, but left his remaining strong position, followed by Major Clarke's command even to the gates of the fortress. His flight was accelerated by a previously concerted and extremely well executed movement of Lieut.-Colonel Lowe, with the rifles of his corps, supported by a company of the 35th and two companies of the Royal Corsican Rangers. The party, headed by the Lieut.-Colonel, pushed along the narrow and perfectly exposed causeway which connects the town with

the fortress. This unexpected advance led upon the enemy's rear, and contributed to his so quickly abandoning the strong redoubts, which a front attack alone could with difficulty effect. The Lieut.-Colonel in his report speaks highly of the good conduct of the officers and men; and states that Lieut. Boeckelampe singularly distinguished himself by remaining, after receiving a severe wound, to cover the retreat of a part of the riflemen, whom the enemy's fire compelled to retire, some of whom, driven from the dike into the water, were missing.

[Brig.-Gen. Oswald then praises the gallantry and conduct of Capt. Wynyard, Assist. Adj.-Gen.: Major Church, Assist. Quart. Mast.-Gen. superintendent of the Greek light infantry; Major Oswald, of the Calabrese division; Capt. Vicenzo, of the same corps; and Capt. Parker of the royal engineers, all of whom were slightly wounded.—The zeal of Mr. Gunning, surgeon to the forces; and Lieut. Hattenbuhler, of the Corsican Rangers, an old deserving officer, is also mentioned in warm terms, as well as the services of Mr. Foresti. The dispatch concludes by stating that the enemy was pent up within walls; and that though one of the posts was favourably placed for commencing approaches, the narrowness of the ground rendered it difficult and laborious.] (Signed) J. OSWALD, Brig.-Gen. To Sir J. Stewart, &c. commanding

the troops in the Ionian Isles.

A second dispatch from Brig.-General Oswald follows, dated April 17, announcing the surrender of the fortress of St. Maura on the 16th, nine days after the batteries had been opened. The garrison surrendered prisoners of war. Alluding to the enterprise and valour displayed by the troops on this occasion, the Brig.-General says—

"During the operations, one or two night attacks upon the enemy's out-posts afforded a display of that high degree of discipline and gallantry which such efforts demand. Upon the evening of the 15th, Captain Hackeray desiring to reconnoitre the approach and ground for the breaching battery, then in agitation, it became necessary to drive the enemy from an intrenchment he held within 300 paces of his rampart. The service was intrusted to Lieut.-Colonel Moore, of the 35th Regiment, who led the grenadiers of that regiment; light company of De Rolle's, and subalterns' detachments of the Corsican Rifles and Royal Marines. This corps pushing undauntingly through a heavy fire of grape and musketry, carried the enemy's line at the point of the bayonet. Upon the Lieut.-Col. and Capt.

Capt. Thackeray reporting to me; that it was practicable to establish our troops there, the detachment was directed to stand fast, and by incessant and judicious labour during the night, the intrenchment was converted into a second parallel, from whence the fire of the enemy, however severe, could not dislodge it.—Our sharpshooters and infantry from thence greatly distressed the opposing artillery; and I am convinced hastened the enemy's decision to surrender."

A chance cannon shot deprived the army of Major Clarke. To the naval part of the expedition, high praise is given by the Brigadier-General, who says—"The squadron has given the most powerful aid: it furnished ammunition and cannon for the batteries, with intelligent officers and brave seamen to fight them; their fire was most destructive. Captains Eyre, Mowbray, Brisbane, and Griffiths, of the Royal Navy, were zealous in their co-operation; the two latter officers resumed their station off Corfu, while Capt. Mowbray, by his unceasing exertions, facilitated our operations, and supplied our wants." Great praise is also bestowed upon Col. Wilder, Lieutenant Col. Love, Capt. Williamson of the artillery, Capt.

Thackeray of the engineers; Assistant Commissary Forbes, Brigade-Major Oust, Capt. A'Court, who volunteered from Sicily, and Lieut. Charters, commanding the marines of the Belle Poule.

The French garrison consisted of 800 men. The loss sustained in storming three of the enemy's intrenched batteries on the 22d was—1 staff, 12 rank and file, killed; 2 field-officers, 7 captains, 6 subalterns, 1 staff, 4 serjeants, 74 rank and file wounded; 17 rank and file missing.

Names of the Officers killed and wounded:—STAFF: Capt. Wynyard, 1st Foot Guards, severely; Mr. Gunning, surgeon, slightly.—Royal Engineers: Capt. Parker, severely.—Royal Marines, Capt. Snow, of the Montague, and Lieut. Morrison, of the Belle Poule, both slightly.—Calabrian Free Corps: Major Oswald and Capt. V. Taverna, severely; Lieuts. Amantina and Tarantina, slightly.—Greek Light Infantry: Major Church, severely; Capt. Tuffin, Stratti, Turcolecco, Ordioni, and Esign Permesa, slightly; Lieut. Boccheciampe, of the Corsican Rangers, slightly.

Total killed and wounded from March 23 to April 16.—1 Serjeant, 10 rank and file killed; 1 field-officer, 32 rank and file wounded.

#### INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

*Taunton, April 11.* The foundation stone of the Taunton and Somerset Hospital was laid this day, with the following inscription by the Rev. John Gale:

"Hunc Lapidem primum  
Domus quasi Fundamen-

In Ægros et Mutilatos,

Charitatis Causâ constructæ;

Posuit Joannes Leigh, Arm.

Sodalitii Architectonici apud Som-

mersetienses Curio Maximus,

Die, xi<sup>o</sup> Calend. April. A. D. MDCCCX.

Georgii Tertii Principis augustissimi L." The donations already subscribed amount to 2956l. 8s. 6d.; the annual subscriptions to 298l. 7s. That part of the building first to be erected is not to exceed 1950l. and will contain about 40 patients.

*May 26.* The house of Mr. Cowens, of *Therston*, in Northumberland, was this week set on fire by lightning, and considerably damaged; a loaded gun which stood in the passage was exploded by the electric fluid, and a dog which followed Mr. Cowens into the house was killed. All the glass was broken in the front of the house.

*May 28.* The Globe Inn, between *Shaftesbury* and *Sarum*, was entirely destroyed by fire. The horses were with difficulty saved, but the liquors, and

greater part of the furniture, were destroyed.

*May 28.* A disturbance took place in the Market-place at *Birmingham*, owing, as we understand, to the high price of potatoes, 1s. 3d. per peck. The populace, after breaking many windows, and carrying away the butchers' stalls, proceeded to a potatoe-grower's at *Edgbaston*, with intent to destroy the stock, &c. Before, however, they could execute their intention, the Military made their appearance, took 15, whom they found in the house, into custody, and dispersed the remainder.

*June 1.* As some labourers were burning spear grass and rubbish on a piece of land near *Ipswich*, late part of *Nacton Heath*, the flames communicated to some standing whins, and spread with such rapidity, that in a short time between 20 and 30 acres were destroyed.

*June 1.* A shocking accident happened at *Llanismlet*, about two miles from the opposite shore of *Swansea*. During a storm, about forty persons were induced to seek shelter in a mill, which being struck by the lightning, killed three men (William Hopkins, David Thomas, and David Jenkins), and wounded about twenty others; and we learn

John another man has since died. The miller, who was at work, escaped, but the mill was burnt down to the ground.

*June 2.* A few days ago, a fire broke out in a granary at *Malden*, Essex, which was not extinguished until 600 quarters of malt and beans, with some barley, had been consumed. The loss is estimated at 2000*l*.

*June 3.* A fire broke out in Barn-street, *Kidderminster*, which in three hours reduced to ashes three dwelling-houses, a large carpet manufactory, six barns, and three stables. The flames first appeared in an out-house belonging to Mr. Allbut, butcher. The fire is supposed to have been occasioned by an incendiary.

*June 8.* As three men were a few days ago descending into a pit belonging to Lord Middleton, at *Wollaton*, the chain unfortunately broke, and they were precipitated to the bottom. One of them died a few minutes after the accident, and the recovery of the two others is hopeless.

*June 18.* The Woburn sheep-shearing was attended by more persons of rank, fortune, talents, and agricultural knowledge, than ever before known. Amongst the distinguished amateurs were the exiled King of France, Louis the 18th, and some of the Noblesse who follow his fortune. The various lettings of stock shewed, by the high prices given, the increasing value attached to the improvements in breeding and grazing. A series of experiments were on the first day made by Sir Joseph Banks and Davies Giddy, Esq. with an eye-glass micrometer, contrived to measure conveniently the diameter of the filaments of wool from different fleeces, to the 10,000th part of an inch. This instrument promises to be of considerable use in determining the comparative fineness of wools. At three o'clock the company repaired to Woburn Abbey, and a numerous company sat down to a very elegant dinner; the Duke of Bedford in the chair. In the course of the forenoon, a large party repaired to Crawley Farm, to see the process of drilling turnips in the Northumberland method, by Bailey's Hill.—A number of ingenious novelties in husbandry were, on the second and third days, exhibited at work; amongst them a portable two-horse thrashing mill, by R. Salmon, made by Shephard; a hand thrashing-mill, by Mr. Cox, and a wind-mill to raise small quantities of water, by an endless chain; a fire escape, on a new construction, by R. Salmon; a three-row drill, by R. Salmon; a portable weighing-engine for cattle, by Shephard; a gate, on a useful and simple construction, by R.

Salmon. Mr. James Wallis shewed models of his temporary sheds of canvas, for sheltering cattle in hot or very rainy weather; and of sifted and dried potatoes, recommended by him for the feeding of cattle. Mr. William Shephard shewed his roll and turnip drill, and Pasmore's chaff-cutter. Mr. George Quinton, an artist, attended, and made drawings of several of the implements exhibited, for the Board of Agriculture. Sir John Sinclair said, he could congratulate the company present and the country, that the "County Reports," on which the Board had been so long employed, were nearly completed. His Grace announced, that both Mr. Coke and himself were making comparative experiments with Merino sheep, of whose results the publick should be duly informed hereafter. On the last day of this useful and patriotic festival, Mr. Coke (of Norfolk), on his health being given, made many sensible observations on the advantages which had arisen from such institutions as the present. He concluded by observing, that Sir Joseph Banks, by his exertions in favour of Spanish sheep, had rendered a most important service to our manufactures; but, he feared, it could hardly be expected that the Merino breed would be serviceable in yielding mutton to the country; however, what could be done in the way of experiment for the securing this desirable union of good properties, he was sure the worthy Baronet would do; and, wishing him the success which had hitherto attended his endeavours in this line, he should propose as a toast—"Sir Joseph Banks, and a fine fleece on a fat carcass." The sentiment being drank with applause, the worthy Baronet rose, and with great good humour and animation thanked the company, congratulating them that it was at length admitted, that improvement in wool had been effected; and said, that, if the Merino carcasses were inferior, it was because their improvement was but just begun. We have, said he, seen these Leicesters rise from nothing, and no one knows what breed; and we have seen Downs, formerly like rats in slae, now rivaling any breed in the kingdom. In Spanish sheep there is as much capability as in Lincolnshires, which have risen into Bakewells; or in little rats of South Downs, which have swollen into improved Downs. He had no doubt the Merino breed would, in a few years, answer all the purposes which its patrons desired. Sir Joseph's address was received with loud and loud applause; and, after the usual complimentary toasts, the company began to disperse.

A ferry

A ferry boat, between Largy and Gigha, in *Kintyre*, was lately upset, and nine persons in consequence perished. One woman by this calamity lost her husband, only child, and brother; and another woman lost two sons.

A sturgeon was lately taken out of the *Flye*, near Chepstow, which weighed 240 lbs. It was sent to London, to the Duke of Beaufort.

A very fine statue of his Majesty in his Parliamentary robes has been purchased by the Earl of Buckinghamshire, with the intention of having it erected on the pillar of *Lincoln's Heath*, in commemoration of the Jubilee. It is 15 feet in height, and is composed of a durable manufacture of artificial stone.

#### DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

*Tuesday, May 29.*

The anniversary of Mr. Pitt's birthday was commemorated at the London Tavern, by a numerous company of the friends and adherents of that eminent statesman. All the leading Ministerial characters of the day were present. The health of Mr. Pitt was, on the proposition of the Chairman, drank in solemn silence. "The Loyal and Independent Livery, who signed the Counter-resolution," with the "Counter-resolutionists of Middlesex," was also proposed; when Sir W. Curtis and Mr. Mellish returned thanks on the part of their constituents: Messrs. Perceval, Canning, and Lord Castlereagh, shortly spoke, on their healths being given by the company.

*Saturday, June 9.*

This evening a fire broke out at a Cork-cutter's in Crutched Friars, which destroyed the premises, with six or seven adjoining houses, together with that of Mr. Hibbert, wine merchant, in Hylord's court. During the conflagration, a stack of chimneys fell; by which a fireman was severely hurt.

*Monday, June 11.*

A Coroner's Inquest sat at a public house in Broad Street, Bloomsbury, on the body of Miss Drummond, the daughter of an auctioneer in the above street. The evidence before the Jury was, that the young lady was found dead in a back paved court, immediately under the window of a second floor in which she slept, with her head and body shockingly bruised. It appeared that the deceased went to bed at her usual time, and the window was found open in the morning. The Jury found a verdict, that she met her death whilst asleep.

*Thursday, June 14.*

As Lord Hawke was returning to his home in Gloucester place, the iron-work

which fastened the pole of his curricule suddenly gave way, the horses set off at full speed, and the curricule was overturned by the post at the corner of the street. Lord Hawke was taken up nearly lifeless, and was carried into Mr. C. Savage's house, in Gloucester-place, where he received every kind attention; and we are happy to state, that his Lordship, with the exception of some severe contusions and the dislocation of his left shoulder, is in a fair way not to suffer materially by the accident.

*Friday, June 15.*

The trial of Mr. Cobbett, for a libel, came on in the Court of King's Bench. The information, which was filed in July 1809, was occasioned by some reflections published by the defendant in his Political Register, in consequence of the German Legion being called in to quell a mutiny which had broken out in a corps of Local Militia stationed at Ely. The Attorney-general quoted the libel, and declared, that its object was to excite disaffection in the Army. Mr. Cobbett pleaded his own cause, and rested his defence on the ground that his words were misinterpreted, and that the animadversions complained of had been principally levelled at Lord Castlereagh's Local Militia Act. He justified some passages of the libel, by adverting to the misconduct and the excesses of the German Legion both at home and abroad.—Lord Ellenborough summed up, and gave it as his opinion, that the article in question was a most abandoned and seditious libel. The Jury, after a few minutes consultation, returned a verdict of *Guilty*. [Mr. Cobbett has since been sentenced to pay a fine of 1000*l.*; and to be imprisoned in Newgate for two years; at the expiration of which time he is to enter into a recognizance to keep the peace for seven years, himself in the sum of 3000*l.* and two sureties in the sum of 1000*l.* each.]

*Friday, June 22.*

This day three men were employed to empty a privy near the chapel at Holloway, in the parish of Islington, when one of them placed a ladder, which stood firm upon the surface, but as soon as he added his weight to it, it sunk, and he dragged another man after him; the third, in attempting to relieve them, shared the same fate, and all were suffocated. It has since turned out that the privy had been a well 100 feet deep.

Within the last eight days, 49,180 quarters of wheat have been entered into the port of London.

## THEATRICAL REGISTER.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

March 29. *How to Teaze, and how to Please.* A Comedy; withdrawn after two nights' representation.

June 7. *The Widow's only Son.* A Comedy, by Mr. Cumberland.

DRURY-LANE COMPANY

AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE IN THE STRAND.

May 2. *Croaking; or, Heaven send us may be all alive this day three months.* A piece in one act, from Goldsmith's Good-natured Man.

June 12. *'Oh this Love! or, the Masqueraders.* An Opera, by Mr. Kenney. The music by Mr. King.

## GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

**War-office.** **W**M. Granger Cantley, clerk, late chaplain of brigade at Madeira, a chaplain of the forces.

June 2. Tho. Williams, clerk, late garrison chaplain at Landguard Fort, a chaplain to the forces.

*Queen's Palace, June 20.* Capt. James Lucas Yeo, R. N. commander of the Royal Portuguese Military order of Saint Bento D'Avis, knighted.

*Whitehall, June 23.* Right hon. Spencer Perceval, Rt. hon. John Foster, Chancellor of the Exchequer in Ireland, Hon. Wm. Brodrick, Hon. Wm. Eliot, Snowden Barne, esq. and Hon. Berkeley Paget, Commissioners for executing the office of Treasurer of the Exchequer.

Right hon. Charles Yorke, Sir Richard Bickerton, bart. vice-admiral of the Red, Robert Ward, and James Buller, esqrs. Wm. Domett, esq. vice-admiral of the Blue, Sir Jos. Sydney Yorke, knt. and Hon. Frederick Robinson, Commissioners for executing the office of High Admiral.

*Board of Green Cloth, June 27.* Wm. Kenrick, esq. master of his Majesty's household.

*Whitehall, June 30.* Right hon. Rob. Dundas, Earl Camden, Earl of Liverpool, Right hon. Richard Ryder, Marquis of Wellesley, Right hon. Spencer Perceval, Lord Lovaine, Lord Tegenmouth, Right hon. Tho. Wallace, and Viscount Lowther, Commissioners for affairs of India.

## CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

May **14.** **R**EV. Dr. Robertson, promoted from the Professorship of Geometry, in Oxford University, to that of Astronomy, vice Hornsby, dec.

June 1. Mr. Rigaud, of Exeter-college, Oxford, Savilian professor of Geometry, vice Dr. Robertson.

Dr. Stewart, of Windsor, physician of Eton-college.

Philip Williams, esq. barrister, fellow of New college, (Oxford, Steward to the Dean and Chapter of Winchester cathedral, vice Sir J. H. Newbolt, resigned.

June 12. Dr. Williams, of Corpus Christi college, Oxford, keeper of the Ratchiffe library.

Mr. Keele, Under Secretary of State for the War department.

Hon. Capt. Sir Jos. Sydney Yorke, knt. one of the Directors of Greenwich Hospital, vice Hunt.

Capt. Henry Jenkins, one of the Captains of Greenwich Hospital, vice Lynn, deceased.

Mr. G. T. Stewart, a Commissioner of Taxes.

Alexander Marsden, esq. Chairman to the Board of Excise, vice Lord Amuseley, retired.

Right hon. Spencer Perceval, a Governor of the Charter-house, vice Windham, deceased.

## ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

**R**EV. Richard Mant, M. A. Coggeshall V. Essex.

Rev. Dr. Foster, head-master of Norwich grammar-school, Great and Little Chesterford consolidated R. and V. Essex.

Rev. Joseph Coltnay, M. A. Kirkby Moorside V. Yorkshire, vice Comber, dec.

Rev. John Black, Croyton church and parish, in the presbytery and county of Ayr, vice Rev. D. Shawe, D. D. dec.

Rev. Mr. Drake, prebendary of Welton Ryval, in Lincoln cathedral, vice Reynolds, dec.

Rev. Benjamin Drury, assistant master at Eton-school, Tugby cum Norton V. co. Leicester.

Rev. John Natt, B. D. lecturer of St. Giles's, Oxford, wife Free, resigned.

Rev. Tho. Carpenter, B. A. South Stoke R. Sussex.

Rev. John Brooke, M. A. vicar of Whittleford, Cambridgeshire, Elmstead V. Essex.

Rev. Mr. Cuffmins, Bradford Peverell R. near Dorchester.

Rev. Geo. Sheier, M. A. Wilcot V. Wiltshire.

Rev. Tho. Walden Hanmer, M. A. rector of Simpson, Little Missenden V. Bucks.

Rev. Dr. Charles Burney, of Greenwich, one of His Majesty's domestic chaplains, vice De Salis, dec.

Rev. Charles Dayman, M. A. vicar of Poundstoke, Tintagel V. Cornwall.

Rev. N. C. Lane, Ingoldsby R. Linc.

Rev. John Kipling, M. A. Oakley V. and Chilton perpetual curacy, Bucks.

Rev. Henry Luke Dillon, B. A. Lychet Matrevers R. Dorsetshire.

Rev. Wm. Geo. Maxwell, M. A. Groat Washbourne perpetual curacy, Gloucestershire, vice Darke, resigned.

Rev. John Smith, Ashwicken cum Leziate R. Norfolk.

Rev. Samuel Henry Savorry, M. A. Barmer perpetual curacy, Norfolk.

REV.

Rev. Wm. Williams, master of the free-school at Cowbridge, St. Mary Hill V. Glamorganshire.

Rev. Wm. Chafy, B. D. fellow and tutor of Sidney college, Cambridge, one of His Majesty's preachers at Whitehall.

Rev. Edward Dudley, Broom R. Staffordshire.

Rev. R. Pugh, Llansaintfraid R. in the diocese of St. Asaph.

Rev. Thomas French, D. D. chaplain to the forces.

Rev. Robert Lowe, B. A. Bingham R. Notts, vice Walton, dec.

Rev. James Henry Mapleton, LL. B. Whaddon V. Bucks.

Rev. G. H. Templer, vicar of Shapwick, Somersetshire, Thornford R. Dorsetshire.

Rev. E. C. Forward, M. A. rector of Coombpyne, Devon, Lymington R. Somersetshire.

Rev. Mr. Edwards, Landevodog V. Glamorganshire, vice Morgan, dec.

#### MARRIAGES.

**June** BY special licence, Col. Charles 14. Chad, 3d West Norfolk local militia, eldest son of Sir G. C. bart. to Lady Anne Turnour, 3d dau. of Earl of Winterton.

18. At Newport, Dr. Lemphiere, physician to the Army Depôt, Isle of Wight,

to Miss Earle, second dau. of Capt. E. of the Hon. East India Company's service.

20. At Paul's Cray, Kent, Michael Parker, M. D. of the Royal Artillery, to Mary Anne, eldest dau. of Rev. John Simons, rector of that parish.

21. Robert Drummond, esq. of Megginch castle, co. Perth, to Mary eldest dau. of Rev. Joseph Phillimore, of Orton, co. Leicester.

27. Lieut.-gen. Brownrigg, quarter-master general of the forces, to Sophia youngest dau. of Rev. Dr. Bissett, of Knighton-house, Isle of Wight.

28. Hon. Major Henry Murray, to Miss De Vismes.

29. Capt. Shirriff, R. N. only son of the late Gen. S. to Elizabeth-Anne, eldest dau. of the late Hon. David Murray, brother to Lord Elibank.

Latchy, William Lambie, M. D. to the only dau. of Arthur Saunders, M. D.

At Bedford, Barham Livius, esq. to Miss Lucy Barham, niece of J. Foster B. esq. M. P.

Rev. Devereux Mytton, rector of Llandyssil, Montgomeryshire, to Elizabeth-Sarah, youngest dau. of Francis Lloyd, esq. of Ellesmere, Salop.

Tho. Moore, esq. of Liverpool, to Mary-Anne, second daughter of Rev. Wm. Nichols, of Chelmarsh hall, Salop.

#### BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS OF THE LATE LEWIS SCHIAVONETTI.

LEWIS SCHIAVONETTI was born at Bassano, in the Venetian territory, the 1st of April 1765. His father was a stationer, whose moderate circumstances enabled him to give to his eight children, the eldest of whom was Lewis, a useful but limited education. From his infancy he had a peculiar taste for drawing; and while his companions were at play, he was often seen kneeling on a stool in his father's shop, copying prints. He attained such proficiency, that an able painter, Julius Golini, to whom some of his productions were shewn, undertook to instruct him in the art of drawing. At the age of 13, Lewis was put under his care, and the high opinion he had formed of the boy's genius was confirmed by the rapid progress he made, while his amiable disposition endeared him so much, that he loved him as his own son. After three years of useful instruction, Mr. Golini, unfortunately for our young artist, fell ill. His pupil attended him with filial assiduity, received with reverence his dying counsel and admonitions, and had the heart-piercing grief to see his master expire in his arms. Left to pursue his own course, in a town where Golini was the only painter, he turned his views to Count Remauidini, whose extensive typographical and chalcographical concern is rendered

more famous by the giving employment to Bartolozzi and Volpato, as appears by an inscription on marble in the study of the Count. The works of those Artists gave fresh impulse to the youth's ardour for improvement. About this time he became acquainted with one Lorio, an indifferent engraver, who was barely competent to teach the mechanical process of the art, and to him he applied for instruction. The poor man did not refuse, but observed, that not being able to earn his bread by the profession, he officiated as sacristan to a church, and could offer him no better accommodation for study than the sacristy. His circumstances not allowing him to apply elsewhere, Mr. S. remained with this master about twelve months; when, finding he had exhausted his fund of instructions, and feeling an aversion to study occasionally among dead bodies, he resolved to alter his situation. A copy of a Holy Family in the line manner, from Bartolozzi, after Carlo Maratta, gained him immediate employment from Count Remauidini, and attracted the notice of Mr. Suntach, an engraver and printseller in opposition to Remauidini. About this time came to Bassano a Mr. Testolini, of Vicenza, a wretched engraver of architecture, but a man of consummate craft and address. He became acquainted with

with Mr. Schiavonetti at Ma. Surtachis, and finding in his genius and tractable disposition a tool which he could use to great advantage, he engaged him to work at his house. Bartolozzi's engravings in the chalk manner were then in great repute at Bassano, and Testolini made several abortive attempts to discover the process. His young friend succeeded better, and imitated several of Bartolozzi's prints to perfection; but unfortunately for his interest, he was then, as through his whole life, careless of profit, and anxious only about improvement. Testolini took some of Mr. Schiavonetti's productions to the son of Mr. Bartolozzi at Venice, and passed them for his own. They gained him an introduction to that Artist, and an invitation to London, where he was then flourishing. The change of climate seemed to have deteriorated the talents of Testolini; but such was his adroitness, that he gained a complete ascendancy over the easy temper of Bartolozzi, and lived in his house about three years. During that time, finding that yet more important advantages might be derived from the aid of his former friend, he made several propositions to Mr. Schiavonetti to come to London. These were for a time declined;—the rising fame of the young Artist caused his talents to be better appreciated, and some Venetian Noblemen offered him a pension and constant employment if he would abandon his proposed emigration. Testolini, to frustrate this, procured Mr. Bartolozzi to write a letter of persuasion, partly dictated by himself; and confident of its effect, he set out for Italy to bring Mr. Schiavonetti over. During his absence, Mr. Bartolozzi gained an insight into his real character and interested views, and on his return with his protégé, told him that his house was no longer open to him, but Mr. Schiavonetti was welcome to consider it his home. They both, however, remained until Mr. Testolini had found a house in Sloane-square, when he persuaded Mr. Schiavonetti that it would be better to follow his fortune than continue with Mr. Bartolozzi. Mr. Schiavonetti considered himself bound in honour and gratitude to consent. These circumstances terminated the connexion between Mr. Schiavonetti and Mr. Bartolozzi, since the former, shortly after, established himself on his own foundation, and from this period to that of his death, cultivated his genius with a success that answered the expectations which were first formed of it, and conducted all his affairs with an uprightness and integrity that will cause his memory to be equally revered as a Gentleman and as an Artist.

Mr. Schiavonetti possessed, in very high perfection, the first requisite either in

painting or engraving—a freedom and accuracy of delineation. This power, united to the grace and dignity which were the peculiar characteristics of his style, enabled him to treat every subject with a truth and distinctness of expression, rarely to be found in the works of other artists. He exercised it with solid judgment and nice discrimination, never confining himself to that uniformity which begets the vice of manner; but adapting his genius, with wonderful felicity, to that of the original which he had to represent. By a varied choice of models, and a bold and independent habit of thinking, he enfranchised his mind from the dogmas of school-discipline, and stood forth an original, and, if not a self-taught, a self-refined Engraver. Yet he chastened the vigour of inherent genius by a refined delicacy, which polished whatever was rude, and corrected whatever was inconsistently vulgar. In the works of common artists we see only the labour of the hand; but in his, the hand is manifestly directed by superior mental power and capacity, which, laying the lines to express the character or quality of whatever is to be represented, produces a harmony analogous to that of composition in painting, of numbers in poetry, and of sounds in music. For his proficiency in this great and rare attainment, as well for his power of imparting to his works style in the grace, strength, and justness of character, he deserves to be mentioned with Raphael, Titian (in colour), Ludovico Caracci, and Audrap, the engraver.

There is another charm in Mr. Schiavonetti's works, which is peculiar to those of all great Artists, namely, that species of identity which reflects the character and mind of their author as in a mirror. One or two examples may be pointed out from among the eminent men of Italy. Raphael was a man of gentle aspect, of graceful form, and of winning and companionable manners; he could not stir abroad without being followed by a host of friends and admirers. All his paintings are expressive of these mild and attractive qualities; he shines like the sun in the temperate zone, cheering, but not overpowering.—Michael Angelo, on the contrary, both in his works and in his life, is like the same sun within the tropics; his vertical and torrid splendour is too awful, too intense to be beheld or endured; he dazzles, he astonishes, but he repels men from the fierce oppression of his beams. When Michael Angelo went forth, he went alone, and all men made way for him; not a living creature bore him company, but the ass on which he usually rode. "J'ai vu Michel Ange; il est effrayant," said a Frenchman, returning from the Capelle Sistina; and the same



same expression which he applied to the works, must allude to the terrible aspect of the Artist. A similar degree, of repulsive energy and sublimity distinguishes the poetry and the characters, of Dante and Milton. To apply these analogies to Mr. Schiavonetti: In his person he was rather tall; the fine proportion in the divisions of his figure gave him a graceful movement; his manners were gentle; in his address there was sweetness and affability; he was dignified without austerity, and meek without insipidity; his whole deportment was manly. His amiable simplicity of character, equability of temper, and promptness to oblige, won the good-will of all who saw and conversed with him. In company with his brother Artists, he seemed unconscious of his own superiority; though fitted to rank with the highest, he exacted no distinction of notice, but kept himself on a level with the lowest; and, by the deference with which he spoke his opinions on any subject, he made every one feel at ease in his society. This urbanity of manners is but too commonly an extrinsic accomplishment; but in him it was the unfeigned expression of innate goodness of heart, and liberality of mind. It was not the warmth of a coarse material, but the polish of a fine one. Many acts of his private life might be adduced in support of what is here said in his praise: one may be selected that exhibits a trait illustrative of his whole character. As soon as he began to derive profit from his profession, he devoted a portion of it to the support of his relatives in Italy; and of late years, he constantly remitted to his aged Parent a stipend sufficient to ensure him comfort and respectability.

The same energy and elegant simplicity observable in Mr. Schiavonetti's personal character, predominated in all his engravings. No one could behold him, and say he was capable of producing vulgar works. In proof of this assertion may be instanced some of his principal performances:

The *Madre Dolorosa*, after Vandyke.  
The Portrait of that Master in the character of *Paris*.

Michael Angelo's celebrated Cartoon of the Surprise of the Soldiers on the Banks of the Arno.

A series of Etchings, from designs by Blake, illustrative of Blair's Grave.

The Portrait of Mr. Blake, after Phillips, for the same work.

The Landing of the British Troops in Egypt, from Louthembourg; and

The Etching of the Canterbury Pilgrimage, from Stothard's esteemed Picture.

To shew the versatility of his powers, the two finished prints first mentioned may be compared with the etchings for Blair's Grave, the finished etching of Mr.

Blake's Portrait, the etching of the Pilgrimage, and the Cartoon; in the latter of which he appears to have revived the strength of character of Michael Angelo, as well as the grace which appeared in the works of that distinguished man in the juvenile part of his life, when he produced the original, which was unfortunately destroyed in an insurrection at Florence, by that Goth Baccio Bandinelli, in a fit of invidious malice. There is no circumstance which more forcibly shews Mr. Schiavonetti's power of delineation, than his print from this Cartoon, considering the disadvantages under which he produced it. He had not, as in the pieces from Vandyke, the benefit of an original, or an authentic copy, since it appears from a remark in his own hand-writing, that it was engraved "after a copy, painted by H. Howard, R. A. from Sangallo's copy of his own study of Michael Angelo's Cartoon."

The work of the "Canterbury Pilgrims" being no further advanced than the etched state is another and still more striking example of his powers as a draughtsman; every line is expressive of the object it aims to represent. The movement of the figures and the expression in their heads and characters are as finely maintained in outline, as they could possibly have been in the most finished print. To the real judges of Art, this charm arises from the ease and truth with which they are rendered. This etching is the last great work of Mr. Schiavonetti's hand. From his own avowal in conversation at various times since he undertook it, and even during his last illness, it was a performance on which he meant to concentrate all his powers, and to build his reputation. That such an intention should have been frustrated by the unforeseen termination of his valuable life, is a loss and a calamity which the writer of this article most deeply feels, and in which the public will no doubt sympathize with him. It would have raised Mr. Schiavonetti as the founder of a new and superior School of Engraving, and would have mainly contributed to rescue the Art from the bad taste which now so universally degrades it. In the present state of this etching, considered with reference to the peculiar circumstances of the case, perhaps no better mode could be devised of paying an impressive and lasting tribute to his memory, and one in which all his admirers could participate, than by giving it to the public as he left it,—a consecrated monument of his genius. At the same time, to alleviate, as much as possible, the general disappointment of those who are interested in its fate, the Publisher of the Print will feel it his pride and his duty to have it finished in the ablest manner, with the most careful attention to produce in the

the execution a congeniality of spirit and effect with the original design.

Among the other works which Mr. Schiavonetti had undertaken, was a portrait of the venerable President of the Royal Society, from a picture by Mr. Phillips, replete with that truth of character and force of execution which usually distinguish the works of this Painter. The print was to have been executed in the same size and style as Mr. Sharp's celebrated engraving of John Hunter. Another undertaking, which will give additional cause to regret his loss, was the splendid representation of the Stag Hunt, by Mr. West, in which Alexander III. King of Scotland was rescued from the fury of a stag by Colin Fitzgerald. This was to have been engraved by Mr. Schiavonetti in the most finished line manner, and of a sufficiently large size to comprehend the noble and striking beauties of that wonderful performance.

To sum up his professional merits in a few words: Mr. Schiavonetti classes with Gerard Audran, with Edelinck, Strange, and Woollett. He not only possessed the powers of delineation, the harmony of lines, the union in tones and in a general effect, which severally distinguish these eminent men; but he added a brilliancy and playful movement to his productions, approaching more nearly to the free pencilling of the Painter, than any thing that can be found in the performances of those Artists.

R. H. CROMEK.

On the 14th of June the remains of Mr. Schiavonetti were deposited in a vault in Paddington church-yard, with a solemnity worthy of his moral worth, and of his talents in the art of Engraving. The chief mourners were his brother N. Schiavonetti, esq. Dr. Black, Rev. Mr. Smith, — Vendramini, esq. A. Cardon, esq., and — Perry, Esq. The pall was supported by the President B. West, W. Sharp, J. Scott, C. Warren, W. Bromley, and E. Scriven, Esqrs.; the four latter Gentlemen being the oldest members of the Chalcographic Society. Besides his intimate friends, the venerable President of the Royal Academy, the Royal Academicians Tresham and Phillips, the Associates Heath, Fittler, and Landseer, the Members of the Chalcographic Society, J. Scott, Warren, Bromley, Scriven, Skelton, Bond, Middiman, Cheesman, Clint, Ward, Cromek, esqrs. several non-professional friends to Art attended, to do honour to his remains.

P. 187. A monument has been placed in the chancel of Kensington-church, with the following inscription:

"Sacred to the memory of *David Middleton*, esq. serjeant-surgeon to his Majesty. Mat. Suppl. Vol. LXXX.

esty, and surgeon-general to the British army. He was equally eminent for humanity and ability in his profession, and for Christian piety and manly probity in his conduct through life. He died at Kensington, Dec. 27, 1785, aged 82. Also, in memory of *Elizabeth Middleton*, widow of D. Middleton, esq. and daughter of the Rev. Thomas Fairfax, of Eynesbury, Hants. If an amiable, respectable, and religious life, protracted to extreme old age, were now to be described, Mrs. Middleton's might, with great propriety, be selected as an example. She died at Kensington, Feb. 6, 1810, aged 89. *Blessed are the Dead which die in the Lord.*"

On the black marble which relieves the tablet from the wall:

"*Amicitie superstiti sacrum voluerunt*  
*Hecurietta Maria Bowdler, Tho. Bowdler.*"

P. 396. Sir *Hedworth Williamson*, bart. late High Sheriff of the county of Durham (an office in the appointment of the Bishop, which had continued upwards of 80 years in this family) died at Whitburn, March 14th last. The following sketch of his character, extracted from a Funeral Sermon preached at the request of his family, the writer conceives to be, however imperfect, at least a just tribute to the memory of a friend who honoured him with his particular regard during many years' residence as the coadjutor to his deceased parent (see the present Volume, p. 274) in the parish in which he resided.

"I should fail in justice to the subject upon which I am addressing you, were I to omit a memorial to the deservedly high character of our deceased friend. Both in the more private and public departments of life, I had frequent opportunities of appreciating them. Few persons, I believe, better knew him, or more fully and accurately entered into his sentiments and views. In his private character no man could possibly exhibit a more affectionate, kind, or generous disposition than he always did. A more truly attentive husband, a more warmly attached parent, or a kinder and sincerer friend, I never knew. His public character, in the high and important station which he so long held in this county, he filled with the greatest honour to himself, and the most essential advantage to his country; always acting from the dictates of an excellent heart, of a most able and accomplished mind, with inflexible, and upon all occasions uncorrupted integrity. No undue influence, or interested motives, could ever bias him to act in any manner that he conceived incompatible with the real good, the dignity, honour, or independence of the County over whose civil interests he so ably presided. As a Christian, he was sincere in his belief of the

the Gospel, and *rationally* influenced by its prospects; disclaiming, with that liberality which ever formed a prominent trait of his character, the narrow and contracted prejudices of the bigoted on the one hand; and equally despising on the other, the temporizing and too popular can of sanctimonious zeal. Such was the character of my late highly-esteemed, and highly-honoured friend. Having lived this useful and honourable life, he is now numbered, I firmly trust, among those blessed servants of their Lord and Master, who will be finally distinguished with his gracious approbation and acceptance."

J. S.

P. 491. The late Baron de Montalembert was employed for five years in a most arduous and perilous service in St. Domingo. On various occasions he and the corps he had raised (the British Legion) received the public thanks of the officers who at different times commanded in chief in that island. He has left one son, a major on the staff of the army; who has since received His Majesty's licence to assume and use the hereditary title of Baron.

*Ibid.* The late C. J. Coleman, esq. had been for many years an active and useful magistrate at Budge town in that island. His remains were carried into Dominica, and interred at Roseau with every attention from the most respectable merchants and inhabitants of that town.

#### DEATHS.

1809, IN China, aged 16, Henry Oct. . . . third son of John Hanson, esq. of Essex, belonging to the Glatton East Indianman, drowned whilst bathing in the river Canton.

May 1. Of Hydrocephalus\*, aged 30, Mr. John Rahn, of Waltham, Surrey, eldest son of John Rahn, M. D. of Waltham cross, Herts.

6. In St. James's-square, Bristol, aged 88, Benjamin Coole, esq. formerly a very considerable merchant in Petersburg, having resided 40 years in Russia; a most benevolent and intelligent gentleman. He retained his faculties till the last, and could read without the aid of glasses.

Hester, dau. of the late Mr. Tho. Rutter, of Castle-street, Bristol.

At Slough, Hants, the relict of the

\* In answer to a remark of our Correspondent, "that it has a long time been thought when persons arrive at the above age, they are not (or very seldom) liable to the above malady;" it may be proper to state, that Hydrocephalus, though most frequent in children, sometimes occurs in adults, and perhaps more frequently than is in general suspected; as the actual presence of a præternatural quantity of water in the brain can only be ascertained by dissection after death. EDIT.

late Rev. Humphrey Smythies, rector of Alpheton, Suffolk, and of Little Staughton, Bedfordshire.

At Boston, Mr. Rainey, a respectable draper.

In Flagon-row, Deptford, Kent, of typhus, aged 28, Joseph Woodward, draper and salesman, one of the Society of Friends.

7. In St. Mary's, Oxford, Mr. John Bauster Adams, lately one of the clerks in the Bank of England.

Aged 23, Mr. Tho. Bliss, bookseller, of St. Mary's, Oxford.

At Woburn, on his route from the regiment into Leicestershire, James Harryman Holmes, esq. captain in the Leicestershire militia, son of Rev. Mr. Holmes of Normanton, Notts. He married in January last the eldest dau. of Rev. Charles Chambers; see p. 281.

Mr. John Bastin, distinguished, during a period of 53 years by an upright, zealous, and indefatigable discharge of his public duties in the Custom-house.

Aged 70, Mr. Mordecai Moses, of Lincoln, silversmith. He was a native of Francfort on the Main, in Germany; and resided many years at Lincoln, well respected. His remains were interred at the Synagogue in Hull.

At Hesle, near Hull, very suddenly, aged 65, Samuel Beau, esq.

Aged 63, Aubrey Joseph Lun, esq. of Steward-street, Old Artillery Ground.

In childhood, in the prime of life, Margaret wife of Mr. George Ibbotson, merchant, of Huddersfield, co. York, and sister to the Rev. M. Manners, M. A. of Newcastle upon Tyne, and formerly of Lincoln college, Oxon. Her amiable disposition, united with urbanity of manners, will cause her memory to be long and endearingly regretted by all her relatives and friends. She has left two infant daughters, too young to distinguish her worth, or to deplore their loss.

8. At Islington, aged 66, the wife of Thomas Mendham, esq.

Harry James Layton, of Henry-street, Pentonville.

At Leeds, aged 74, Tho. Matthewman, esq. late of Wakefield.

Aged 69, Mr. Abraham Nurse, of Sapcote, co. Leic.

At Boston, Miss M. F. Hodgson, dau. of the late Geo. Fitzwilliam H. esq. of Claybrook hall, Leicestershire.

Aged 64, Mr. Tho. Green, farmer, of Allenton, co. Leic.

Mr. Daniel Walker, well known for his taste in musick and musical instruments, and particularly for his exquisite performance on the Celestina.

In London, Mr. Samuel Sharpe, wine-merchant, formerly of Market Deeping, Lincolnshire, brother to Mr. J. S. of that place.

Rev.

Rev. Coventry Townsend Powys Lichfield, D. D. late fellow of Magdalen college, Oxford, rector of Boyton, Wilts, and vicar of Houghton, Warwickshire; M. A. 1764; B. D. 1774; D. D. 1778.

At Blythe, Notts, aged 76, Rev. John Thompson, M. A. He had been 48 years chaplain to the late Mr. Ridley, and Sir M. W. Ridley, bart.; and was esteemed one of the best Hebrew scholars in the North of England.

9. At the Butt-house, near Ashby de-la-Zouch, aged 85, Katharine, relict of Richard Dyo't, esq. of Freeford-hall, co. Stafford (who died Jan. 2, 1787, æt. 49.)

Mrs. Levesque, of Spital-square.

At Bath, Mr. Tho. Luke, brewer, of Exeter.

At Aberdeen, aged 8, John third son of James Hadden, esq. provost of Aberdeen.

Aged 16, Harriet youngest daughter of the late Edward Willes, esq. And a short time before, at Astor-house, aged 6, Charlotte Vandewall Willes, third daughter of Rev. Wm. S. W.

At Castle Denington, co. Leic. aged 84, Thomas Fisher, esq. several years owner of Caldecote-hall, co. Warwick.

Mr. Tho. Richardson, of Lincoln, lately of Scothorne, near Sudbrooke, farmer and grazier.

Aged 86, Miss Overton, of Hull.

Aged 74, Mr. Wm. Apsey, of Ely.

10. At Clifton, Mrs. Susannah Pierson, of Southampton-row, Bloomsbury, sister to the late Peter P. esq. of the Inner Temple.

At Louth, in his 100th year, Mr. Geo. Maddison, father of Martin M. esq. banker, of Southampton.

At Bullington abbey, co. Lincoln, aged 76, Mr. T. Espin, farmer.

At Whitby, aged about 80, Mrs. Sarah Fishburn, sister in law to the late T. F. esq.

Charles Tudway, esq. an alderman of Wells, brother to C. T. esq. M. P. for that city.

At Colyton, Devon, Capt. Henry Wilson, late of the Warley East Indianman, whose name is in the recollection of the publick, as connected with that most interesting Narrative, published from his journal, of the shipwreck and providential preservation of the crew of the Antelope packet, on the Pellew islands, 1783; on which occasion his intrepidity, discretion, and talents, as a Commander, shone forth in a manner which has rarely been excelled. The most remarkable instance of his abilities appears, when, unarmed by authority or power, he was able to persuade his people to destroy all the spirituous liquors remaining on the wreck; scarcely any Governor ever produced a greater act of self-denial for the public

good. His comprehensive understanding and persevering industry raised him, through every gradation of a seaman's life, to the highest post in his own line; and he had the honour to be second in command to Commodore Sir N. Dauce, when Admiral Lincolns, in an 80-gun ship, with several frigates, was built and dispatched by a fleet of East Indianmen. In private life he was a firm and benevolent friend, a kind parent, and died a pious Christian. Capt. Wilson had not long enjoyed his retirement at Colyton; and, but for the distance, his remains would have been interred near those of his friend Prince Le Boo, who accompanied him from the Pelaw Islands, but was unhappily taken off by the small-pox, and is buried at Rotherhithe. (See vol. LVIII. p. 631.)

11. In Golden-square, Elizabeth eldest daughter of John Wallace, esq. who himself died May 31.

At Souton rectory, near Exeter, the wife of Rev. Geo. Moore.

In consequence of a fall from his horse, Mr. Robert Wilmott, of Guildford-street, Russell-square.

Aged 81, Mr. Wm. Hessey, one of the brethren of the Trinity-house at Hull.

Thomas Preston, esq. one of the aldermen of Lincoln. For a long time he was the principal auctioneer in the neighbourhood; and some years ago, proposed and established the fat-stock market, now held every other week, and allowed to be one of the first markets out of London.

At Skidbrook, co. Lin. aged 71, Mr. Grantham Gace.

At Gainsborough, aged 75, the widow of Mr. Simpson, officer of Excise.

12. Harriet the wife of James Baillie, esq.

Aged 55, Mr. Wm. Haden, of Wapping. At Fryer's place, Acton, aged 77, Robert Tubbs, esq.

At her son's house; at Kilburn, Middlesex, Mrs. Brown.

Aged 14, Anna-Maria-Raphael, 2d daughter of R. Betney, esq. of Anning-sley, Surrey.

At Weston super Mare, Somerset, whither he had gone for the recovery of his health, aged 28, Rev John Tuckey, B. A. of Magdalen-hall, Oxford, and curate of the Garrison chapel, Gosport.

Miss Mary Anne Medlicott, niece of Mr. Ebenezer Fry, accountant, of Bristol.

At Castleconnell, near Limerick, of the scarletina, John, aged 6, and William, aged 3, sons of Sir Wm. Burdett, bart.

13. At Hasle, near Hull, aged 47, Mr. Robert Bygott.

At Elham, co. Kent, after a lingering illness, aged 77, Mr. Thomas Hedges, attorney at law, and for many years Clerk to the Justices of the Elham division.

Mr.

Mr. J. K. Abbott, of the Assembly coffee-house on the Quay, Bristol.

14. At the rectory-house, Wincor, Northamptonshire, aged 74, Rev. Jas. Williamson, rector of that parish, prebendary of Lincoln, and vicar of Biggleswade, Bedfordshire, and formerly of Queen's college, Oxford, M. A. 1759; B. D. 1784; a gentleman of extensive learning, sincere piety, and sound orthodox principles. In 1790 he published "A Defence of the Doctrines of the Christian Religion;" and in 1793 preached the Bampton Lecture before the University. (See vol. LXIII. 934.)

In Bread-street, Cheapside, Mr. Cornelius Aston, agent for the Bristol Brass and Copper Company.

Aged 72, John Lowder, esq. an eminent banker in Bath.

At an advanced age, at the house of Philip Hayden, esq. Henry Hayden, esq. for many years a banker in Waterford.

At Castle Hedingham, Essex, aged 49, Mary Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Geo. Cheveley, and only surviving daughter of the late Mr. W. Wade, of Witham.

Aged 76, Elizabeth Cobbet, of Full Sutton, a maiden-lady; and on the 15th, while her trustees were consulting her brother William Cobbet, of Strensall, how she was to be buried, he died during the consultation, aged 74. They were buried at Full Sutton, on Friday, both in one grave. By their frugality, and narrow way of living, they had scraped together about 14,000*l.* They have both made wills, and left 2,000*l.* to the poor of Strensall, Full Sutton, and High Catton, and about 2,000*l.* more in small legacies. It is not at present known who will enjoy the remainder of the property. There is neither brother nor sister, nephew nor niece, cousin, nor half-cousin.

15. At Leicester, in the prime of life, John Freestone Wilson, esq. son of Mr. W. of Doughty-street, London; and son-in-law to Rev. James Pigott, of Wigston.

At Moulton, near Gainsborough, aged 72, Mr. Tho. Husband.

In New-street, Birmingham, aged 80, Mr. Wm. Ryland, an eminent plater there for upwards of 50 years.

At Godalming, Surrey, suddenly, of an apoplectic fit, Mrs. M. A. Forester.

At Stoke Edith Court, Herefordshire, aged 72, Mr. John Mapll, house steward to the late Hon. Edw. Foley, in whose family he had lived 60 years.

21. John Chuter, esq. of Homerton.

At Wisbeach, aged 80, the Right hon. Lady Mary Knolls, eldest daughter of Charles Earl of Banbury, and aunt to the present Earl\*.

\* His claim to the title is at present under the consideration of the House of Peers.

22. At the house of Mr. Alers, Fenchurch-street, Mrs. Sharp, relict of Wm. S. esq. of Romsey, Hants.

At Stratford-grove, Essex, aged 78, John Snelgrove, esq. a gentleman whose exemplary life and urbanity of manners procured him universal regard.

At her nephew's, Brasted, Kent, Mrs. Susannah Burges, widow of Mr. John B. late of Stockwell, Surrey.

Rev. Edw. Cooper, rector of Hambleton, Hants, and vicar of Yetminster, Dorset.

At Bar-sur-Ornain, aged 41, the Duchess of Reggio, wife of Marshal Oudinot.

23. Sarah the wife of Mr. Jas. Twallin, of the Belle Sauvage, Ludgate-hill.

At the Colonial and Plantation office, Downing-street, Mr. Wm. Lewis.

Of scarlet fever, aged 23, W. Fielding, esq. B. A. of Corpus Christi college, Oxford, second son of Rev. Allen F. of St. Stephen's near Canterbury.

At Croydon, aged 77, Mrs. Sarah Heathfield, a very old and most respected inhabitant of that place; long and eminently distinguished for her exemplary life of piety and goodness, and endeared by her suavity of manners to all who knew her. She was the last surviving daughter of the late John Heathfield, esq. for many years a very able and active magistrate at Croydon, and sister to Rev. John Heathfield, of Northaw, Herts, whose death was noticed in pp. 187. 279.

24. At Wylcombe Crescent, Bath, the wife of Dr. Cogan.

At Brigg, aged 53, Mr. Fromontine, a Catholic priest.

25. Aged 67, the wife of Tho. Wetherell, esq. of Hammersmith.

At Winslade house, near Exeter, aged 69, Edw. Cotsford, esq. who for many years distinguished himself, at the sieges of Pondicherry and Manilla, and likewise during many subsequent campaigns in India. In reward for his zeal and gallantry, he was appointed governor of Gungam, and also of Masulipatani. On his return to England, he represented in Parliament the borough of Midhurst, and finished his public career by serving the office of high-sheriff of the county of Devon.

At Portsmouth, on his return from Madeira, of phthisis, R. Small, esq. of Up-ton house, in the parish of Worth, Kent; son of the late Mr. S. attorney at Margate.

At Enderby, near Leicester, aged 74, Mr. Geo. Freer.

Mr. Tho. Lupton, late assistant surgeon in the Oxfordshire militia, and son of Mr. L. surgeon and apothecary, of Thame, Oxon.

Mrs. Salmon, relict of John Salmon, esq. banker, of Bath.

At Sheaford, aged 51, Mrs. E. C. Brocke, relict of the late Lieut. B. R. N. Her

Her death was occasioned by her clothes having caught fire eight days before, during which time she languished in the greatest misery. On the 30th of May died also her sister Harriet, aged 43.

Aged 75, John Greenfield, of Metheringham, Lincolnshire, farmer.

26. At Brighton, Anna wife of Jacob Forster Reynolds, esq. of Carshalton, and daughter of Robert Barclay, esq. of Bery hill.

At Durham, aged 16, Hester Mary, 2d daughter of John Drummond, esq. Charing-cross.

At Lisnagar, co. Cork, aged 52, Rose Baroness Riversdale, widow of Wm. Lord Riversdale. Her Ladyship was the eldest dau. of James Bernard, esq. of Castle Bernard, knight of the shire for Cork in three successive Parliaments, and sister of the present Earl of Bandon. She was born March 8, 1758; married Nov. 13, 1773, William Tonsen, Lord Riversdale, and had issue by him (who died Dec. 1, 1787) ten children, of whom survive three sons and two daughters. She married secondly, Oct. 18, 1792, James Millard, esq. Captain in the 56th regiment of foot, who died July 23, 1804, leaving issue three sons.

At Louth, aged 81, the widow of the late Mr. Richard Sherwood.

27. At Lisbon, Capt. G. Hamilton, Royal Engineers.

At Westruther, Scotland, in her 100th year, Margaret Jean, widow of John Frazer, tenant in Wedderlee. She had been upwards of 70 years under the Blantyre family.

30. Lieut. Collier, of the *Achille*, in consequence of the wounds he received in the gun-boats off Cadiz on the preceding day.

*Lately*, Aged 90, Mr. Henry White, of Nettlebed, Oxon.

At Kettering, Northamptonshire, Tho. Boply, esq. late of Netherhall, Doncaster.

At Carmarthen, Lieut. Hungerford, R.N.

At Dover, Anne Sophia, eldest dau. of Major Eyre, 77th reg.

At Evesham, Mrs. Goore.

Mr. C. Wilkins, of Cirencester.

At Cirencester, aged 84, Mrs. Wilkins, relict of W. Wilkins, esq.

At Shrewsbury, Mrs Hoskins, relict of the late Rev. Abraham H. rector of Stockton, co. Worcester.

At Margate, Alexander the eldest son of Mr. James Bowden, of Edmonton.

The wife of Major Burgiall, of Chaynewor, Chelsea.

At Edinburgh, Lieut. Mc'Donnell, who served during Wolfe's campaigns, and was twice wounded in the battle where that great General received his death.

At Kentish-town John Letch, esq. formerly of Thavies-inn.

At Monmouth, the wife of John Pearce, esq. paymaster of the Monmouth and Brecon militia.

W. Sbanke, esq. of Norwich.

Aged 100, Mrs. Walne, of Starston, near Harleston, Norfolk.

At Newport, Isle of Wight, aged 75, dowager Lady Holmes, relict of the Right hon. Leonard Lord Holmes.

At Jessfield, Mrs. Ramsay, relict of W. Ramsay, esq. of Temple hall.

At Gheltenham, John Lucas, esq.

At Colchester, B. Smith, esq.

Aged 94, Anne, wife of Rev. W. Boycott, of Wheatacre Burgh, Norfolk.

Rev. Samuel Powell, rector of Bridenbury, and curate of Bromyard, Herefords.

At Maidenhead, Berks, Rev. E. Lloyd, late of Silchester, Hants.

Aged 72, Rev. Wm. Reid, M. A. vicar of Aveley, Essex, and chaplain to Jane Countess Dowager of Rothes.

Wm. Desborough, esq. of Hemmingford, one of the aldermen of Huntingdon.

Mrs. Baker, relict of Tho. B. esq. late of Muscovy-court, Tower-hill.

At Harmston, near Lincoln, aged about 94, Mrs. Anson.

At Liverpool, on his road to the Hot Wells, Bristol, Rev. Edward Story, of Bolead, co. Cavan.

At Great Yeldham, Essex, aged 85, Mary Elizabeth, widow of Rev. Wm. Paxton, late rector of Taplow, Bucks.

The marine Musician, the poor blind fiddler, who for 30 years, in all weathers, and under all elements, had contributed to the harmony of the ferry-boat between Liverpool and the Cheshire shore. He had crossed the Mersey nearly 22,000 times without any material accident.

In a garret in Kirklington, near Carlisle, aged 77, Jeremiah Graham. A great part of his life was devoted to the accumulation of money; and nothing more gratified him than a view of his rising hoards. Among his treasures was found a large number of gold pieces, the coin of Portugal, which formerly had currency in this kingdom. Though his personal estate amounted to at least 5000*l*. his annual expences during the last years of his life did not exceed five shillings; for his victuals were the eleemosinary contribution of his relations, and the last coat which he wore was co-eval with his beard, being nearly 60 years old; and as it was diversified with patches of various hues, it exhibited a *costume* peculiar and *unique*. The only luxury with which he indulged his palate was tobacco; but it cost him little, as the mole-skin pouch in which he stored this article was generally replenished by the bounty of his neighbours.

At Llanelly, Wm. Yalden, esq.  
At Hammersmith, Mr. Robert Day, son of Mr. D. of Newgate-street.

At Frankfort, aged 76, *Her Serene Highness Caroline Felicité, Dowager Princess of Nassau-Usingen.* She was daughter of Count Charles Reinhard de Lunau-Geheidesheim; and was born May 2, 1734.

At Malta, where he had gone for the recovery of his health, John Jeremie, esq. an eminent advocate of the Royal court in the island of Guernsey.

At Blewhayes, near Exeter, the wife of Richard Lang, esq. lieutenant-col. of the South Devon militia.

At Cheltenham, aged 53, Charles Norwood, esq.

Lieut. Townley, R. N. nephew of Mr. Roberdeau, of Bath. This gallant young man fell in the moment of victory, in the destruction of the French flotilla at the Isle of Rhé.

Henry Scourfield, esq. of Robeston hall, Pembrokeshire.

At Billewyddan, near St. Asaph, Mrs. Williams, relict of Hugh W. esq. of Tyfry, Anglesea.

At Redbrook, near Barnsley, John Pickering, esq.

At Maple-Hays, near Lichfield, Mrs. Furnivall, relict of John F. esq.

At Etruria, Staffordshire, the wife of E. J. Birch, esq.

Thomas Kennedy, esq. of Ipswich.

At Gosport, the wife of James Henderson, esq. paymaster of the Ross-shire militia, and eldest dau. of Sir Edmund Lacon, of Yarmouth.

At Keig, Aberdeenshire, aged 115, Peter Anderson. He was first married when 94 years old, and had four children, three of whom, with their mother, are now alive.

Somerset Charles Talbot, second son of the Dean of Salisbury, and nephew to his Grace the Duke of Beaufort.

Aged 82, Mr. Thomas Boon, of Cosington, Somerset.

Aged 74, Mr. Tho. Smith, of Redcliff hill, Bristol.

In Bath, aged 84, Mr. Isaac Williams.

At Weymouth, Thomas Simmons, esq. late captain and adjutant of the West Somerset militia.

The wife of Tho. Lloyd, esq. of Trenewydd, Pembrokeshire.

At Tiverton, aged 79, Mrs. Dickenson, relict of Benj. D. esq.

At Grimsby, aged 103, Mr. John Campbell. He had been gardener in the family of George Tennyson, esq. nearly 80 years. He retained full possession of all his faculties except hearing, of which he had been long deprived. His peaceable disposition and respectable character have rendered him sorely regretted. During the latter years of his life he enjoyed an annuity—the reward of faithful services.

At Lincoln, Thomas Mason, sergeant in the Lincoln, &c. local militia;

At Southampton, Samuel Miller, esq.

Aged 68, Mrs. Jervais, of Exton, Rutland.

At Westmeon, Hants, aged 78, Mr. J. Mason, formerly of Portsea; nearly 50 years a preacher of the Wesleyan Methodist society.

June 1. At Highgate-grove, aged 23, Miss Anne Minshaw.

Aged 81, Walter Lawrence, esq. of Sevenhampton, Gloucestershire.

In Queen-square, Bristol, Mr. David Owen, a young man of great sobriety, integrity, and genuine worth.

At Blankney, aged 78, Mr. James Greenham, a respectable farmer.

At Stockton, Tho. Burdon, esq. formerly well known on the turf as the owner of the best racers in England.

At Tollerton, Notts, aged 96, Mrs. Margaret Pacey.

2. Aged 25, Anne the wife of Mr. W. R. King, Serjeant's-inn, Fleet-street.

Rev. James Wilbert Kilner, curate of Hockley and South Farnbridge, Essex.

At the house of her husband, Sir Lucas Pepys, in Upper Brook-str. Jane Elizabeth Countess of Rothes, Baroness Leslie and Bambreigh. She married in 1707, Geo. Raymond Evelyn, esq. by whom she has one son, George William Lord Leslie, now Earl of Rothes, born March 28, 1768; (who married, May 24, 1789, Henrietta-Anne Pelham, eldest daughter of Thomas Earl of Chichester, by whom he had three daughters; and their mother died on Dec. 5, 1797; he married, secondly, Aug. 1798, Miss Campbell, daughter of the late Colonel Campbell, of Dunearn.)—The Countess married, secondly, in 1772, Sir Lucas Pepys, bart. Physician-extraordinary to His Majesty, by whom she had one son and two daughters; Charles, born Sept. 1774; Harriet, born June 1, 1777, who died in 1780; and Henrietta, born Sept. 21, 1783, who married Nov. 29, 1804, William Courtenay, esq. eldest son of the late Lord Bishop of Exeter.

At St. Martin's, Perthshire, aged 99, Rev. David Bannerman, minister of that parish, and senior of the Established Church of Scotland. He was father of John Alexander B. esq. one of the East India Directors.

Mr. Gillingham Eyre, house-steward of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

At Hall Barn, Bucks, aged 53, Edmund Waller, esq. a lineal descendant of the Poet. Dying unmarried, the ancient family-mansion, park, and large estates, devolve to Rev. Harry W. rector of Farmington, co. Gloucester.

Rev. T. Collins Bailey, M. A. chaplain of New college, Oxford, curate of Chiselhampton/Stadhampton, and Baldon, Oxfordshire, and chaplain to the Marquis of Lothian.

Aged

Aged 37, Wm. King, esq. of Sileby, co. L. i. c. formerly captain in the Leicestershire militia, second son of the late Tho. K. esq.

Aged 71, Mrs. Ellis, relict of the late Rev. W. E. of Alford, Lincolnshire, and mother of Mr. E. surgeon, of Hull.

At the manse of Largo, Lieut. John Oliphant, R. N.

3. At Richmond, Surrey, aged 71, Henry Bazett, esq. father of the Countess of Essex.

Eliza wife of Rev. F. Gardiner, rector of Combhay, near Bath.

At Bristol, aged 80, Mr. Jos. Hughes, formerly a distiller.

Rev. Dr. Jackson, rector of Pendock, and vicar of Eldersfield, Worcestershire.

4. Aged 35, Mr. Charles Cave, surgeon, of Petersfield; the circumstances of whose death must excite respect for his memory, much sympathy for his loss, as well as caution to the profession. On the 26th May a sea-faring man, who had been ill for a few days, was attacked, whilst at Petersfield, with a violent inflammation on the lungs; and after being attended several times during the day by Messrs. Cave and Whicher, died the next morning. The surgeons, being of various opinions as to the real cause of his death, agreed to open the body; which they did on the 28th, and found the lungs in a complete state of putrefaction. They afterwards sewed up the body, in doing which they pricked their fingers; and, in the evening, both were seized with violent pains in the arm, which soon extended to nearly the whole of the body. Mr. Cave, after enduring the most excruciating pains, died on the 4th of June. Mr. Whicher is still alive, though suffering extreme pain: but his hand and arm have been opened by several of the most skilful surgeons of the neighbourhood, and from the metropolis; and a discharge being obtained from the wounds, it is hoped his life will be saved. The death of Mr. Cave is the cause of universal regret; for he was no more respected for his abilities and general demeanour, than he was for his humanity. He was always forward in attending to the wants of the sick sailors and soldiers who might be passing through the town, in whose service it may almost be said his life fell a sacrifice. He has left a young widow, who deeply mourns his loss—it is a remarkable circumstance, that the late Mr. Whicher (of Petersfield) father of the above-mentioned Mr. W. died of a fever brought on by his great zeal to save the lives of some sick soldiers, who, on their return from the disastrous expedition to Spain, about 15 months since, dropt down in the town. He has left a wife and large family to lament his loss.

At Loddington, Northamptonshire, aged

38, Thomas Palmer, esq. eldest son of Sir Thomas P. bart. of Carlton, co. Leicester. Mr. P. married Sophia daughter of Sir Justman Isham, bart. who survives with a son and two daughters.

Aged 72, Rev. Thomas Mills, vicar of Hillingdon, Middlesex; son of a preceding vicar, of the same name.

At Mortlake, Surrey, aged 70, Christopher Duffin, esq.

Mr. John Bass, of Hucklev, a reputable plumber, painter, and glazier, brother of William B. an ingenious self-taught painter recorded in vol. LI. p. 594.

At Thornbury, Mrs. Hester Putley, a person greatly beloved and respected.

On Temple-Bucks, near Bristol, Mrs. Martha Catcott.

5. Aged 17, Arabella Diana, youngest daughter of W. Tustin, esq. of Fludycer-street, Westminster.

Of a mortification in the arm, in consequence of opening the body of a man who had died of the same complaint, Mr. James Ridgway, surgeon, son of the late Tustum R. surgeon, of Ashton-under-Lime.

At Waterford J. Ramsay, jun. esq. proprietor of "The Waterford Chronicle."

At Newport, co. Mayo, aged 21, Neal O'Donel, esq. son of the late John O'D. esq. and nephew to Sir Neal O'Donel, bart.

6. Aged 72, Major Samuel Steel, 34th foot.

In Brunswick square, Bristol, Mrs. Gregson, relict of the late Wm. G. esq. of Bedford row, London.

7. In Southampton row, Bloomsbury, aged 31, Sarah wife of R. G. James, esq.

Aged 46, Robert Ingram, esq. of Mosford-lodge, Barking, Essex.

At her uncle's, Lacey Primatt, esq. at Hillingdon, Miss Mand.

Aged 64, Mrs. Quelch, upwards of 40 years schoolmistress at Windsor.

In Percy-street, Bedford square, aged 72, Mrs. Elizabeth Morland, relict of Francis M. esq.

At Bingham, Notts, aged 75, Rev. John Walter, M. A. rector of that parish, and in the commission of the peace for the counties of Nottingham and Leicester. He succeeded to the valuable living of Bingham, April 25, 1764; on the demise of Rev. Henry Stanhope, who held it for 57 years (having succeeded to it in 1711); so that they successively held it for a period little short of a century.

Suddenly at Llangire, Carmarthenshire, Capt. Morgan Llaugharne, R. N.

8. At Hull, aged 22, the wife of Mr. Isaac Wilson, book-eller, and editor of "The Hull Advertiser."

Aged 81, the wife of Mr. W. Fenning, of Havensbury, near Mitcham, Surrey.

Aged 61, Rev. Wm. Finch, LL. D. rector of Tackley, Oxfordshire, and of Avingdon,



don, Berks; one of the City lecturers at St. Martin's, Oxford, and formerly fellow of St. John's college, B. C. L. 1770; D. C. L. 1775. He preached the Bampton Lectures before the University in 1797; and a Sermon before the Loyal Oxford Volunteers in 1798 (see vol. LXVIII. p. 1062.)

Mr. Charles Malin, postmaster, of Higham Ferrers.

At Huntley-hall, Staffordshire, John May, esq.

At Stoke-park, Guildford, aged 69, Nathaniel Hillier, esq.

In Windsor-castle, aged 88, John Beckett, esq. one of the Poor Knights of Windsor; formerly a private in the life guards; in which capacity His Majesty was so pleased with his appearance and figure, that he graciously ordered him to sit for his portrait in full length, which His Majesty had suspended in the Palace; and in 1774 recommended him to the appointment of Poor Knight.

Mrs. Mary Wyche, daughter of Peter W. esq. lately of Godeby, co. Leicester.

9. In Walcot-place, Lambeth, aged 36, Mr. Geo. Addis.

At Staines, Middlesex, aged 69, Mrs. Elizabeth Perkins, relict of the late John David Perkins, esq. She had been upwards of 50 years resident there, during which time she had uniformly exhibited a most shining pattern of Christian charity and fervent piety. She has left a numerous family.

At Somercotes, aged 13, Miss Staintoft. The father of this young lady has within six months lost his brother and sister and two daughters.

At Addersey-lodge, near Stoke Goldington, Bucks, at an advanced age, Colonel Philip Skene, formerly of Skenesborough, Lieutenant-governor of Crown-point and Ticonderago, and surveyor of His Majesty's woods and forests bordering on Lake Champlain, in the State of New York, whose loyalty could only be equalled by his singular bravery, having served as an officer in the British army from 1739 to the close of the American War in 1782; during which period he was engaged in some of the severest conflicts recorded in the British annals, and often wounded. Besides many actions of inferior note, he was at the taking and destroying of Carthagena and Portobello, at the battle of Cluoden, and afterwards at Fontenoy, Lafeldt, &c. under his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland; from thence he went in 1756 to America; was engaged under Lord Howe at the unfortunate attack at Ticonderago; afterwards under Lord Amherst at its capture, with that of Crown-point, &c. and from thence went to the attack of Martinique and the Havannah, under Lord Albemarle, and was one of the first who entered the

breach at storming the Moro castle. In the late American war, after being exchanged as a prisoner, he served a short time under Sir William Howe at New York, and then volunteered his services under General Burgoyne; during that arduous campaign, he lost his horse twice shot under him, and suffered the fate of that army by being a second time made prisoner. After the close of the American war, in which, from his well-known loyalty, he lost an ample fortune, he lived in secluded retirement to the time of his death. Colonel Skene's grandfather, John Skene, of Halyards, in Fifeshire, Scotland, was married to Elizabeth, daughter to Sir Thomas Wallace, of Craigie, in Ayrshire, the nearest collateral descendant of the celebrated, but unfortunate William Wallace. Col. Skene has left a son and two daughters to lament his death.

The wife of Mr. Gordon, quarter-master of the 60th regiment, now quartered in Lincoln.

10. Aged 13, John-Richard eldest son of the Rev. Dr. Booker, rector of Tedstone Delamere, co. Hereford. May the disaster which occasioned the death of this amiable youth, prove a monitory caution to others, how they make use of fire-works or gunpowder! So long since as the 5th of November 1808, while at school in the country, an accidental spark communicated itself to a quantity of Serpents (as they are called) which he had about his person, setting them and his clothes on fire; which burnt him so deeply in a vital part of his body, as to confine him to his bed in a painful state of languishment, till a short time before his dissolution; when, while joy was beginning to animate his sympathizing friends with the most sanguine hopes of his recovery, a fever seized his enfeebled frame, and in a few days put a period to his sufferings. (See p. 647.)

In Beaumont-street, at the house of Col. Collins, aged 87, Mrs. Proctor, relict of Col. Charles P.

Aged 80, Mrs. Parker, midwife, of Louth.

11. In Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, Richard Parks, esq. late of the Upper Crescent, Bath.

In Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square, Jane, the wife of Geo. Holman, esq. (a gentleman whose theatrical abilities are well known to the publick) youngest dau. of the Hon. and Rev. Frederick Hamilton, Hannah wife of John Roughton, of Holly-hall, Dudley.

At Chislehurst, Kent, Sophia Hyde Wollaston, ninth dau. of Rev. Francis W. rector of that place.

In New Burlington-street, the widow of John Gideon Loten, esq. formerly Governor of Ceylon, and grand-daughter to William Lord Digby.

12. At Putney, aged 86, Mrs. Douglas Pettward, relict of the Rev. Roger P. D. D. Aged 72, Mr. James Collison, of the Market-place, Leicester.

At Edinburgh, Rev. David Savile. Aged 75, Mr. Thomas Tooley, of Mecheringham, co. Lincoln.

Suddenly, at Morton, near Gainsborough, aged 54, Mr. William Booth, schoolmaster.

13. At Scarrington, near Bingham, after a long illness, brought on by the many severe wounds he had received in different actions, aged 34, Capt. J. Hall, R.N.

At Kentish-town, where she had been for the recovery of her health, Madame de Clonard, widow of John Sutton, Count de C. of the late Irish Brigade, and Colonel on the British establishment. (See vol. LXVI p. 438; and LXXII. 469, 569.)

Aged 77, Mrs. Mary Wheately, of Appleton Roebuck, near Tadcaster, publican.

At her son's in Little Park-street, Frances relict of Thomas Clay, esq. of Coventry.

At Colouney, Ireland, Mr. G. Yeoman, late master of a troop of equestrian tumblers, and a native of Edinburgh.

14. Rev. John Dambor, minister of the Catholic chapel in Coventry.

In Burlington gardens, the wife of Mr. John Wright.

At the house of her son-in-law Mr. Barlow, at Wilmore, near Bransley, aged 71, Mrs. Anne Symondson, widow of W. S. esq. late of Lambeth.

Mr. Josiah Gregson, traveller to Messrs. Kidder and Co. of Bristol, whose perserverance and integrity have seldom been equalled.

At Ripon, aged 46, Mr. Thomas Riddell, of Hull, merchant.

Aged 72, Mr. John Savile, formerly master of the Daking, one of the cheesemongerships in the London and Hull trade: 15. Edmund Horrox, esq. of Great Prescott-street, Goodman's-fields.

Mrs. Rogers, widow, of Broxbourn, Herts. At Louth, aged 20, Godfrey Ourraia Blyth, son of Mr. Thomas B.

Aged 78, the wife of Mr. George Lawson, of Burton upon Stather.

16. At Upper-ground, Christ Church, Blackfriars-road, aged 74, Mr. G. Farquharson, formerly a jeweller and silversmith in the Strand.

At Pentonville, in her 21st year, Isabella-Anne, wife of Mr. George Moxon, and only dau. of W. Mann, esq. late of Syleham, Suffolk.

In Green-street, Grosvenor-square, aged 70, John Williams Williamson, esq.

At his sister's house, Tottenham, aged 44, Mr. Wm. Drake, late purser of His Majesty's ship Centaur; and on the 22d June, at the same place, aged 58, Mr. Tho. Drake, of Meyton-hall, Norfolk.

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who, on a journey to the coast to meet his sick brother, was attacked by a malady which terminated his existence.

In Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, aged 66, Mary Anne, wife of J. Houston, esq. formerly of Lisbon.

At Clifton, near Bristol, Rev. Albert Wratislaw, of Rugby, Warwickshire.

At Bourton on the Hill, co. Gloucester, aged 80, Mrs. Warneford, relict of Dr. W. of Watneford-place, Wilts.

17. Aged 46, Thomas Best, esq. formerly of the Royal Artillery.

Aged 52, Margaret the wife of Mr. Charles Cox, jun. of Oxford, and dau. of Mr. Minchin, of Northmoor, co. Oxon.

18. In Coleman-street, aged 74, Robert Precious, esq.; a man whose benevolence was unbounded, and whose pleasant and gentle manners secured him universal esteem. He was for many years a constant attendant at the Committee of St. Luke's Hospital; and has left 500*l.* to that excellent institution, besides legacies to other public charities.—See our Postcard department, in the present Supplement, p. 647.

At Banford, Oxfordshire, aged 56, Rev. John De la Bere, M. A. rector of Barrington and Teynton, and chaplain to Lord Dyssavor. He was the last heir of the ancient family of the De la Beres.

Aged 27, Mr. Wm. Kelk, of Wyberton, near Boston; and on the 20th his mother, aged 71.

At Penally court, Pembrokeshire, Rev. Tho. Row, rector of Yeebeston and Loviston, in the same county.

At Henley upon Thames, aged 75, Robert Appleton.

19. In Chester-place, Lambeth, aged 51, Philip Gregson, esq. surveyor of the coast-waiters in the Customs of the Port of London, and one of the gentlemen pensioners in quarterly waiting.

At East Barnet, Herts, W. Ashurst Smith, second son of the late Dr. Hugh S. of Trevor-park in that parish.

At Kensington, aged 61, Mrs. Martha Cabell, relict of the late W. C. esq. of the India Board.

Aged 63, Mr. Wm. Bailey, of Holborn, ironmonger.

At his brother's house in Northampton, aged 42, George Sillers Benton, esq. formerly a member of the Harborough troop of Yeomany cavalry, and latterly in the Northampton.

At Hyde, Gloucestershire, Martha, third daughter of the late Thomas Clutterbuck, esq. of Avening, Gloucestershire.

20. In Gloucester-place, Portman-square, Georgiana eldest daughter of Geo. Heneage, esq. of Hainton-hall, Lincolnshire.

Aged 25, Wm. Hill, esq. of Uppingham, banker. His death was occasioned

by

by a fall from a vicious horse on the 14th, near the Market-place at Uppingham, by which his right thigh and leg were fractured; although surgical assistance was immediately procured, a mortification soon after ensued.

Aged 67, Mr. Thomas James, of Hunter-street, Brunswick-square.

At Clifton, aged 23, Thomas John Wells, esq. eldest son of Vice-admiral W.

At Shirland, Derbyshire, aged 77, Mr. George Hopkinson.

At Grantstown, Queen's County, Ireland, Wm. S. Vicars, esq.

21. At Torquay, Devon, aged 26, Mr. John Charles Browne, son of Mr. John B. of Kennington, Surrey.

At Churston Court, Brixham, the ancient residence of her ancestors the Yarde family, the Dowager Lady Buller, relict of the late Sir Francis B. Bart. and mother of Sir F. Buller Yarde, bart.

At Paris, the Cardinal John Baptist Caprara, Archbishop of Milan. He was born at Bologna, May 29, 1733, and was created Cardinal by Pope Pius VI. in 1792.

At Backwell, near Bristol, Mr. John Sperrin, a capital farmer, and steward to the Marquis of Bath.

Aged 62, Mr. Tho. Sayers, of West Grinstead, yeoman; a remarkably corpulent man.

22. At Twickenham, in her 69th year, the Right hon. Martha Bruce, Countess of Elgin and Kincardine; whose life has been spent in the uniform exercise of piety and benevolence. Her public and private charities were unbounded.

In Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, aged 69, Mrs. Agassiz, relict of the late Lewis A. esq. of Margate.

At Lambourne, Essex, the wife of James Dunnage, esq.

Mr. John Hayter, cooper, of Shaftesbury, well known by the name of *the Old Squire*.

23. In Pulteney-street, Bath, Jonathan Kendall, esq.

Aged 75, Rev. Andrew Bellamy, M.A. of Chetnole, Dorsetshire, a humane and generous man. He was upwards of 50 years patron and incumbent of the rectory of Stokewood, in the same county, and lord of the manor.

Aged 23, Joseph son of Mr. Joseph Warner, of Hox-hall, near Burbach, co. Leic.

24. At Wirksworth, Derbyshire, Sarah, the wife of John Toplis, esq. banker; much esteemed amongst her acquaintance, and a generous friend to the poor.

At Stepney, aged 74, Richard Price, esq.

At Fitzroy farm, Highgate, aged 48, George-Ferdinand Fitzroy, Lord Southampton, a general in the army, and colonel of the 34th foot. His Lordship is succeeded in title by his eldest son, an infant in the

6th year of his age. He has left a daughter by a former marriage, and one other son and two daughters by his present lady.

At her son's in Walworth, Mrs. M. Hay Ley, widow of Capt. John L. R. N.

Aged 68, Arthur Cosens, esq. of Yetminster, Dorsetshire. In the morning he attended the service in the Cathedral at Wells, where he was on a visit to a near relative; and whilst at dinner fell from his chair, and instantly expired. In 1807 he filled the office of high sheriff of the county of Dorset.

At Richmond, Surrey, aged 87, Mr. Tho. Watkins.

Suddenly, in Stoke's croft, Bristol, of an apoplectic fit, whilst dressing for divine service, aged 24, Miss Hannah Vimpany, eldest dau. of Mr. R. V. of Athingham, co. Gloucestershire.

25. At Spilsby, aged 29, Mr. Cash, printer and bookseller.

At Edinburgh aged 77, Mr. David Head, writer. He was a most accurate investigator of Scottish literature and antiquities, and enjoyed the friendship, or acquaintance, of nearly all the eminent artists, and men of letters, who have flourished in Edinburgh within these 50 years. Runciman, the painter, was one of his most intimate friends; and with Ruddiman, Gilbert Stuart, Ferguson, and Robert Burns, he was well acquainted. His information regarding the history and biography of Scotland was extensive; but, though always ready to lay open his stores to other authors, it is believed he never published any thing in a separate form, excepting a Collection of Scottish Ballads. Many of his notices, however, have appeared in periodical publications, and the notes appended to several very popular works are enriched by materials of his collecting.

26. In Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square, aged 74, Wm. Johnston, esq. of the Inner Temple, many years clerk of Indictments of the county of Middlesex, and of the Oxford circuit.

William Downe, esq. of Downe-hall, near Bridport, Dorsetshire.

27. At Hineckley, whither he went for medical assistance, after a long and painful illness, the Rev. James Knight Moor. The pious resignation with which he contemplated his approaching dissolution, was such as might justly have been expected from the principles and habits of Religion to which he had devoted his life. His learning, classical and theological, were well known to many; particularly to those who have witnessed, or been benefited by, his labours as Assistant Master of the Grammar-school at Sherborn in Dorsetshire; or his attention to the pastoral duties whilst curate of Sydling in that county. His Topographical abilities also

were clearly shown in the ready and very able assistance which he gave to Mr. Gough in re-publishing the valuable History of Dorsetshire by Mr. Hutchins. But those only who observed him more nearly could know his constant exercise of Christian virtues, which were indeed put to a severe test by the ill behaviour of many around him; and his faithful, zealous, and laborious discharge of the Ministerial duties of a rector of a parish, was a proof of the sincerity of his piety, and his regard to the spiritual welfare of his flock. His early marriage with a lady of exemplary virtue and easy fortune, rendered him happy in domestic life, and gave him the opportunity, had he not possessed higher principles, of living independently of his profession. But he pursued the duties of it, and the learning connected with it, incessantly and laboriously; so that his constitution, which was but tender, sunk under his indefatigable exertions, at the early period of forty-three years. His worthy wife was respectably descended of an ancient family, one of whom was the very learned and pious Dr. Accepted Frewen, Archbishop of York; and a near relative of the same family, Mr. Frewen Turner, of Coldorton, in compliment to their affinity, without solicitation, presented her husband to the rectory of Sapcote, co. Leicester. As soon as it was possible for him to remove, he came into residence on his rectory, which he found in much disorder from his worthy predecessor's being superannuated long before his death. The greater part of the parishioners being manufacturers, and their apprentices in the lowest order of society, always ready to run into every species of profligacy within their reach, and neither heeding restraint nor remonstrance, Sectarian teachers of the meanest talents, taking advantage of these circumstances, crept in, and taught doctrines as little favourable to truth as to morality: their nocturnal assemblies for praying, &c. were often resorted to for purposes neither pure nor pious. Mr. Moor endeavoured to counteract these disorders, not only by sound orthodox preaching and catechizing, but by every other exertion piety and charity could suggest. Besides the most assiduous performance of his stated duties, he read prayers and preached every Sunday (after two services at Church) in the poor-house, which contains a numerous assemblage of the poor from the several neighbour-parishes. He instituted and instructed a Sunday-school of 70 poor children, whom upon certain festivals he made glad with a plentiful table of excellent viands, according to the old English hospitality; and his good lady assisted in teaching every evening a school of 30 poor children, kept at her own expence. These,

and other instances however of bounty, were supported out of the private fortune of Mr. and Mrs. Moore; for the parsonage house, and all the premises, were left in so dilapidated a state (no dilapidations in the former rector's time having been allowed for) that the income of the rectory for three years, the duration of Mr. Moor's incumbency, was absorbed in the repairs and necessary improvements of the rectory and its premises, to which he had just set the finishing hand when Death closed his pious and charitable labours, leaving his widow and son the poorer, but himself and them richer, in the hopes of immortality, and a better inheritance. He was buried on the 30th at Rugby; where, we believe, he was educated.

Suddenly, at East Sutton-place, Kent, aged 83, Rev. Sir Edmund F. Filmer, bart. He was of Corpus Christi College, Oxford.

In Featherstone buildings, Holborn, aged 16, Mary Anne Jane, eldest dau. of Peter Firmin, of Dedham, Essex, esq.

At Southend, Essex, Lucy the infant dau. of Robert Lukin, esq. of the War Office.

At Cyfarthsa, Glamorganshire, aged 70, Richard Crawshay, esq.

At Peterborough, Mrs. Watkins, of Oxford-street, London. After an absence of eleven years from her native place, this lady visited Peterborough, and was taken ill, and died a day or two after her arrival.

Suddenly, aged 60, Mrs. Clatren, relict of the late Mr. Thomas C. attorney at law, of Coventry.

28. In Horsham gaol, aged 82, Simon Southward, formerly of Boxgrove, near Chichester. This singular character was a miller, which occupation he followed with industry and attention till about 1766, when, by a strange species of insanity, he fancied himself Earl of Derby, King in Man, assumed those titles, neglected his business, and became very troublesome to many of his neighbours. In February 1767 he was arrested for a small debt, at the suit of the late Duke of Richmond, and was conveyed to the Old Gaol at Horsham, from which he was removed (the first prisoner after its completion) to the present gaol; where he had been confined 43 years, four months, and eight days. He was in stature about six feet, was exceedingly well made, and had a commanding countenance: his manners were generally affable, and his deportment polite: he was however, when offended, exceedingly wrathful, and with difficulty pacified, particularly when his ire had been occasioned by doubts about his assumed dignity. He supposed himself a State Prisoner, and would accept of no money or clothes which were not presented to him as coming from the King.

his Cousin. His dress was generally a drab coat of a very antique cut, and a cocked hat with a black cockade. Simon was addressed, as well by the Governors of the gaol, as by his fellow-prisoners and visitors, "My Lord!" and to no other denomination would he ever reply. He had been supported for a number of years past by a weekly stipend from the parish of Boxgrove, which was paid to him by Mr. Smart, and which his Lordship expended on necessaries with the strictest economy; but could scarcely ever be prevailed upon to receive a meal or other favour, except under the description above stated. His remains were removed on Friday for interment at Boxgrove.

At Edgware, aged 95, Mrs. Hallett, widow of Wm. H. esq. of Cannons, Middlesex, and daughter of Jas. H. esq. of Dunmow, Essex. She was buried, July 5, with her husband, at Whitechurch, al. Little Stanmore.—On the day of her death, Cannons, the house built by her husband, was put up to auction by the present owner, Mr. O'Kelly.

In Brewer street, Golden square, aged 71, Henry De Cort, esq.

At Putney, aged 81, Mrs. Daranda.

At her son-in-law's, Peter Alley, esq. Mrs. Arrowsmith.

At Southsea-place, of an apoplectic fit, aged 45, Lieut. Valance Comyns, first lieutenant of his Majesty's ship *Royal William*.

At Beccles, aged 86, Mr. Joseph Sparshall, one of the Society of Friends; who, during the whole of so long a life, devoted almost every moment he could spare from the avocations of business, and the affairs of his family, to the acquirement of useful knowledge, and was an instance of what may be effected by the powers and natural bent of the mind, unassisted by the advantages of a liberal education. Of Natural History, in its various branches, he was passionately fond; but Botany, Chemistry, and Electricity, were his most favourite studies. He wrote some Essays on Philosophical subjects, one of which, giving an account of a remarkable *Aurora Borealis*, appeared in a volume of *The Philosophical Transactions*, and procured him the offer of becoming a member of that learned body, the Royal Society: an honour which he had the modesty to decline.

In Berkeley-square, Bristol, John James Wason, esq. merchant.

Aged 68, Rev. W. Bird, M. A. rector of Little Hallingbury, Essex.

29. At Poplar, aged 56, Mr. Daniel Maxwell, surgeon and apothecary.

At Baxton, near Depping, Wm. Davenport Bromley, esq. of Baginton hall, Warwickshire.

Mr. Taylor, a respectable farmer and grazier, of Harlaxton, near Grantham. As he was proceeding on the 28th towards Grantham, his horse took fright, and threw him; by which his skull was so dreadfully fractured, that he died this morning.

Mr John Morrison, of Oxford.

At Norwich, the wife of Dr. Pretymau, prebendary of Norwich, and archdeacon and precentor of Lincoln.

30. At Twickenham, Isabella widow of the late Major Cole, eldest dau. of the late Sir Henry Lubetson, bart. and cousin to Francis Burton, esq. M. P. for Oxford.

Aged 58, John Carroll, esq. of Vale-place, Hamme-Smith.

In Fetter-lane, in a fit of insanity, Mr. John Williams, many years the much-respected vestry-clerk of St. Dunstan's in the West.

At his father's house, aged 20, Joseph youngest son of Benjamin Hooper, esq. of Easthill, Wandsworth.

In Mount-street, Dublin, the wife of Morgan John O'Dwyer, esq. barrister at law.

At Carshalton, Surrey, aged 68, Capt. S. Goddard, of the 16th or Queen's light dragoons.

*Lately*, At Durham, Rev. J. R. Jackson, minor canon of Durham cathedral, and curate of Wolveston, near Stockton.

Rev. Joseph Hatherill, curate of Queenborough, Kent.

At Hertford, aged 26, Capt. T. Skinner.

At Rushmore, Ipswich, Jane - Alicia, wife of William Pigot, esq.

Capt. Ropplewell: he had left his family at Ipswich, to pay a visit to Mr. Hawlet, of Lawford-hall, and on his return was found dead in the chaise by the side of a friend who had accompanied him.

At Towcester, R. Contes, esq. of the island of Antigua; a son of the gentleman whose death is noticed in our vol. LXVIII. p. 1188.

At Pontefract, aged 89, William Horn-castle, esq.

At Plymouth, Major Montcith, royal marines.

Aged 73, the widow of D. Hopkins, esq. of Neath.

The wife of Josias Rimington, esq. of Scosthorp, in Craven.

Aged 84, Mrs. P. Heywood, relict of B. H. esq. of Liverpool.

At Lichfield, aged 76, Mrs. Lloyd, relict of Rev. John L. formerly of Paston, Northamptonshire.

At Hamme-Smith, aged 48, C. Ivatts, esq.

At Ivybridge, Devon, on his road from Maker barracks to Chippenham, Wilts, aged 24, John Gould Heath, an ensign in the Dorset militia, and eldest son of John H. esq. of Chippenham. His remains were

were interred on the 11th June, in a vault on the North side of Harford church, attended by his relatives, and by Col. Bingham, Lieut. G. Andrews, &c.

On the Grand Parade, Cork, Lieut.-col. O'Doherty, late of the 18th, or royal Irish regiment of foot.

In the county of Kildare, Ireland, T. Burgh, esq. one of the commissioners of the Irish Revenue.

In Sloane-street, Rev. Henry Reynett, D. D. who for many years had faithfully discharged the duties of a magistrate of the police.

At George's-quay, Cork, Right Rev. Florence McCarthy, D. D. Roman Catholic Bishop of Antioch, and coadjutor bishop of that profession for Cork diocese.

At Canton Ham, of a, consumption, caught by severe service in the North sea, Lieut. Easton, R. N.

In Gasking-street, Plymouth, Capt. Morris, R. N.

At Malka, Capt. John Pengelly, of the Eyderen brig of war.

At Pentonville, aged 56, Mr. John Boyne, of the Bank.

At Cheltenham, John Lucas, esq. formerly of the island of Dominica, where he resided upwards of 30 years.

Anne only daughter of David Lloyd, esq. of Alltrodyn.

At Wick street-house, Painswick, aged 79, Mrs. Viner.

John Proctor, esq. of Cranage, Cheshire.

At Ancona, Benjamin Turner, esq. formerly a merchant in Leeds.

Anthony Crosley, esq. of Todmorden-house, near Halifax.

Mr. Collinson, of Hessele, near Hull, apothecary.

Rev. James Hampson, of Harwood, near Bolton.

At Helperby, Yorkshire, John Rowleson, jun. esq.

Mr. George Simms, surgeon, of Birmingham.

Rev. James Ferris, vicar of Probus, Cornwall.

At Booton, Norfolk, aged 65, T. Rump, esq.

Aged 70, Mr. Wm. Holder, attorney, of Rudford, Gloucestershire.

At Skynlass, Breconshire, Thomas Beauvais, esq.

At Yetminster, Dorset, aged 87, the widow of John Vincent, esq.

The wife of Rev. H. H. Rogers, of Chud Ockford, Dorset.

Aged 20, Mr. Thomas Jones, officiating clerk of St. Nicholas church, son of Mr. George J. clerk and sexton of Christchurch, Bristol.

At Eriswell, Suffolk, aged 76, James Fuller, jun. one of the society of Friends, son, of James F. of the same place, who has just completed his 100th year.

At Edwardstone-grove, Suffolk, aged 43, the wife of Major Lee.

At Hatton, Miss Madelina Wynne, granddaughter of the Rev. Dr. Parr.

At her father's house at Wakerley, aged 35, the wife of William Jackson, esq. of Stamford, banker.

At Heckington, Lincolnshire, aged 85, Mr. Nicholas Wilson.

In America, Haldenby Dixon, esq. late of Hanover county, in Virginia, eldest son of the late Mr. H. D. formerly an eminent merchant at Hull.

Mr. Tho. Coulson, merchant, of Bristol. At Dingley, Northamptonshire, aged 23, Frances second daughter of Rev. Edward Griffin.

Aged 73, Mr. Watlock, boot and shoe maker, of Northampton.

In France, Mr. William Haywood, midshipman of his Majesty's ship Alfred, and third son of Mr. H. postmaster of Lichfield.

At Ladbroke, Warwickshire, the widow of Charles Palmer, esq.

The wife of Rev. W. Kemp, of Swansea. Aged 30, George Bowen, esq. of Langwair, near Newport, Pembrokeshire.

At Grauford-house, near March, Nath. Goodman, esq.

At Harwich, Mary Pulham, relict of the late James P. esq. (see vol. LXXVIII. p. 466.) Her remains were interred on the 17th in the family-vault in a coffin entirely plain, with the exception of a brass-plate, bearing the following inscription: "Mary Pulham, wife of James Pulham, and daughter of John and Mary Brook, died 6th June, 1810, aged 70." R. R. B.

At Ramsgate, aged 67, Major Mercute Eowater. His remains were interred, July 25, in St. Lawrence church, Thanet.

Aged 74, Mrs. Nottidge, relict of Jonas N. esq. of Bocking, Essex.

At Cheltenham, Col. Berkeley, of the Royal Marines, Chatham.

In Sloane-street, Knightsbridge, the widow of Walter Chapman, esq.

At Dudley, where he was attending an annual meeting of Dissenting ministers, Rev. Peter Emans, 35 years minister of the Presbyterian congregation, Coventry.

Aged 84, Richard Hobbs, many years ago a celebrated character in the musical world, and formerly organist of St. Martin's church, Birmingham.

At Southampton, the wife of Col. Kemmis, 40th reg. now in Portugal.

Rev. Moses Morgan, of the grammar school, Bodmin.

Mr. Porter, son of Geo. P. esq. comptroller of the Customs at Dartmouth.

Rev. Edw. Drewe, vicar of Broadhem-bury, Devon.

At Chesterfield, Bernard Lucas, sen. esq. The wife of Mr. Maunder, solicitor, Exeter.

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